W. R.

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AN

ESSAY

ON

MEDALS:

OR,

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF

ANCIENT AND MODERN

COINS AND MEDALS;

ESPECIALLY THOSE OF

GREECE, ROME, AND BRITAIN.

BY

JOHN PINKERTON.

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AN ESSAY ON MEDALS.

SECTION XVIII.

Modern Coins and Medals.

THE reader must readily have observed, that through the whole of this work, till now, the terms Coin and Medal have been used as synonymous; and that of Medallion, with one or two other peculiar names, applied to such productions of the mint as were not intended for the currency of money. But now he will please to remark, that, in treating of modern coinage, the word Coin only is used in speaking of common cash; and that of Medal supplies the place of the term Medallion. The word *Medaglione*, from *Medaglia*, signifies, in its original and proper signification, 'a large Medal;' as *sallone*, from *salle*, signifies a saloon, or large hall.

The term Medallion is very proper in treating of ancient pieces, because their devices are so various, that size chiefly distinguishes those not meant for cash from the others: but this is not the case with the modern; for such is the barbarism yet predominant over the modern mint, that uncommon impression, as frequently as size, discerns its solemn from its common products. Medallion were therefore an improper term, if applied generally to the former; and though it might often be used with fitness, in discussing particular pieces of modern coinage, yet medallists, to save nice and unnecessary distinctions, have universally adopted the more familiar appellation of Medal.

What are meant by MODERN Coins and Medals the foregoing section has explained to be all struck since Charlemagne, or the commencement of the ninth century. It must necessarily strike the reader, therefore, that the theme of this section is so vast, as to be almost infinite. But he must be informed, that it is intended to say little of the several coinages of the different modern nations, but merely to give a few general remarks. These coinages are in fact only interesting, except in a very few instances, to their particular nations. For

which reason it is proposed to display that of our own country at such length as this slight plan will permit, in the next section; leaving the natives of other countries, and those who are generally curious in modern coinage, to peruse the best works which have been written upon the Coins and Medals of each country.

Modern coins, down to the revival of literature in the beginning of the sixteenth century, are so very rude, that curiosity is the chief inducement to peruse them. Without dates or epochs they can serve few purposes of instruction. The very portraits found on them are often so uncouth, that the human face divine is hardly discernible*. The reverses always bear a most beautiful cross garnished with pellets, or a dish of some such exquisite flavour.

Such might be the rigid censure of a severe judge upon this subject: but even the most severe judge must allow, that national monu-

* The rudeness of the later Roman coins is amazing. Banduri observes, that such was the effect of Christianity, by introducing hatred of the arts, all which had been employed in pagan mythology, and were therefore held profane, that Symmachus says he was the only person who had seen old coins.

ments, however rude, are more interesting to far the greater part of the people, than the most perfect productions of art pertaining to another nation. And this principle is questionless as rational, as it is general; for nothing can be more engaging in this way than monuments illustrative of, or in the least relating to persons, or actions, in the glory whereof the common passion of national vanity warmly interests our affections. The noble of Edward III., on which he appears in a ship, as asserting the British dominion of the ocean, would, though uncouth in execution, which it by no means is, justly command our highest regard and attention: and doubtless any patriot, nay, it is believed, any Briton, would, even in these days (what days!) place most justly a higher value upon this coin, than upon the most perfect medal which Grecian skill has produced. The coins of Edward the Black Prince, and others, are alike interesting upon this score, though indeed the whole English series must be interesting to every one interested in English history.

But even what is here said, as to the interest which particular nations must take in their own coinage, is a sufficient argument for touching very lightly upon that of other countries, in

order that all the room possible may be reserved in this little treatise for the subjects of national predilection. Indeed, if the reader has seen cabinets of coins, or even looked into sale-catalogues, he must know, that not even kings, or the most wealthy private collectors, ever think it worth while to form large and complete serieses, of the coins of other nations than their own.

What conduces to render the series of modern coins very imperfect, is the great number of petty states and kingdoms, into which all the grand parts of Europe were divided, during the turbulent night of the middle ages. The series of modern English coins is more complete than that of any country in the world, not excepting France. For, in the series of English princes, not above two reigns are wanting in the coinage; whereas, there are several French kings of whom no coins are found; and from the eighth century hardly any with portraits, till Louis XII.; an imperfection however infinitely more apparent in the sequences of every other country, of no very modern name and government.

At present, when the study of Greek and

Roman history begins to be used only as an introduction to that of Europe; and the locality of history being abated, each state considers itself as forming part of a whole; the general view of modern coinage becomes important and interesting. All modern European kingdoms having commenced their coinage upon the Roman model, I have been induced to give, in the former volume, a large account of the progress, size, and value of Roman money. Some states, as England, France, Spain, began their coinage almost on the close of the Roman; while others, as Germany, Poland, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, remained many centuries after, without any idea of coinage; but still began on the model of those countries which pursued the ancient Roman plan. The silver *denarius* or penny may be regarded as the primitive coinage of every modern country in Europe; excepting France and Spain, which at first struck gold, on the model of the Roman *solidus* and *tremissis*. Till the thirteenth century, the silver penny may be regarded as the only and universal coin all over Europe. In Italy, France, Spain, a corruption of the old name denarius prevailed; but in England it was called *pending*, from *pendo*, 'to weigh,' as supposed; and latterly *penning*, and *penny*. It was ori-

ginally of the same size and weight with the later Roman denarius: but was soon made thinner, so as to be larger in size, though of the same weight of about 24 grains. The size is about that of our six-pence; though not, in present intrinsic value, worth above three-pence.

In the Roman empire money was much about the same value as in England at present: but, on the fall of the Western Empire, it became more scarce among the succeeding states. An ox was only valued at thirty pennies, and a cow at twenty-four, in the heptarchic times of England. The penny has thence been concluded to have gone for twenty times its present intrinsic value; or about five shillings of our money*. But this supposes both cattle and purchasers to have been in the same proportion, as at present; which cannot be true. There must have been more cattle and fewer purchasers, considering the little agriculture, and frugal living. Supposing no commerce, as was then the case, if the number of cattle were doubled in any country, or if the number of purchasers were reduced to one half, the

* Clarke's Connexion, p. 157.

price of cattle would fall one half. The question of the current value of ancient money is very complex; and requires knowledge of the population, and quantity of commodities, in each country. But certainly, if the penny had the current value of five shillings at present, and the quarter cut off (1*s.* 3*d.*), a number of smaller coins would have been required for the common purposes of life; whereas no such coins were known. Mr. Hume* says we may value the money of the heptarchic times at a *hundred* fold the value of our present. But there seems some radical deception in the case. A Saxon penny does not weigh three of our present silver pennies. Its value, in common currency, has certainly encreased more than three fold, but not much more. To speak generally upon such subjects, is to speak superficially; and no general progressive estimate can be formed of the value of money. In the Roman empire money was as common, and worth no more against commodities than at present. The barbarians who succeeded, did not draw the currency out of the countries, but settled in them; and commodities must have remained much upon a par. If indeed we

* Hist. Vol. I.

follow the ignorant notions concerning the barbaric conquests—that in England, for instance, the Saxons extirpated the Britons on the east—it would be easy to account for the cheapness of commodities, from the want of inhabitants. But in fact, the nations can hardly be supposed to have either gained, or lost, in point of population. In our Saxon times five shillings, no doubt, went as far as five pounds now. But this was owing to the frugality of living, and consequent plenty of commodities; not to the scarcity and high value of money: else surely smaller coins must have been necessary than the penny cut in four, and each quarter of more value than our shilling at present. These hints are submitted to the reader's reflexion, for the design of this work forbids a formal examination of that subject.

After these preliminary remarks, let us proceed to the consideration of Modern Coins and Medals. For the sake of perspicuity, this Section shall be divided into two Articles, 1. Modern Coins. 2. Modern Medals.

ARTICLE I. MODERN COINS.

In this work modern coins are only regarded as they appear in a cabinet; and no account of their commercial value is given, as that may be found in many books. The coins of Asia, Africa, and America, are considered in a kind of geographical progress; but those of Europe according to seniority of coinage.

Beginning with the most eastern part of Asia, the coins of JAPAN first attract notice. They are of a singular form, being thin plates of gold and silver, cut large and oval; with little ornaments and characters stamped on them*.

The coins of CHINA follow. Gold and silver are not coined in China, but only used by weight. Du Halde thinks these metals may have been coined there in ancient times; but no such coins are found, except one or two in

* See plates and descriptions of eastern coins, in the last Vol. of Tavernier's Voyages; and of those of China and Tibett, in Du Halde's China.

silver, very large, with rude figures of Chinese mythology on them. The only coins of China are in copper, about the size of a farthing, with a square hole through the middle, in order to string them for convenient carriage and numeration. They bear an inscription in Chinese characters, not expressing the name of the prince, but that of the year of his reign, distinguished as *the happy* year, *the illustrious* year, and the like. Du Halde quotes a Chinese medallic author, who gives directions for knowing and arranging these copper pieces, from the most ancient periods of the empire till now. But it is suspected that the Chinese are not versed in this subject; for it seems impossible that coins of the same identic fabric should have been used in that empire, from a thousand years before Christ till this time. Canghi the emperor, who died 1722, after a reign of 61 years, formed a complete cabinet of Chinese coins, and appointed a mandarin to keep it.

The coins of TARTARY are very late, and posterior to Zingis Chan. They are rude, and generally present only inscriptions.

In TIBETT, PEGU, and SIAM, the coins are

various; but palpably of late origin, and generally with inscriptions on both sides. Such are also those of many smaller states in Eastern Asia.

All these countries, with Siberia, forming the whole east and north of Asia, and exceeding in population the rest of Asia and all Europe put together, are strangers to the Mahometan faith, which forbids the representation of any creature, aad thus annihilates painting and sculpture, and elegant coinage. It is therefore solely owing to want of taste and genius, that their coinage is so rude and uninteresting.

In the country so celebrated anciently by the name of INDIA, the Mahometan faith rules, as in most of the west of Asia. That unfortunate precept of Mahomet, which forbids the representation of any living creature, has had a pernicious and irremediable effect upon the arts. And though his religion be split into two grand sects, the Sunnites and Schytes*, of which the latter permits the representation of creatures, yet this distinction operates very

* Niebuhr, Voyage de l'Arabie, &c. &c.

little; for painting and sculpture are among the Persians, who are Schytes, as rarely occupied in portraiture from life, as among the Turks who are Sunnites. Nay, the East Indians, who are chiefly worshippers of idols, excel little in painting and sculpture. It is doubtful if any Indian coins exist, preceding the time of the Moguls, or thirteenth century. Some old coins have been found near Calcutta, of gold, silver, copper, and tin, all mingled in one base mixed metal. They have a warrior with a sword on one side, and an Indian female idol on the other, of the same form as in the celebrated sculptures of Elephanta. But it is impossible to say of what antiquity either the sculptures or coins are. The later coins of India are perfectly known. The *pagoda* is the most common gold coin; very small, and not worth much above six shillings. The gold mohur of Calcutta is worth sixteen roupees. The *roupee* is of silver, worth more than two shillings. The *cash* is the most common copper, whence our word. All these coins are very thick, like the old Egyptian. There is a remarkable set of roupees, which presents the twelve signs, a lion on one, a bull on another, and so on. These coins were fabled to have been struck by Nourmahal, queen of Gehanguir, during one day that he permitted her

to reign in his stead. But the real occasion of them is unknown. The other Indian coins have generally Persian inscriptions on both sides. The Portugueze, English, French, and Dutch, sometimes struck coins in their settlements with Persian inscriptions on one side, and Latin on the other. Roupees and fanams are known of Charles II., and of the year 1730, and other periods.

The coins of PERSIA next demand consideration. This great empire became subject to the Arabian caliphs, in the seventh century, and continued so till the tenth, when the house of Buyah restored the Persian stem. But the coins continued on the Arabian model, with pious inscriptions from the Koran on both sides. The Persian copper has however the sun and lion, the arms of Persia, upon one side.

Of Mannus, and some other petty kings, in ARABIA, we have coins during the imperial period of Rome. But in that Arabia, falsely called the Happy, arts seem hardly to have dawned till the time of Mahomet. The conquests of the Arabs, soon after this period, were amazing, and show that fanaticism lends that preternatural strength to a nation, which frenzy does to an individual. The Arabian empire,

under the caliphs, once extended from India to the Pyrenees. These powerful princes chiefly resided at Bagdat; and Haroun Al Raschid, the Charlemagne of Asia, and his cotemporary, is as famous in history as in romance. The brass coins of these great princes have an Arabic inscription on the reverse. The obverse is singular; as it is a mere transcript of any old Greek or Roman coin that fell in the moneyer's way. Syrian kings, and Roman emperors, form the obverses of the brass coins of the caliphs. Sometimes they have figures taken from Greek civic coins; and sometimes, but very rarely, figures not found on ancient coins now existing. But the bust of the caliph never appears; and this confusion of types renders them more insipid and uninteresting to an admirer of beautiful coins than perhaps any other series; yet they interest the learned by the cities and dates inscribed. The gold and silver have only inscriptions. Later Arabian coins are chiefly, if not all, in silver, with the name and titles of the prince upon one side, and some sentence from the Koran, or the like, on the other. The more modern are in the singular shape of a fish-hook, with Arabic inscriptions.

TURKEY is so very late an empire, that its

coinage must be recent, and barren. The name of Turk, as is well known, is that by which two great races of men, the Moguls and Tartars, are known among themselves. But the people commonly called Turks have no claim to that title, being a mixture of Sarmatæ or Slavi, Arabs and Greeks, and only usurp the name of Turks, as an appellation of terror. These pretended Turks began to form a nation in the fourteenth century, but apparently issued no coins till they seized Constantinople in 1453. Their empire bears every appearance of being soon supplanted by the Russian; a change highly to be wished by every well-wisher to humanity. The Turkish language is a mixture of Persian, Arabic, Slavonic, and Greek; and the coins resemble those of Persia and Arabia, having merely inscriptions on both sides.

So much for the modern coins of the chief countries in Asia. Those of Africa, consisting of Egyptian caliphs*, the kings of Morocco

* M. Gossellin at Paris has a curious set of four or five coins in small silver, of various kings of the Vandals in Africa, presented to him by the Swedish consul at Morocco. Gilimer the last king of the Vandals in Africa was conquered by Belisarius, A. D. 534. This kingdom was founded by Gen-

and Fez, Tripoli, Algiers, and the like, are upon the Mahometan plan of mere inscriptions. The Abyssinian coins, and those of the interior kingdoms of Africa, are little known. In the only civilised empires of America, Mexico on the north, and Peru on the south, coinage was not used. La Hontan however mentions a North-American savage, who had a square medal of copper depending from his neck. From the print he gives, it would seem of Japanese workmanship. The coins of the Spaniards and English in America need not be detailed.

Passing to Europe, the favoured seat of the arts and sciences in later times, let us begin with those countries in which coinage is more ancient. For the sake of clearness and connexion, it will be necessary sometimes to commence at an earlier period, than that above assigned to modern coins.

In ITALY, when the Roman empire in the west ceased with Romulus, in the year 476,

seric, who passed from Spain, A. D. 428; but his reign dates from 439. Other kings were Hunneric, 477: Gunthamond, 484: Trasamond, 496: Hilchric, 523.

the Gothic kings—Theodoric the Great, 492; Athalaric, 525; Theodahat, 534; Witiges, 536—struck coins till Teias, the last of these kings, was conquered in 552, by Narses, the general of Justinian. Then the exarchs of Ravenna, viceroys for the Byzantine emperors, issued copper with FELIX RAVENNA, &c.; but the gold and silver of the Greek emperors sufficed for Italy. About 570, the Lombards seized the north of Italy; but though their kingdom lasted two centuries, only two coins of their kings appear, Cunibert and Astolph, both in base gold. About 780, Charlemagne made a great revolution in Italy; and there are coins of him struck in Rome and Milan.

In the next century the modern coins of Italy begin with the silver pennies of various states. Rome deserves the first attention. The papal coins originate with Hadrian I. 772—795, who obtained leave from Charlemagne to coin money*. They are all silver pennies, till a late period; with the name of the pope on one side, and SCVS PETRUS on the other. Of Benedict III., Sergius III., John X., Agapetus II., there

* See Florávantez Antiqui Rom. Pont. Denarii, Romæ, 1734, 1738, 4to.

are rude portraits on these coins. From Benedict VII. 975, to Paschal II. 1099, there are no coins, except of Leo IX. From Paschal II. till Benedict XI. 1303, the pope having no power in Rome, there are pennies and groats of the Roman Senate and People, bearing on the one side Peter, ROMAN. PRINCIPE; on the other Paul, SENAT. POPVL. Q. R. The names of chief senators also appear, with their arms under a lion; as of Brancaleo, 1253, having a lion walking on one side, BRANCALEO S. P. Q. R.: the other side has a woman sitting, with crown, globe, and palm, ROMA CAPUT MVNDI. And such occur of many others. There is one of Charles of Anjou, king of Sicily, and senator of Rome, CAROLVS REX SENATOR VRBIS. These times almost recal the classic days of Rome. But one or two of the popes issued Patrimony pieces, with PATRIMONIVM: though all the papal coins, to a late period, are not struck in the quality of princes, but merely as bishops: for in the middle ages the chief bishops of Italy, France, and England, struck coins, as well as the pope. In 1304, the papal seat was removed to Avignon, where it remained 72 years; and of Clement V., there are groats with his portrait, three-quarters length, as of most of his successors, till Sixtus IV. 1470, with whom the

side-head begins. The first gold is of John XXII. 1316. After the council of Basil, 1440, the papal see, being fixed at Rome, began to acquire some strength and consistence. The coins of Alexander VI., Julius II., and Leo X., are remarkable for elegance. Till 1431, the Romans did not acknowledge the papal power at all in temporals; but formed an aristocracy.

The coins of *Milan* begin with Charlemagne, a cross, reverse the monogram of Carolus, with MEDIOL.; and are found of the other emperors down to the 13th century*. The first coin of the famous family of Visconti, dukes of Milan, occurs under Azo, 1330; and is of silver, as are the rest. Ludovico Mauro has on his coins LVDOVICVS M. SF. ANGLVS DVX MLI. but the meaning of this *Anglus* is not explained. Louis XII., of France, closes this set.

In *Naples* there are coins of Duke Sergius, 840; and Bishop Athanasius, 880†. Then

* Argelati Collect. Dissert. de Monetis Italiæ, Mediol. 1750, 6 vols. 4to. for all the Italian coins.

† The coins of the powerful dukes of Benevento are published by Bishop Borgia, Rome, 1774.

Roger of *Sicily;* and Roger II. 1130, and of William I. and II., and Tancred. In 1194, Naples and Sicily were acquired by the emperor of Germany. Manfred appears 1255; then Charles of Provence, 1266; and others till Joan, 1414. Then follow the house of Arragon; and the later kings.

The coinage of *Venice* begins in the tenth century, with silver pennies, marked VENECI. The next coin is of Henrico Dandulo, the Duke, 1192: then follow Ziani, 1205; and others. In 1280, the first Venetian gold appears; and the first copper in 1471*. The silver groats are as old as 1192.

Florence surpasses all the cities of Italy, in the dignity of her coinage. Some silver pieces occur from the 12th century, or before; but in 1252, the famous gold coins called florins, from the flower of the lily on them, appeared; and were imitated by the popes, France, and England, as being the first gold coins struck in Europe, after the 8th century. For during five centuries no gold worth

* One of the Doge Gradenigo, A. D. 1300, appears; but was probably washed with silver.

notice was struck in Europe*. The celebrated Villani, historiographer of Florence, and one of the two masters of the mint there in the 14th century, has written a curious tract on the origin of the florin†. In the 13th century the Greeks introduced painting and architecture at Florence; and are supposed the authors of these fine coins. Nothing indeed seems more universally allowed by medallic writers of all nations, than that the florin owes its origin to Florence. Yet Le Blanc, in his book on French coins, unfortunately the only one, gives us a florin of Philip Augustus, 1180, and of Louis VIII. 1224; whereas it is perfectly known that Florence began to coin gold only in 1252. And it is unaccountable that England should not coin gold (with the transitory exception of Henry III.) till 1344, if France began about 1200. Le Blanc has doubtless sacrificed truth to the honour of France; and there is no question but he ascribes to Philip Augustus and Louis VIII. the coins of Louis IX. or X., and Philip the Bold, or the Fair. Du Cange, a far superior

* Constantine I., by robbing the Pagan temples, made gold abound in currency for a time: but the eastern empire was chiefly benefited.

† To be found in Argelati.

judge, says the first gold florins were struck in France, 1302. And Le Blanc himself expresses great doubt, if these coins be not of Philip the Bold and Louis X. But he ought not to have arranged them under Philip Augustus and Louis VIII. at all. It is indeed wonderful that France, so eminent in books of science, should allow her coinage to rest in a first essay, as Le Blanc's work is. But to return; the florins of Florence have on one side St. John the Baptist standing, S. IOHANNES. B.: on the other a large *fleur de lis*, FLORENTIA*; and the coins of the popes, France, and England, in imitation of them, have the same types, but different legends. They weigh a drachm, and are no less than 24 carats fine, according to Italian writers; being intrinsically worth about twelve shillings. Dante thus mentions a forger of them;

> Ivi e Romena, la dov' io falsai,
> La lega suggellata del Battista.
> Inf. c. 30.

* There seems no doubt now, but that the fleurs de lis of France originated from these coins; and they never occur in the French arms, till after this period of Philip le Hardi, 1720. The *fleur de lis* is the flower of the white lily, not an iris, as some suppose.

The first coins of *Genoa* are of Conrad the Emperor, 1129, DVX IANVAE. Those of the dukes of *Savoy* begin in the same century.

The patriarchs of *Aquileia* issued coins from 1204 till 1440. *Ferrara* has coins of marquises, from 1340.

No modern country exceeds FRANCE in the dignity of her early coinage. The coins of the First Race from Clovis 490, till its termination, 751, are chiefly gold *trientes*, of good workmanship, with the heads of the kings. Some *solidi* and *semisses* also appear. Procopius mentions the privilege which the kings of the Franks had to strike gold with their own image: which was allowed to no other country*. But he oddly adds, that even the Persian kings could only strike silver, with their own image; and were forced to yield gold to the Byzantine emperor: while the fact is, that the Persians did not coin gold, merely because they either had it not, or did not use that practice; and not because of the superiority of the Byzantine emperor. These French coins of the First Race belong properly to Ancient, and not to Mo-

* Hist. lib. III. c. 33.

dern: and therefore it shall only be remarked in passing, that they have on the obverse the king's head, but rarely his name; and more frequently that of the moneyer: the reverse has a cross, with the name of the town.

The coins of the Second Race, beginning with Pepin 751, and extending to Hugh Capet 987, commence the Modern part. These coins are as remarkable for barbarism, as those of the First Race are for elegance. They are almost all silver pennies; and very seldom bear the head of the king. Those of Charlemagne have only CAROLVS in the field; while the reverse bears R. F. or some such inscription. Only one piece, struck at Rome, has a rude bust of him. The coins of Louis le Debonnaire are however not ill done: they have his head; and one bears, for reverse, a dye and two hammers, with METALL*um*.

The Third Race beginning with Hugh, 987, and extending to this time, are alike unfortunate in their coins, till the time of St. Louis, 1226, under whom the groat appears, and the coinage begins to improve. The *grosso*, It. *grosse*, Fr. *groat*, Engl. or Great coin, so called in comparison with the penny, passed from Italy to

France, Germany, and England. The later gold coinage of France, I must infer, with Du Cange, to have only commenced in 1302; and the florins have given to Philip Augustus and Louis VIII. by Le Blanc, will belong to Philip the Bold, or the Fair, and Louis X. Under Philip de Valois, 1328—1350, and the last of the Philips of France, there were no less than ten kinds of gold coin according to Le Blanc, called *chaise*, *lion*, and other names. The calamities of France, after this period, and its conquest by the English, introduced base coins of various sorts, unnecessary to commemorate here. In the time of St. Louis, deniers of billon were issued, followed by other pieces in that metal; as the *liard* or *hardi* of three deniers; the *maille* or *obole* of half a denier; the *pougeoise* or *pite* of one quarter. In the time of Henry III. 1574, copper was first used in the French coinage. Other remarkable coins of France are the *blancs*, or billon groats, issued first in 1348: the *écus a la couronne*, or crowns of gold, the most famous French coin, so called from the crown upon one side, and begun by Charles VI. 1384; those of Ann of Bretagne, 1498, after the death of the king, her husband, are remarkable: the *teston*, or piece with the king's head, of Louis XII.: the elegant *henri* of

Henry II., which has Gaul sitting on armour, with a Victory in her hand, OPTIMO PRINCIPI; exergue GALLIA. There are many coins of cardinal Bourbon, elected king by the League, 1589, against Henry IV., under the name of Charles X. Louis XIII. on a silver crown piece takes the title of CATALONIAE PRINCEPS, 1642. The first louis-d'or is of 1640. If we trust Kundman, *de Num. Sing.* p. 59, such was the poverty of France in 1719, that the duke of Orleans Regent struck copper for silver; obv. LVDOVICVS DEI GRATIA; rev. FRANCIÆ ET NAVARRÆ REX. 1719 *.

Our next attention is due to SPAIN, which vyes with France in the elegance of her early series; consisting almost entirely of *trientes* of gold. They bear on one side the head of the king, with his name; and on the other a cross with the name of the town, commonly in Bætica, or the South of Spain, a country swarming with Roman colonies, and

* The coins of the barons, towns, bishops, &c. of France are collected in a work by the celebrated Tobiesen Duby, now printing at the Louvre, with 120 plates. His work on the coins of France is also expected to be soon published.

fertile to a proverb. In this way occur coins of Liuva, 567; Liuvigild, 573; Hermengild, 579; Recared, 586; Liuva II. 601; Witeric, 603; Gundemar, 610; Sisebut, 612; Suinthila, 621; Sisemond, 631; Chintila, 636; Tulga, 640; Chindasuint, 642; Recesvint, 653; Wamba, 672; Ervigi, 680; Egica, 687; Witiza, 700; Rudric, 711*.

In the year 714, Rudric or Roderic, and Spain, were vanquished by the Arabs or Saracens, called Moors by the Spaniards, because they passed from Africa to Spain. The few unconquered Goths were driven to the northern mountains; and their petty kings, though admirable for courage and conduct, had not wealth enough to strike coins, till the 10th century, when great part of Spain was freed from the Arabic yoke; and the kingdoms of Navarre and Arragon were founded, as Castille was in the next; Leon being the most early seat of the Gothic refugees, and most ancient of these small states. Spain was thus divided till the end of the 15th century, when Ferdinand and Isabella obtained the sovereignty of the whole. But no work being published on the modern

† Florez closes with Rudric.

Spanish coins, I am unable to give a distinct idea of them.

The Moors, or Arabs, may be regarded as the chief possessors of Spain, from the 8th till the 13th century; and they held Granada even till the end of the 15th. Till the year 748, Spain was under Arab governors for the caliphs. From 748 to 1027 the caliphs, or kings, of Cordova had supreme power. After which small kingdoms arose. The opulence of the Moresque kingdoms in Spain is well known. Granada, the last conquered, is highly celebrated in history, and romance; and had its own peculiar monarchs, from Mahomad Alhamar, 1273, to Abo Audili, called Chico or the Little, who was vanquished by Ferdinand and Isabella. Here the arts must have reigned, for Granada was the city in which the wonderful place of Alhambra stood, that vast monument of wealth and art. Granada was the kingdom graced with the country palace of Alixares upon the river Xenil, so celebrated by cotemporary writers for its astonishing magnificence. All its apartments were of surpassing pomp; and the wealth of the king is declared in the payment of the architect.

El Moro que las labrava,
Cien doblas ganava el dia;
Y el dia que no las labra,
Otras tantras se perdia *.

But, allowing these verses the privilege of poetry, the remains of the palace called Alhambra are a sufficient evidence of the state of the arts and opulence of this kingdom †. Yet such was the influence of the Mahometan faith, that the Moresque coins of Spain only present us with insipid inscriptions on both sides. Yet they interest the learned from the same circumstance as the cuphic of Arabia. They are chiefly in gold; and many are published in the *Musaeum Cuphicum Borgianum* of Adler, Romæ, 1782, 4to. The Cuphic, in which alphabets these inscriptions are, is the old Arabic character, used in Mahomet's time; while the modern Arabic is not older than the 11th century.

The kingdom of PORTUGAL was founded in 1126, and is remarkable in history for a succession of wise and warlike princes. But, so far

* Hist. de las Guerras Civiles de Granada.

† See Swinburne's Travels in Spain.

as I know, no account of its coins has been published.

England claims the next place to Spain; but her coinage is reserved for a more particular detail in the next Section. Let us therefore pass to GERMANY. It is remarkable that no work has been published on the coins of German emperors, so that I am forced to be very brief on this subject. Germany was divided into a number of barbaric states, when conquered by Charlemagne. From this monarch her coinage commences; and it is believed the series of emperors is nearly complete. But this by no means comprises all the coins of Germany; and those of great cities and of electors form a large collection. About the year 920, the emperor Henry the Falconer first erected towns in Germany, with large privileges. In a century or two many of the cities had acquired great wealth and power; and claimed a jurisdiction independent of the emperors, whose power was long very low: and several, such as Nurenberg, Augsburg, Hamburg, Frankfort, Strasburg, and others, may be regarded as real republics. The Hanse towns of the north of Germany formed a powerful alliance, for the advancement and protection of commerce, amid the continual jars of surrounding

states. And the coinage of some of the cities, as for instance Nurenberg, exceeds that of the emperors in size and beauty. The coins of various German princes, and electors, are also very numerous. But it is surprising that no German writer has given us a summary view of the whole German coinage, as Muratori has done of the Italian; though indeed the Germans have, till lately, been more remarkable for erudition than for science, for crude collection, than for lucid arrangement.

The coins of the Seventeen Provinces, that garden of Europe in fertility and population, do not require a particular account, consisting of those of the counts of Holland, Flanders, &c. and of the very late coinage of the Seven United Provinces.

The coinage of DENMARK begins with Canute the Great, 1014. Preceding him we find in the plates of Danish coins* pieces with rings, and Runic letters, which are mere ornaments, not coins: then very rude copper pieces, of which some have a cross, others a pastoral staff

* A folio volume, engraven by order of the present king, in the British Museum.

on one side, and A. on the the other, certainly very late; then two plates of illegible pennies, mostly Irish, if I mistake not; and some have the strokes IIIIIII all round them as the Irish. After Canute, king of Denmark and England, we find coins of Harold and of Hardaknute; then of Magnus Bonus, 1041, half length, with Runic reverses, and of neat workmanship. Those of Sweno II. seldom have the bust, but when it appears it has an arched crown: his reverses have curious ornaments, of a tesselated form, running across the field, with the IIIIII on either edge of these ornaments; so that perhaps the Irish coins, so marked, were struck by the Danes in Ireland. The coins of Harold III. 1074, have two heads generally; the throne being contested by his brother, and the moneyers not wishing to disoblige either. Canute the Saint bears CNVT R.; reverse SIVORD I ROCI; Roschild then the Danish capital. The coins of Nicolas, called in Danish Niel, are rude: those of Waldemar I. extremely rude; as are those of his successors, including the celebrated Margaret whose coins have no legend. Olaf, 1376, has on his coins a grinning full face, with a crowned O on the other side. The Swedes took these coins extremely ill, as they thought they grinned at them. In 1426, Eric,

after his expensive journey to the Holy Land, is said to have issued billon coins: but Philippa his queen, daughter of Henry IV., of England, not approving this resource, caused silver to be struck, without the advice of her husband*. The brevity of this work forbids my speaking more particularly of the later coins of Denmark.

Let us now pass into SWEDEN, which, if we believe Brenner, began her coinage under Biorno, 818, on the plan of that of Charlemagne. These coins have a cross; and yet, according to Swedish history, Biorno was not a Christian, though the Christian religion was first preached among the Danes and Swedes in his reign by St. Amsgar. But not to dispute this point, the next coins are of Olaf, OLVF REX SVEVORVM, by Brenner interpreted to be Olaf Skotkonung, 1019, and apparently with great justice; though it is to be suspected that all preceding in Brenner's account are not Swedish coins, or are really later*. Of Anund, 1026, the coins bear

* Brenner. Num. Suio Goth. p. 28.

† These of Olaf are doubtless the first coins of Sweden, and were struck on the English model, "ad imaginem et sinu-"lachrum Anglicanæ monetæ formati." *De usu rei nummariæ in hist. Suiogoth.* Diss. in bibl. Reg. With Canute the English

ANUND REX, with THORMOD ON SIHTV on the reverse; Sihtu being Signuta the ancient capital city of Sweden. Hakon, 1067, reads AACVNE; and the series proceeds till Margaret, 1387, queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. But all these early coins are much too neat in Brenner's plates; and some are clearly forgeries. It is well known, that from Margaret's time to that of Gustaf Wase, or Gustavus Vasa, 1520, Sweden was subject to Denmark. During that period the coins are of Danish monarchs, struck for Sweden, with *Moneta Stochol.* or *Arosiensis*, or *Lundensis*, &c.; as of Eric, 1397; Christopher, 1441; Christiern, 1457; and others to Christian, 1520. Coins of some Swedish governors also appear, as Carolus Canuti, or Cnutson, 1448; Steno Sture, 1470; John, 1497; Swanto Sture, 1504; Steno Sture II. 1512; and Nicolas Sture, a rebel against Gustaf Wase. Till 1478, there are only pennies; after that year half-pennies. Of Gustaf Wase, and his successors, there are

coinage passed to Denmark; from Denmark to Sweden. The Runic coins are all forgeries, *Ibid.* Crantz, speaking of the north of Germany and Scandinavia, in the 11th century, says, "Illa vero tempestate nulla erat in terra moneta; "sed rebus res commutantes, vetustissimo more mercabantur." *Wandal.* lib. III. p. 70.

many fine coins. In 1634, ducats were coined with the bust of Gustaf Adolf, though he died 1632; reverse the arms of Sweden, with the chymic types of mercury and sulphur. Many fables were told concerning these coins, as struck of chymic gold: but the types were merely mint-marks. In 1716, 1717, 1718, the small copper coins with Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, &c., were issued by Charles XII., to go for dollars, in his want of money. Baron Goertz, the suggester of this scheme, was brought to the block for it.

Next are the coins of NORWAY, a country inferior in all natural advantages to the Highlands of Scotland; but which shines in the history of Europe by its conquests, and its colonies, while the Highlands are unknown, except as a Norwegian conquest. The Norwegian coins begin with Olaf, 1066, ONLAF REX NOR; then follow those of Magnus, 1093; Harald, 1103. One of Suerer, 1178—1202, is published by Sperlingius*, and reads REX SVERVS MAGNVS; reverse a cross, NI, for Nidaros, now Drontheim, the capital. This coin is now, as I am told, in the possession of the celebrated Mr. Suhm of

* De Num. Bracteat. This is not a bracteate coin, but a common penny.

Denmark. Next is Magnus, 1264; Philip duke of Norway, PHILIPPUS DUX NORWEGIÆ; reverse MONETA EASLOENS.; next of king Eric, 1280; of Hakon, 1309, which are good coins for the time, and read HAQVINVS DVX NORV.* reverse MONETA D EASLOIA. Then follow copper coins of Magnus Smek, 1343. The last are of Hakon, 1379. In 1380, Olaus, son of Hakon, king of Norway, by Margaret the Danish princess, was chosen king of Denmark; and united the two kingdoms as they remain to this day. He died young; and his mother Margaret was chosen queen of Denmark and Norway; and after conquered Sweden.

Of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, there are also ecclesiastic coins, as of Germany, France, &c., struck by the chief bishops. Those of Denmark and Sweden are numerous; but of Norway they are rare. A silver coin in my possession has arms and a mitre, SANCTUS OLAWS REX NORVEG. reverse, OLAWS DEI GRA. ARCEP. NID'SEN; that is, *Nidrosiensis* of Nidros, now Drontheim.

As Europe may be regarded as possessed by

* The duke of Norway was prince, or apparent heir of the kingdom.

two grand races of men, the Gothic nations, anciently called Scythæ; and the Slavonic, anciently called Sarmatæ *; I have reserved the coins of the Slavonic kingdoms for separate and last consideration. The Fins in the north, and few Celts in the west, remains of the ancient savages of Europe; and the Iberi, or Africans in Spain, being all subject to the Goths and Slavons, and strangers to coinage, can claim no share in this account. BOHEMIA, being the most westerly Slavonic kingdom, boasts the earliest coinage †. The first coins are of Duke Boleslaus I., in the year 909, with his head and name. Then follow Boleslaus II. 970, and Emma his wife; Boleslaus III. 1002; Jaromir, 1020; Udalrich, 1030; Brucislaus I. and Spitihneus; Wratislaus, first king, 1060; Brucislaus; Wladislaus; and the bracteate money of Ottocar I. 1197. Later coins must be passed for the sake of brevity.

Next appears POLAND, whose coinage is nearly as ancient as that of Bohemia; but as no

* See the author's Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths, London, 1787, 8vo.

† Voigt Beschreibung der bisher bekannten Boehmischen Meunzen, Prag. 1771, 2 vols. 4to.

book has been published on Polish coins, I can give no account of them. It shall only be observed, in general, that the coinage of the Slavonic kingdoms follows the model of the German.

The coins of RUSSIA are of very late date. It is much to the credit of the Slavonic kingdoms, that their writers deal little in fable, but begin their history at late epochs; while other kingdoms are full of fabulous antiquities. Russia begins her history with Ruric a Scandinavian, who founded his kingdom in Novogorod, by desire of the people, tired with aristocratic debates, in the year 862. The sceptre remained in the house of Ruric till 1598; and the nobility of Russia all boast descendence from him and his followers. Volodimir I., duke of Russia, 981, married the daughter of the Byzantine emperor; and some arts began to dawn in Russia. But in 1238 Russia was subjected by the Tartars; and remained in a state of vassalage to them till 1462. The dukes of Russia were also wont to divide the dominion among their sons; so that there is a confusion of petty states; though Kiof was always the residence of the Great Duke. Of other princes of Twer, Rostovia, Tchernigor, Suenigorod, Mojaiski,

Plescow, Riazan, Caschin, there are also coins*. And as the old money only bears the names of the princes, and many princes of the same name reigned in different states, it seems impossible to adjust the coinage with certainty. But none seems more ancient than the 13th century. The first Russian coins have rude figures of animals on one side; and a man standing, with a bow, or spear, on the other. Some have St. George and the Dragon; and various other types. Such are all *kopeks*, or silver pennies. There are coins of Moscow, which were struck by Aristoteles the architect, 1482, with OARISTOTELES inscribed on the reverse. Under Ivan, or John, 1547, begin the *rouble* or dollar, and its half†. Those of the false Demetrius, 1605, are extremely scarce. The later progress of this empire, and of its arts and coins, is universally known.

The only important country remaining is PRUSSIA, a kingdom no older than the present century; but rendered eminent by a succession of great princes. It is doubtful whether to term Prussia a Gothic, or a Slavonic kingdom:

* See the Hist. Russ. Numism. in Le Clerc. Hist. Ancienne de la Russie, Tome II. Paris, 1784, 4to.

† Some say with Peter I.

for though it was conquered by the Germans, in the 13th century, and remains subject to a German race, its people were chiefly Slavons. But the German tongue now begins to prevail over the Slavonic, from the German colonies exceeding the old inhabitants in number; and from the greater part of the king's dominions being really German; the Slavonic part, or Prussia itself, being a mere province, though it gives title to the monarch. In 1230, the knights of the Teutonic order conquering the Pagan inhabitants of Prussia, coined silver pennies on the German plan, at Culm*. Next century were struck shillings, groats, and schots. The last being the largest are very rare: they have the Prussian shield, an eagle surmounting a cross, within a rose-shaped border, MONETA DOMINORVM PRUSSIE; reverse a cross fleurie, within a like border, HONOR MAGISTRI IVSTITIAM DILIGIT. In the same century gold coins were struck. In 1466, Poland acquired the western part of Prussia; and the Teutonic knights became vassals to that crown for the rest. Albert, marquis of Brandenburg, last master of the Teutonic order, in 1525, was

* The Prussian coins from Hartknoch's Dissertations at the end of Dusburg Chronicon Prussiæ, Ienæ, 1679, 4to.

made duke of Eastern Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland. At this time, as appears from a memoir of the celebrated Copernicus, published by his cotemporary Schuzius in his History of Prussia, the money was so debased, that twelve or thirteen marks were worth but one mark of pure silver. In 1657, Eastern Prussia, possessed by the House of Brandenburg, was declared free from vassalage to Poland; and afterward, the electors of Brandenburg took the title of Kings of Prussia. The coins of Brandenburg and Poland are therefore the later coins of Prussia.

Having thus given a general idea of modern coins, let us still more briefly attempt a few hints concerning the other division of this Section.

ARTICLE II. MODERN MEDALS.

In the middle ages, when even coins were so rude, it is no wonder that medals were quite unknown. Till the 15th century no medals appear of any country in Europe if we except Scotland, which, by a singular chance, can boast gold medals of David II. 1330—1370,

struck in England during his captivity, as would seem. Certain it is that these pieces of David II. being neither coins, counters, ornaments, nor pattern-pieces, it might appear invidious to deny them to be medals. But of them when we come to Scotish medals in next Section.

In the next, or 15th century, medals appeared in Italy; and from that time successively in most countries of Europe. The gold medal of the Council of Florence, 1439, is one of the earliest of these medals. Vittore Pisano, a painter of Verona, is celebrated as perhaps the chief restorer of this branch of art. He indeed rather deserves to be considered as an inventor; for his medals have no similarity to those of antiquity, being very large, and all cast. They were first modelled in wax; then a mould taken from the model in fine sand, and other ingredients. When a good cast was procured, it was touched up, and made a model for the rest. These medals of Pisano are almost always inscribed *Opus Pisani pictoris*. Such is that of John, emperor of Constantinople, 1439, and of Alphonso king of Arragon, 1448; which last occurs in lead, but was doubtless likewise cast in more precious metals. Vasari, in his Lives of the Painters, gives us a catalogue

of the medals done by Pisano. They are of Sigismund Malatesta, reverse Isotta of Rimini; Nicolo Piccinino; Philip de Medici, archbishop of Pisa; Braccio de Mantoua; Giovan Galeazzo Visconti; Carlo Malatesta; Giovan Caracciolo; Borso and Hercule da Este, "and "many other illustrious men." The British Museum has a large brass medal of Pisano, by himself, PISANUS PICTOR. In the Museum Mazzuchellianum, is a fine collection of these early medals. Other makers were Boldu, by whom there is a medal of Maseraro a poet, with *Opus Boldu pictoris*, 1457, and others; Marescoto, 1446; Matthæus de Pastis of Verona does several of Pandolpho Malatesta, general of the papal armies, 1450: many also appear of Sperandeo. Misaldone does a curious medal of the notorious Sigismund Malatesta of Rimini, reverse his castle at Rimini, 1446; and another, 1450, reverse the beautiful church he built at Rimini.

These rude medals were cast by the Italian artists for the great men of their own country, and some of other nations; as Christian I. king of Denmark, on his entry into Rome about 1470; John Kendal, an English knight of Rhodes, 1480, and others; till near the close

of that century, when medals began to be struck, and to display more elegance.

The papal medals are not only the most elegant, but the most ancient series, in modern Europe. Paul II., who was created pope in 1464, is the first pontiff who has medals of his own time. There are indeed papal medals from Martin V. 1417, but all those preceding Paul II. were done under the pontificate of Alexander VII. 1655, by the care and direction of abbé Bigot; and at the expense of cardinal Francisco Barberini. After Paul II. co-eval medals are found of all the popes.

In the time of Alexander VI. 1492—1503, so famous for his own crimes and those of Borgia his nephew, the elegance of the papal medals begins to dawn. But his successors Julius II., Leo X., Hadrian VI., and Clement VII., were singularly fortunate in having many of their medals designed by Raffaele, Julio Romano, and other great painters; and executed with corresponding workmanship. The medal of Julius II. with Saul, CONTRA STIMVLVM NE CALCITRES, is the first medal according to Venuti, that was struck, not cast. The celebrated Benvenuto Cellini tells us, in the very en-

tertaining account of his own life, that he engraved different medals for Clement VII., but I know not if he put his name upon them; or left them, in his pride, to be known by the superiority of the performance*. It is well known that he executed the medal of Clement VII., VT BIBAT POPVLVS; and some others.

Cavino and Bassiano, the celebrated Paduan forgers of Roman imperial coins, performed the medals of Julius III. 1550, and other popes to Gregory XIII. 1571. The ANGLIA RESVRGES of Julius III. on the accession of Mary to the crown is remarkable; as is the disgraceful VGONOTORVM STRAGES, 1572, of Gregory XIII. on the massacre of Paris. Under Innocent X. 1644, Cormanni, the medallic artist, was im-

* There is a fine silver medal of duke Cosmo II., of Florence, by Cellini, in the British Museum. It is much in the bold manner of the ancient, without that minute finish observable on most modern medals. The reverse is a bust of duke Alexander, predecessor of Cosmo II. In the noble collection at Strawberry Hill is a silver bell, made by Cellini, for the occasion when the pope curses the caterpillars by bell, book, and candle. It is all ornamented with figures of lizards, grasshoppers, flies, and the like; and amazingly finished. There is at least one medal with the name BENVENUTO.

prisoned for a medal, which represented the pope on one side, and Olimpia Maidalchina the pope's *relation* on the other. He poisoned himself. About this time the famous family of Hamerani, originally it is believed Germans, began to engrave the papal medals; which they continued to do, for four or five generations, with surprising merit. Even one of the daughters did a fine medal, as the reader will find in Venuti's work; the preface to which contains a curious account of the artists employed in the papal medals. It shall only be further observed, that the medal of Julius III., reverse a ganymede ΦΕΡΝΗ ΖΗΝΟΣ ΕΥΦΡΑΙΝΕΙ, 'the dower of Jove delights,' and the design of which is ascribed to Michael Angelo, is denied to be genuine by the pontifical writers. But there is a fine medal, designed by Parmegiano, of Gregory XIII. upon the correction of the calendar; reverse a serpent with his tail in his mouth, and a ram's head for the sign Aries, in the centre; ANNO RESTITUTO M. D. LXXXII. marked I. PARM. beneath the pope's bust, on the obverse.

Beside the papal medals there are many of the various states in Italy. Of Frederic II. king of Sicily there are curious medals, so early

as 1501. Orsino, Gritti, and Liviano, Venetian generals, have medals 1509. There is a medal of Alfonso duke of Ferrara 1511, obverse his head, ALFONSVS DVX FERRARIÆ III.; reverse a warrior, with a lion's head, and bees, DE FORTI DVLCEDO. One of the famous Andrew Doria of Genoa, 1528, represents him in the character of Neptune. But it would be tedious, and superfluous, to dwell longer on the Italian medals,

Next to Italy, France is the most remarkable country for medals. The noted piece of Louis XII., 1512, PERDAM BABILONIS NOMEN is a satyric coin, not a medal. But there is a medal of that prince, 1499, reverse Ann of Bretagne his queen*; and another upon his success against Genoa 1506, having his bust, reverse a porcupine, ULTVS AVOS TROIÆ. Then follows the famous medal of Francis I., 1515, UNVS NON SVFFICIT ORBIS; and others with his device, a salamander in the flames, NVTRISCO ET EXTINGVO. But the French medals are neither fine, nor numerous, till the reign of Louis XIV., who has exceeded all

* There is a fine gold medal of Charles VIII., reverse the same queen.

modern princes in this way. Many of his medals are well designed and executed; but some are objectionable upon the score of falsehood.

It is unnecessary to follow a geographic arrangement in treating of this subject; and I shall therefore now beg leave to offer a few observations on remarkable medals, as they rise to memory without any order. In Denmark there are medals of Christian II., 1516: and of Frederic and Sophia, 1532. Frederic I. and Christian III. appear in their medals with the bonnet, worn in the 16th century by the great, and now abandoned to the peasants of Scandinavia and Scotland. Of Frederic II. and Christian IV. there are many medals. The elephant, of the house of Oldenburg, is very frequent on Danish medals. In Sweden there are many fine medals of Gustaf Wase. Christina appears on several, struck chiefly at Rome after her abdication. Of Charles XII. there are several curious medals.

The medallic history of Holland begins 1566. In the Spectator, a Dutch medal is quoted as English; namely, that on the defeat of the Spanish armada, a fleet, FLAVIT ET DISSIPATI SVNT.

1588. Many Dutch medals are remarkable for maps and plans; which, though they require no invention, are curious, and will be very interesting to posterity. Had the Greeks and Romans given us maps and plans, what a fine system of ancient geography and topography a cabinet of medals must have been!

The Spanish medals begin, I believe, with Consalvo the great captain, 1503; and many of them are curious and interesting. Germany and Spain were as one empire under Charles V., of whom there are many medals. But the German ones begin with Frederic III., of whom there is one struck at Rome, 1453: next is Maximilian, 1504, who appears in the bonnet, worn before hats were invented, about 1560; and a wheel on the reverse, PER TOT DISCRIMINA. The medals of Germany are extremely numerous, as may be supposed from the greatness of the empire, and various rich states which compose it.

There is a curious medal upon the death of Louis, king of Hungary, at Mohatz, 1526, where he fell fighting against the Turks; obverse his head, and that of his queen, face to face; reverse a battle. The medals of John

of Leyden, king of the anabaptists, 1534, 1535, are singular monuments of folly and fanaticism. They have his busts with German inscriptions, and legends. The vain siege of Malta by the Turks, 1565, gave room for fine medals of Jean de la Valette the grand master. One has a plan of Malta, with this legend, TVRCICÆ OBSIDIONIS PERPETVO PROPVGNACVLO. Joan d'Albret, and Henry king of Navarre, afford a curious medal, representing both their busts, with this singular legend, IOANNA ET HENRICUS REGES NAVARÆ. 1569; reverse this inscription, PAX CERTA. VICTORIA INTEGRA. MORS HONESTA. There is a papal medal on the victory at Lepanto, 1571; and another of John of Austria, his bust IOHANNES AVSTRIÆ CAROLI V. FIL. ÆT. SV. AN. XXIIII. reverse a pedestrian statue on a column, with Victory crowning it; and fleets at a distance, CLASSE TVRCICA AD NAVPACTVM DELETA. Of Sebastian king of Portugal, famous for his unfortunate expedition in Africa, 1578, there is a good medal; with his bust, full face, and thee quarters length, SEBASTIANUS D. G. REX PORTVGALLIÆ, ARABIÆ, INDIÆ, ET AFRICÆ, ANNO ÆTATIS XVI. reverse a shell-fish in the sea, the moon and seven stars, SERENA CELSA FAVENT. There is a curious lozenge-shaped coin, of the

same, with the arms of Portugal, and the king's name and title; reverse a cross, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES, 1578.

Some other curious modern medals, are those beautiful ones, by Trezzo, of Ferdinand Gonzaga a general of Charles V., and Isabella princess of Malfetto, his wife: those of cardinal Granville: of Gattinara, chancellor of Charles V.: of Zamoiski, chancellor of Poland. That of the seven brothers, who were all in the service of the emperor, Frederic III.: and that of count Griffenfeld the famous and unhappy favourite of Christian V., of Denmark, with this odd addition, CHRISTIANI V. INTIMO. Another singular medal is of Catherine of Medici, queen of France, notoriously addicted to astrology. It represents her naked, between Aries and Taurus, with the name EBULLA ASMODÆA over her head. She holds a dart in one hand, and a heart in the other: in the exergue is OXIEL.

It is remarkable that, almost as soon as medals began to revive, they became satyric—a quality almost unknown to the ancient mint. Satire indeed forms a chief attribute of modern medals, wit and humour being more culti-

vated in modern times; and there can be no harm in their appearing on medals, as well as any where else. Medals were the vehicles of political satire, till the print-shops took up the trade. Had we any ancient satyric pieces of this sort, they would be valued more highly than any other subjects of a cabinet: witness that ancient medal, once suspected to be satyric upon Gallienus the emperor, under whom the empire was torn to pieces by usurpers. The front bears the emperor's bust, GALLIENAE AVG. the reverse Peace in a car, PAX VBIQUE. But M. Barthelemy* has amply proved that this is only a blundered coin, by producing a coin of this Galliena Augusta, sister of Gallienus; and of Gallienus and others, with the same reverse. So that the coiner, by mere mistake, put the lady's name round the emperor's bust. But, if it be not meant to be witty, it is only the more so.

Yet, granting this piece not satyric, there is room still to believe that satire was not altogether unknown to the ancient mint. Some

* Mem. de l'Academie, Tome XXVI. Banduri suspects those coins of Salonina satyric, which represent her sitting, with this odd legend, AVG. IN PACE.

of the pieces formerly adduced, under the title of Medalets, are palpably satyric: not to mention many satyric gems, as rather foreign to the argument. The decency of the ancients is indeed to be admired, and imitated, who never admitted satire into money, or Medallions; but restricted it to these little records. Yet they admitted poor puns on their consular coins: as a calf, Q. VOCONIVS VITVLVS; a flower, L. AQVILIVS FLORVS III. VIR; a pick, AGISCVLVS: the Muses, Q. POMPONIVS MVSA: a man naked to the thighs, with eagle's feet and wings, PETRON. TVRPILIANVS, the eagle's feet and wings, as the bird inhabits rocks *petras;* for Petronius, the *turpia ilia*, or naked belly, for Turpilianus. Others are the head of a Grace, T. CARISIVS III. VIR. as in Greek *charis* implies a Grace: SCARPVS IMP. a hand, because in Greek σκαρπα is the palm of the hand.

The first satyric medal, it is believed, was struck by Frederic king of Sicily, 1501, against his enemy Ferdinand king of Spain. It bears the head of Ferdinand, FERDINANDVS R. AR. VETVS VVLPES ORBIS; reverse a wolf carrying off a sheep, IVGVM MEVM SVAVE EST ET ONVS MEVM LEVE. Another was struck on the wars of

Charles V. and Francis I., an eagle with an imperial crown, tearing a cock with a regal, GALLVS SVCCVMBIT AQVILE, 1525; reverse a fox in a monk's habit looking at a cock, FACILITER CREDERE PESSIMA VVLPES. This last emblem alludes to the pope, who enticed Francis I. to invade Naples. There is one upon Luther, representing him in a monk's habit; reverse Catharine von Bora, the nun whom he married. The obscene satyric medals of Jovius and Aretin, both contemptible characters, against each other are well known. Charles V. having used as a device on his coins, and still retained in the Spanish, the pillars of Hercules with PLVS VLTRA; Henry II. king of France, defending Metz against him in 1552, struck medals with the imperial eagle chained to the pillars, and NON VLTRA METAS; the last word being a poor pun upon the name of Metz. The earl of Leicester, being made governor of the Dutch provinces, soon retired in disgust; and struck a medal with his bust, reverse a dog and sheep, NON GREGEM SED INGRATOS INVITVS DESERO. The states, being angry, struck another, representing an ape and young ones: reverse Leicester near a fire, FVGIENS FVMVM INCIDIT IN IGNEM.

It is said that in 1588 Elizabeth, queen of

England, struck a medal, with the Spanish and English fleets, HESPERIDVM REGEM DEVICIT VIRGO. Philip, king of Spain, caused medals of the same impression to be distributed in England; but with this addition, NEGATVR. EST MERETRIX VVLGI. The queen suppressed them; and published another medal, with this legend.

Hesperidum regem devicit virgo Negatur,
Est meretrix vulgi. Res eo deterior.

The duke of Savoy, having seized Saluces, during the time that the French monarchy was rent by civil wars, in 1588, struck a medal, upon the reverse of which a centaur appears, shooting with a bow and arrow, OPPORTVNE. Henry IV. having reconquered Saluces in 1600, published another, upon which Hercules appears killing the centaur; with the word OPPORTVNIVS. From the large and genuine edition of the Memoirs of Sully *, it appears that this great minister was author of that retort; and the reader will in the same work see

* The Memoirs of Sully in common use are an injudicious and inaccurate abridgement of this work, originally printed in the duke's own house, as appears from Mem. de l' Acad. Tome XXI.

the devices furnished by Sully for the Jettons of Henry IV., from the year 1590 downward. If we believe Henaut, there is a satyric medal on Charles III., of Spain, who was assisted by the English, GRATIA HERETICORVM REX CATHOLICVS.

Above all nations, the Dutch have most distinguished themselves for satyric medals; and have paid extremely dear for their presumption in this way. One or two satyric and haughty medals raised that storm of Louis XIV. against them, which had nearly annihilated their republic. Basnage particularly points out that of 1668, with the following proud inscription, ASSERTIS LEGIBVS, EMENDATIS SACRIS ADIVTIS DEFENSIS, CONCILIATIS REGIBVS, VINDICATA MARIVM LIBERTATE, PACE EGREGIA VIRTVTE ARMORVM PARTA, STABILITA ORBIS EVROPÆI QVIETE, NVMISMA HOC S. F. B. C. F. (Status Fæderati Belgii Cudi Fecerunt) c l ɔ l ɔ c LXVIII. An inscription certainly most contemptibly overbearing; and which must have disgusted every other country in Europe, as all Europe well knew that this assembly of traders had only patched up a dissonant constitution in a haste; and that their whole power rested

upon foreign settlements, acquired by every sort of the most paltry fraud and inhuman cruelty. Nay, that they were totally incapable of sound politics, or manly acquisition; being constantly indebted, then and after, to the illustrious House of Orange for an existence, repaid with the basest ingratitude. Basnage also mentions the medals, MITIS ET FORTIS, and the LEO BATAVVS, as the chief means of exciting that tempest against the Dutch. Charles II. of England, in his manifesto against them, 1672, complained likewise of injurious medals.

The Dutch have struck various pieces of this description, concerning English affairs. Such is that indecent one of Oliver Cromwell in gold. That on the birth of the Pretender, representing the chest which Minerva gave to the daughters of Cecrops to keep, and which opened, discovers an infant with a serpent's tail; INFANTEMQVE VIDENT APPORRECTVMQVE DRACONEM. Reverse a sickly rosier, with a branch growing from its root, TAMEN NASCATVR OPORTET. M. DC. LXXXVIII. And that with the heads of William and Mary, reverse the arms of England suspended on a tree; king James and a Jesuit flying in terror; the king throwing

away a crown and sceptre; the Jesuit carrying a child: ITE MISSA EST.

A more illustrious distinction between the modern medals, and the ancient, consists in the great number of the former struck for private men of eminent learning, or talents. In this respect the modern medals are certainly superior to the ancient: and it seems surprising that no Greek or Roman medallions of private persons are found. For the Contorniati are mere tickets; and of rude execution. While the ancients had statues and busts of great writers, and portraits painted before their works, it is strange that they never thought of striking medallions of them. On the contrary, no sooner were medals revived in modern times, than illustrious private persons appear on them; and this class is so numerous, that hardly any famous man can be mentioned, of whom there are no medals. The history of the human mind is certainly more interesting, than that of the wars of kingdoms; and this class exceeds all in importance and curiosity. But it is so large, that it is almost impossible to select specimens. I must therefore refer the reader to the *Musaeum Mazzuchellianum*, Venet. 1761, fol. for an excellent collection of this kind.

Before closing these few observations on modern medals, some remarks shall be submitted upon a celebrated work concerning them, namely the book of Luckh, or Luckius, printed at Strasburg, 1620, *folio*. Some regard this author as another Goltzius, who has either been often imposed on himself, or has wished to impose upon others. Others think that most of his medals may be genuine; though some are doubtless very rare. All grant that there are some forgeries. Such as in particular that medal of Henry VIII. of England, p. 26, with his bust, side-face; reverse a portcullis, SECVRITAS ALTERA. Little penetration is required to discover this forgery; for the face is totally unlike Henry VIII.; and though the medal was struck in 1513, by the account of Luckius, yet it bears HENRICVS VIII. ANG. FRANC. ET HIB. REX: whereas the real title was only *Dominus Hiberniae* till 1541, when the title of *Rex Hib.* was first used. This medal is really found in silver: but is a foreign forgery. And there is every reason to infer, from this instance, that Luckius, a man of fair character, was, like Goltzius, imposed on by many forgeries; but that both are quite innocent themselves; the art of distinguishing forgeries being little known in their times. Every one the least versed in medals, knows that forgeries of all

kinds, and æras, swarm among them; and that the forgeries of modern medals are nearly as numerous as those of the ancient.

This work of Luckius being very scarce, and purposely not recommended to the beginner in the preface, I am induced to give a few hints concerning it here, as the earliest work on modern medals, and one to which later writers are often more indebted than they choose to confess. Koehler in the preface to his curious *Remarques Historiques sur les Medailles*, Berlin, 1740, 4to, has given a good account of Luckh, and his collection, from which I chiefly derive these notices. Luckh was chief magistrate of Everhard, and lord of Rappolstein and Stauffenburg. He was born at Strasburg; and died in 1653, aged 79. He wrote annals of Rappolstein; and his son, Frederic Gall Luckh, administrator of the order of knights, continued his genealogical collections. History led him to study medals; and his book was published at his own expense, and did not sell. The engraver F. B. was Francis Brenner, a very good artist, as this work shows. Hæreus and Koehler warmly defend Luckh, whose character and situation in life were most respectable, from

all suspicion of forgery; but that he was often imposed on cannot be denied. The collection of Luckh was bought by Christina queen of Sweden, who had it sent to Rome. Then it passed to cardinal Azolini; then to prince Odescalci; who bequeathed it to cardinal Ottoboni; who sold it to the regent duke of Orleans: and it is now in France. His book professes to contain the medals struck all over Europe, from 1500 to 1600, but many are omitted. Most of them are doubtless genuine. The question concerning others is not whether they exist, but whether they are foreign forgeries, never found in the kingdoms to which they relate.

This subject shall be concluded with a few comparative remarks between the modern medals and the ancient. Comparisons are odious, because truth is odious; but a parallel of this kind may be subservient to the progress of the art.

Dr. Coningham has treated this subject, with some merit, in a tract, falsely ascribed to Addison, entitled "A Critical Essay on the "Modern Medals, with some Reflexions on

" the Taste and Judgement of the Ancients." London, 1704, 12mo*; to which pamphlet some of the following remarks will be due. And first shall be comparatively considered the Portraits; secondly, the Reverses; thirdly, the Legends of ancient and modern medals: but the plan of this work commands the utmost brevity on all these points.

The most surprising difference, between the ancient and modern works of art, lies in the portraits. The ancient, however rudely executed, always bear a faithful and radically marked character, the same in the works of

* Any one who reads this work, must see at once that it is not written by Addison. It is dedicated to Harley, afterward lord Oxford; the author, in his preface, speaks of himself as a physician, accessible to all; and there is an advertisement of a medical work, at the end of the preface, palpably by the same author. The style is slovenly, and quite unlike Addison's. In the Catalogue of the Bodleian library it is ascribed to — Coningham. In this tract there is a warm defence of a medal of Ann, bearing the duke of Marlborough on horseback, on the reverse. Medals with the prince and a subject, occur of Augustus and Agrippa, and others. But the supposed medal of Belisarius, GLORIA ROMANORVM, stands only on the authority of Cedrenus, a late writer; and has never appeared.

a hundred different artists; whereas, with modern artists, the character is always the most uncommon merit; and the most excellent productions of our arts may boast every perfection except this alone. Ancient artists, even of the lowest class, seem in their portraits to catch the very life and spirit of the person: while the moderns only produce a kind of model, with very faint features of the character. This is unaccountable, except by supposing that the human mind suffers revolutions, like the material world; and that the ancient was endued with more strenuous capacity, and quicker and finer perceptions, than the modern. In minuteness of art, we exceed the ancients: in sciences, certainly more important than arts, we infinitely exceed them: but in the mental powers of swift and accurate perception, that immediate intuition of genius, and strong exertion of great ability, we are doubtless very inferior. The ornaments of the portraits have also their effect; the ancient being simple, and picturesque, in real life; whereas ours are discordant and ungraceful, so that we are forced to have recourse to the ancient, not now to be found in real life; whence in a great measure our portraits sink into models. This is the worst defect they can

have; and it is always better to copy life, exactly as it is, than to produce a cold model after the antique.

The reverses of ancient medals, when consisting of human figures, or detached objects, exceed the modern in every view of strength, elegance, or taste. But in landscape, and all that belongs to perspective, the modern excel the ancient to a prodigious degree. The ancients, though they sometimes light upon good perspective by chance, had evidently no certain rules on the subject. But indeed they do not seem to have conceived the idea of putting a map, or a landscape, upon a medal. The invention of the mill used in coinage enables us to open a new line in this art. Medals of the Hamerani contain exact and highly-finished views of edifices in Rome, the streets before them, the landscape behind, crowded with statues, and persons, and objects of all kinds; so as, in the compass of a crown piece, to present as much, as a painting six feet square could do, on a larger scale. All this is certainly an amazing exertion of art, and such as the ancients could not have conceived. For the vast progress of the sciences in modern times has opened new tracts for art. We are indebted to

science for all our advantages over the ancients; that is, to discoveries made by time and chance, and patient exertion; while in the immediate powers of the mind, genius, and rapid conception, the ancients far exceed us.

A great fault of modern reverses, as of modern portraits, is that the manners of the time and country are very often totally perverted in them. Personifications are of all ages, and countries, and languages: but what title have heathen gods, and goddesses, to exist on our medals, and attract the adoration of our connoisseurs? They are not only absurd in the eye of reason, but insipid in that of fancy; and ought never to be admitted into modern poetry, or art, though they are doubtless a perfect treasure to dull poets, and artists, who have no ideas but from imitation.

Lest I should commit a plagiarism of a new kind, by imputing my own thoughts to a former writer, I must observe that Dr. Coningham's tract on modern medals refers chiefly to the legends; and that I only now begin to use some of his remarks. He observes five kinds of improper legends on modern medals: 1. Poetical; 2. Impious; 3. Jingling; 4. Intricate; 5. Abu-

sive*. In the Poetical he instances a French medal, upon some advantage over the English at sea, MATVRATE FVGAM. This, he most justly observes, puts us only in mind of Virgil, and not of the action. Upon the naval victory of the English over the French, 1693, it was happily retorted from that very passage:

> Maturate fugam, regique hoc dicite vestro,
> NON ILLI IMPERIVM PELAGI.

Mr. Addison, who sometimes glances at this tract of Coningham's, but without naming him, has, in his Third Dialogue on Medals, taken the opposite side, and pleaded for poetical legends. But I cannot help dissenting from that fine writer, upon this occasion; for medals are certainly meant to be historical; and there is something in poetry alien to history, and destructive of its reality. One is led to think, that the medal has been made for the sake of the legend; and not the legend for the medal. Nor have the

* Long legends might be added. The only one in antiquity is in the decline of the empire, and of Constantine I. A medallion of him in Sir Andrew Fountaine's possession bore, *S. P. Q. R. quod instinctu divinitatis mentis magnitudine cum exercitu suo tam de tyranno quam de omni ejus factione uno tempore justis remp. ultus est armis arc. triumphis insignem dicavit.* Vaillant, Romæ, 1743.

ancients a single example of a poetical legend on a medal; but seem most carefully to have avoided such poor wit. In the Impious, Dr. Coningham instances one of Sixtus V., FECIT IN MONTE CONVIVIVM PINGVIVM: and one of Urban VIII. on repairing the high ways, BEATI QVI CVSTODIVNT VIAS MEAS. In the Jingling, that of Francis Morozini, Jupiter with an urn, GAVDET FLVMINE NON FVLMINE; a most deplorable puerility indeed! And that of Richard Cromwell, NON DEFICIENT OLIVAE; in which the olive-tree is confounded with Oliver Cromwell, by a most portentous exertion of insipidity. In the Intricate is given the chronological coin of Gustaf Adolf, king of Sweden, CHRISTVS DVX ERGO TRIVMPHVS; the numeral letters being picked out make the year 1632. In the Abusive, the Dutch medal on their stadtholder, QVANTVM MVTATVS AB ILLO; on Louis XIV., VIRO IMMORTALI CVM FISTVLA IN ANO.

The ancient legends are remarkable for simple brevity and energy; and the best modern ones are formed on their model. The language employed ought surely to be that of the country in which the medal is struck. Among modern languages the English is celebrated

for strength, energy, and brevity; and it of course yields to none in its fitness for this purpose.

Before closing this section, it will be proper to say something respecting a particular issue of modern mints, called JETTONS, or COUNTERS. These pieces very frequently occur, and are apt to confound the unskilful, who know not what to make of them. They are small and very thin pieces, commonly of copper or brass, though sometimes of silver, and even of gold. The latter precious metals were stamped in different countries, and are stamped in France to this day, for the purpose of being presented, by purses at a time, from trading or other companies, to persons of high condition upon solemn occasions.

The intention of the common counters, as implied by both the English name, and the French jetton, from *jetter* to *cast*, whence our phrase *to cast up* accounts, was merely for calculation. This was performed by means of a board marked with parallel lines. The bottom line was the place of units, and the second of tens; each superior line multiplying ten-

fold in the same manner. The operation, difficult in appearance, doubtless became very easy by much practice. But for a proper and clear detail of it, we must refer to Mr. Snelling's useful pamphlet on counters, commonly bound up with his works on English coins.

These pieces were of most common use in abbeys, and other places where the revenue was complex, and of difficult adjustment. For this reason a great number of them is found in the ruins of our English abbeys, whence they are commonly called abbey-pieces.

But almost all of them are coined abroad; and that from the 14th century down to the present times*; though some few have likewise been struck in England, from the time of Henry VIII., downward.

Most of the gold and silver counters are within the present century, and struck in France. They are so readily known from the arms of the companies on them, and other marks, that it is needless to dwell on them. The English

* French jettons exist from Philip VI. 1328.

touch-pieces may be classed with silver counters: they commonly bear St. Michael and the dragon on one side, and a ship on the other; and were designed to be hung round the neck when the king touched the party for the evil: the latest are of James II., Ann, and the Pretenders. We learn from Pliny that Pyrrhus could cure the spleen, with a touch of his foot: and perhaps this latter gift might have been more useful to our kings, than that of removing the scrophula.

The ancient copper counters are the most ready to impose upon a beginner, who is apt to pay for them as coins, though they are not worth a penny a piece. For which reason it will be proper to give him some marks to discern them. In Mr. Snelling's Treatise he will find plates of them, of all ages, whereby he will more surely judge of their devices than by any other method. He will there perceive that the most ancient have crosses with pellets on both sides, and similar devices; the next, globes surmounted by crosses, &c.; and the most modern, portraits of princes and dates, with the arms of the kingdoms on the reverse.

They are beside easily distinguished by their

thinness, which degrades them from all other coin; for as medals are superior to coin, so counters of all kinds are inferior. The ancient ones can impose upon nobody, for copper was not coined for currency in France, and other countries where they are principally struck, till about 1580; and brass never was common coin of any state in modern times. The modern have almost always a legend in Latin, French, or Flemish, which marks their intention; being so many maxims of justice in accompts, or legends declarative of their use, as for accompting in the French king's wardrobe, his exchequer, or other offices. Those with Dutch, Flemish, or German legends are more apt to deceive, because few understand the language.

Some people are so peurile as to allow these baubles a place in a cabinet, while the true judge ranks them with those other counters of indeed the very same value, which every toyman sells to children. But as there is no rule without exceptions, it must be granted that a very few of these pieces, impressed with memorials of events, and the like, are by no means unworthy of notice.

The mention of counters lead me to say a word

or two with regard to the *nummi bracteati**, a species of the early modern coins something between counters and money. They are little thin plates, commonly of silver, stamped with wooden dyes, as would seem, upon one side only, with the rude impression of various figures and inscriptions. Most of them are ecclesiastic, as appears from the cross, &c. being struck by the archbishops, bishops, and abbots, in Germany, Swizzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and a few in Poland. But some also occur of secular princes, and states. Sperlingius has published a curious treatise on the origin and progress of bracteate coins†, from which it appears that the oldest are of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, 1180; and it is said that they were unknown in Germany till that century‡. There are several bracteate coins of the counts of Thuringia, bearing their figures on horseback, with le-

* The name is derived from *bractea*, a spangle, or thin bit of metal. Seneca uses *bracteata felicitas* for what we might call *tinsel happiness*, a false glitter of felicity.

† De Nummorum Bracteatorum et Cavorum Origine et Progressu. *Lubec*, 1700, 4to.

‡ Some are supposed to be of the 10th century.

gends of name and title. The Byzantine base silver, in the form of a cup, with figures only upon the concave side, seems to have given rise to the German bracteate coins. And they continued to be used in Germany till the end of the 15th century; and in some parts of Swizzerland are used even now; thought at Zurich they ceased about the year 1400*. There are many of bishops in Denmark, as of Sueno, 1370, and others; as there are of Swedish bishops; and of Norwegian, which last bear NI for Nidaros, now Drontheim, the archiepiscopal see. Some opulent trading towns in Norway also appear to have struck them; and A. occurs for Asloa or Opsloa, and B. for Bergen, as Sperlingius explains. Those of German cities, and states, are mostly known by the arms.

Another division peculiar to modern coins consists of SIEGE PIECES, or those issued upon urgent necessity, during a siege, by any city or town. Two or three works have been published on such pieces, to which I beg leave to refer, as this Section is already sufficiently long,

* Hottinger Num. Bracteati Tigurini, *Tiguri*, 1702, 4to.

and such coins are not generally interesting. Patin has published a remarkable one of thick paper or pasteboard, struck at Leyden in 1574, when that place was besieged by the Spaniards. It has a lion rampant, PVGNO PRO PATRIA, 1574; reverse this inscription, LVGDVNVM BATAVORVM.

SECTION XIX.

Coins and Medals of Great Britain, and Ireland.

As this Section may extend to some little length, it shall be divided into five several Articles: I. Coins of England; II. English Medals; III. Coins of Scotland; IV. Scotish Medals; V. Coins of Ireland; there being no medals struck in that country.

ARTICLE I. COINS OF ENGLAND.

The coins of the Saxon heptarchies might have been treated in the Section intitled *coins of other ancient nations*, for they are mostly previous to the period assigned for the appellation of modern. But, to present a regular view of English coinage, it was more proper that they should come in here.

It is impossible to have a precise idea of the

origin of coinage, among any people, without attending to their history. But while in Germany, France, Italy, there are hundreds of volumes, written by the most learned and able authors, upon the early history of their country, not above half a dozen books exist upon ancient English history, and those far from excellent. In works of topography, and petty antiquities, we superabound; while the History and Antiquities of the whole nation are neglected! But England has always been remarkable for taking up any science last; and, by overturning foreign errors, carrying it to the greatest perfection; as the examples of Locke and Newton, with many others, may evince. May her able writers, at last, think her own history worth their care, instead of squandering their talents on that of other countries! These reflexions have been suggested by considering the erroneous ideas entertained concerning the English heptarchic history. When the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles came over, they did not extirpate the inhabitants, and people the country afresh; but merely conquered them, and settled in the country, as the other Goths did in France, Italy, Spain. True it is, that in the latter countries the Roman speech, that of the old inhabitants, prevailed of necessity, as they were far

more numerous than the victors; while there is not one Welch word in the English language. Hence two writers* have reproached the ancestors of the English, as the most cruel of all the Goths, because they extirpated the old inhabitants; and left not so much as one trace of their language or existence. These writers were quite ignorant of what Cæsar might have shown them at once, that half of England was possessed by the Belgæ, a German people, before he came here; and that of course the language of the people on the east, among whom the Jutes, Saxons, Angles settled, was German, not Welch, being the same speech improperly called Saxon. And the new settlers must have been little destructive, for they never exceeded 100,000 all put together; and yet, two centuries after, when Beda wrote, the country was in full population.

The Belgic Britons had been long civilised under the Roman government, and their new

* Dalrymple on Feudal Property, p. 17. "The Saxons "were a cruel and extirpating race," &c.

Stuart, Diss. on Engl. Const. p. 59. "No conquest was "half so terrible as that of the Saxons . . . Britons entirely "exterminated . . . Philologers observe that there is not one "British word in our language," &c.

victors soon acquired from them a great degree of civilisation, while their German ancestors were yet barbaric. Coinage, that barometer of national civilisation, proclaims that the arts of the Belgic Britons soon polished their rude conquerors.

The heptarchic coins are only of two sorts; the silver skeatta or penny, and the copper or billon styca. But the latter was only known in Northumbria, and in the latter period of that kingdom; being a very small piece, worth about half a farthing: and the silver penny may be regarded as the general heptarchic coin. No gold at all, nor any other silver, was ever struck in England till long after the heptarchic period; and those theoretic antiquists, who assert the contrary, only betray their gross ignorance of coins.

Till Dr. Combe caused engrave two plates of the skeattas, or early pennies, these curious coins were little attended to. They latterly have legends, but at first only rude figures of serpents, &c.; and sometimes one or two letters, as the reader will find on turning to Plate I. No. 1. of this volume. These skeattas

were struck in Kent, and the other early heptarchic states, from the 6th to the 8th cenrury, or from about the year 500 till 700. In 598, Kent was converted to Christianity, and was followed in half a century by the other kingdoms. Most of the skeattas, as appears from their symbols, are struck in the pagan times.

No heptarchic pennies occur till after the year 700. But skeattas are found with the name of Ethelbert I., king of Kent, A. D. 560—616.; and of Egbert also king of Kent, A. D. 664. One of the latter is engraven in Plate I. of this volume from Dr. Hunter's cabinet.

The heptarchic pennies are therefore almost all of the 8th century, or from 700 till 832, when Egbert terminated the seven kingdoms. But before him several heptarchic kings had been chief monarchs of England*: and Edgar, 959, was in fact the first king under whom all the petty kingdoms ceased. The heptarchic pennies are of Edbert II., Cuthred, and Baldred of Kent; Edmund and Ethelstan of the East Angles; Eadwald, and Offa of Mercia, and Quinred his queen; with Egbert, Kenwulf,

* See Beda II. 5.

Biornulf, Ludica, Bertwulf, Bughred, and Ceolwulf, all kings of Mercia; Ethelweard, Beorhtric of the West Saxons; besides the archbishops of Canterbury, Janbert, and Athileard.

It is a vulgar error to suppose Egbert, 832, either first king, or really king, of all England; yet he and his descendents were chief monarchs; though petty kingdoms existed till 959, and some of their coins are found, as of Sihtric and Anlaf of Northumbria.

The coins of the chief monarchs present almost a complete series, from Egbert 832 to Edgar 959; after whom there are only kings of all England. Ethelbald 857, is the only chief monarch of whom there are no coins: and there are none of Edmund Ironside, A. D. 1016. Most of them bear rude portraits; and the reverses are sometimes curious and interesting: some have views of cathedrals, and other buildings; particularly one of Edward the Elder, A. D. 900, has the cathedral of York, with three rows of windows, round-arched, as the other Saxon and Norman; what we call the Gothic arch being quite unknown till the end of the 12th century. Coins of Anlaf, king of Northumbria, have the famous raven, the

Danish ensign; and those of other princes have often curious reverses, and great variety. The inscriptions are also sometimes curious; as on Egbert's coins SAXONVM for *Anglorum*, and on Ethelwulf's SAXONIORVM. Pennies of Athelstan bear REX TOT. BRIT. or *Totius Britanniae;* probably struck after his defeating Constantine king of Scotland. Ecclesiastic coins appear of the archbishops of Canterbury, Wulfred, A. D. 804; Ceolnoth, 830; Plegmund, 889. Till Athelstan, 925, we have only names of moneyers, except on a few coins of his predecessors, Alfred and Edward I., where we find the towns added, a practice general after the time of Edward the Martyr. In the Appendix is given an account of the rarity and value of the heptarchic and other English coins.

The Norman conquest, 1066, made no alteration on the English penny, the only coin. Particulars concerning the forms, portraits, and reverses of the English pennies shall not here be detailed, as I only wish to give the reader a clear general account, unembarassed by trifling particulars. But I cannot help observing that the old English penny, or *anglicus*, was a coin celebrated all over Europe in the middle ages, and almost the only money known in the

northern kingdoms. In neatness of fabric, such as then was, and in purity of metal, it is superior even to the Italian and French coins of the period. The commerce of England, which was far more considerable in those early times* than is imagined, carried her coins into different countries. And, after the 9th century, the ravages of the Danes filled the northern kingdoms with English money.

The series of English pennies extends therefore almost without any failure from Egbert to the present reign. The other kings wanting are John and Richard I. Of the first there is only Irish money; of the last only French. At least none other has yet happened to be discovered. This set is already, if we except a gradual diminution of size, owing to the encreasing value of silver, the most uniform, and without doubt the most lengthened, sequence of one species of coins, in the world. The Roman denarii extend not, for a certainty, beyond 500 years; but this has already attained very near 1000. The reverend Mr. Southgate, who to much learning adds the inferior praise

* See Gunlaug's Saga, and other Icelandic writers; and different authors of the middle ages.

of an eminent skill in medals, possesses, in his chosen cabinet, as neat and complete a series of this kind as is perhaps to be found. Several pieces unique, or almost so, are found there in the best preservation; such as the French penny of Richard I., engraven Plate I.; the penny of Richard III.; the full-faced penny of Henry VIII., in fine silver, and others.

There are no coins of English barons, like the French engraven by direction of M. de Boze. Yet old English historians say the barons had power of coinage; but, if so, they never put their names; so that their pennies are not to be distinguished from the others. There are however coins of English bishops; and St. Peter's pennies, as in Germany, known by the name of that saint on them.

The first English pennies weigh $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy, though one would judge, from our term penny-weight, that they primarily weighed 24 grains, which go to our present weight of that denomination. Toward the close of Edward III., the penny weighs but 18 grains, and in the reign of Edward IV. it fell to 12, after previously sinking to 15. In Edward the Sixth's time, 1551, the penny was reduced to 8 grains, and after the 43d of Elizabeth to $7\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{1}$ grains;

at which weight it continues to this day. I have been the more particular in this deduction, because the penny is the best rule of estimating the other silver coins.

Proceeding with the SILVER coinage of England *, as the most ancient metal, the next coins in antiquity are the halfpennies and farthings, first struck by Edward I., about 1280, for a continuance, though some few were formerly issued in Ireland by John. The first were continued down to the commonwealth, since which time none have been struck in silver: the farthings ceased with Edward VI.

To these succeeds the groat, from the French *gros*, a *large* piece, which was introduced by Edward III., in 1354, and continues, though not in common circulation, to this day. The half-groat, or two-pence, is of the same date and continuance.

Next to the groat is the testoon, or shilling, first coined by Henry VII. in 1503. The appellation of testoon was from the *teste*, *tete*, or

* The following short account of English coinage is chiefly derived from Snelling's Views of English Coin, London, 1763, 4to; and from the Tables of English Coin by Martin Folkes, esq. published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 1763, 4to.

head of the king upon it. The shilling was first, as would seem, a German appellation, *schelling;* coins of which name had been struck at Hamburg in 1407. The silver coinage now begins to wear its present form, the crown being published by Henry VIII. in silver*; whereas before it had only appeared in gold; whence the old phrase of *crowns of gold*†; and the half-crown, six-pence, and three-pence, by Edward VI. Elizabeth, in 1558, coined three-halfpenny, and in 1561 three-farthing pieces; but they were dropped in 1582.

From the 43d of Elizabeth, 1601, the denominations, weight, and fineness of English silver remain the same to this hour.

Having thus given a brief view of the English silver coinage, a few miscellaneous observations shall be offered, before proceeding to the gold;

* Only one or two silver crowns of Henry VIII. are known: they are, it would seem, of his last year, and only pattern pieces.

† Crowns of gold were however the largest gold coin in France, and other countries, for a long period, being worth about 10*s.* sterling. They were so called from the crown stamped upon one side; and were first coined in France by Charles VI. 1384, continuing till Louis XIV.

and I shall begin with observing, that the whole coinage of this country, and the silver among the rest, have generally been of the first purity. At two or three particular periods, however, debasements of a short date have taken place. The captivity of Richard I., and the immense ransom paid to the emperor Henry VI. for his redemption, must have much impoverished the kingdom. This ransom amounted to 100,000 marks, which, at 13*s.* 4*d.* a mark, makes 1,600,000 pennies, then the only coin *: a vast sum in the currency of those days, and which prevents our wonder at none of Richard I. or of John his successor being to be found; though a dozen or more of Richard's pennies, struck in France †, are known; and those of John, coined in Ireland, are not so; are. Yet we find not that any degradation or diminution of the coin took place in consequence of this calamitous event, though there is no doubt but the public poverty gave rise to much of the happy ferment in John's time; and perhaps we may pronounce

* Some writers say 150,000 Cologn marks of silver, which much enhances the argument. The mark is 8 ounces, or two thirds of the money pound. The Cologn pound weighs about one fifteenth part less than the Troy. See Eisenschmid de Pond. Vet. *Argentorati*, 1737.

† The English coins struck in France have, however, no portraits, till the reign of Edward III.

that it is to the captivity of Richard that we are indebted for our freedom.

Henry VIII. was the first prince who debased the public money; and it was a debasement indeed! for it extended to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. All his latter full-faced money is of this description; and his side-faced, or first-coined, is good. The reverse is the case with that of his successor Edward VI., whose side-faced is bad, as first coined, and his full-faced good, being also the last full-face upon English coin. Edward's base coin of 1547 is the very first English money bearing a date, and the coins are dated ever after. In 1552 the silver coin was restored to the old standard, and ever since the 43d year of Elizabeth, 1601, it has stood at 18 pennyweights alloy in the pound weight.

However, the silver, in William the Third's time, was so prodigiously diminished by clipping, and other infamous arts, that, in 1696, the guinea rose in its value to thirty shillings of such silver currency as then was. The diminution of the silver had gradually raised the value of the gold from 1688, when the guinea was at 21*s.* 6*d.* till 1696, when at 30*s.* This was principally owing to the common circulation of the old hammered silver coin, very broad

and thin, and consequently very liable to clipping, and other injuries. By act of parliament all the former silver was brought in; and in 1696 that which is called the Grand Recoinage of silver took place, amounting to upward of 6,400,000*l.* sterling*. For the more expedition, country mints were established at Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, and York: the pieces there struck have the first letter of these names under the bust of the king; and to this grand Recoinage it is owing that the silver of William III. is so very common.

At present, however, the silver of this kingdom is nearly as bad as before the Grand Recoinage; for the Birmingham artists gain much by fabricating current coins, even of good silver, our shillings not being worth above nine-pence, and the rest in proportion. This calls aloud for parliamentary interposition, were not all the powers and uses of parliament, at this dismal period, utterly annihilated by party. When the duke of Northumberland went lord-lieutenant to Ireland, in 1763, one hundred pounds' worth of the present king's shillings

* On a late recoinage of gold, the cash of the three kingdoms was estimated to stand thus, in pounds sterling: England 17,000,000; Ireland 3,000,000; Scotland only 200,000.

were struck; and three other trials have been made at the Tower, the latest 1778 and 1787*; but a silver coinage, though wanted in the highest degree, never yet has been issued; nor the old silver called in.

The GOLD coinage, as the next in antiquity, must claim our second attention. About 1257 Henry III. formed the design of a gold coinage, and ordered it to be current in the kingdom; but it must have been very confined, as only three specimens of it are yet known to have reached us. It is called a gold penny, but larger than a silver one, and is not of bad execution for the time, as may be judged from a print in Snelling's View of the Gold Coin, copied in Folkes's tables of the last edition; and from Plate II. No. 1.

But it is from Edward III. that the series of gold coinage commences, for no more occurs till 1344, when that prince first struck florens, so called from the best gold then coined at Florence, a state where the fine arts began faintly to dawn. The floren was then worth six shillings, but is now intrinsically worth nine-

* There is another trial, 1798.

teen, from the increased value of gold, and diminution of silver coins. The half and quarter of the floren were struck at the same time; and it is needless to add that they were of proportional value. Only the quarter floren has been found, and is engraved in Plate II*.

This coin being rather inconvenient, as forming no distinct and articulate portion of larger ideal denominations, in the same year the noble was made public, of 6*s*. 8*d*. value, and consequently forming half a mark†, then the most general ideal mode of money. It was so termed from the nobility of the metal, being of the finest gold then, or now, used in the world for coinage, and was attended by its half and quarter: the proportion of silver to

* The half has since been discovered.

† The mark was so called as being a grand limited sum in account. (Marc, *limes*, Goth.) It was of eight ounces in weight, two thirds of the money pound. Being also one half of the commercial pound of sixteen ounces, it is sometimes called *selibra* improperly, for it should only be referred to the money pound. The love of the ancients for *thirds* has been mentioned in Section VII. But perhaps the mark was at first the pound of denarii; and the pound was reckoned by the milliarenses, or large denarii. The denarius was just two thirds of the milliarensis, as the mark of the pound. See the account of Roman money in Vol. I.

gold being then 1 to 11. This coin, sometimes called the Rose Noble, from both sides being impaled in an undulating circle, resembling the outline of an expanded rose, together with its half and quarter, continued the only gold coins till the angels of Edward IV. 1465*, stamped with the angel Michael and the Dragon; and the angelets, equal to half the Angel, or 3*s.* 4*d.*, were substituted in their place. Antiquaries† likewise assert, that gold being scarce in Henry the Fifth's time, that prince diminished the noble, retaining its former value; but that Henry VI. restored it to its size, and caused it to pass for 10*s.* under the new name of ryal. Accordingly, the noble of Henry V. weighs only 108 grains now, while those preceding his reign weigh 120. This speaks gold to have increased in value about 10 per cent. The old noble of Edward III. and Richard II. at 120 grains, passed but for 6*s.* 8*d.*; but in the 5th year of Edward IV. 1465, the angel was

* Henry VI. being restored for six months, Oct. 1470—Ap. 1471, his angels, though later than those of Edward IV., are apt to be put first.

† Leake, in his Historical Account of English Money, and others.

of equal value, though but 80 grains in weight; which shows gold to have increased in value then no less than 30 per cent. Certain it is that the ryal of 10*s.* and the angel of 6*s.* 8*d.*, with their divisions of half and quarter, were the sole gold coins till, in 1485, Henry VII. published the double ryal, or sovereign, of 20*s.*, accompanied by the double sovereign, of 40*s.*

Henry VIII. in 1527 added to the gold denominations the crown*, and half-crown, at their present value; and, in the same year, gave sovereigns of 22*s.* 6*d.*, and ryals of 11*s.* 3*d.*, angels of 7*s.* 6*d.*, and nobles at their old value of 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1546, the same prince, after raising the value of silver, and making it to gold as 1 to 5, struck sovereigns of the former value of 20*s.* and half-sovereigns in proportion. The gold crown of Henry VIII. is about the size of our shilling, and the half-crown of a

* So my authors; but these coins are only equivalent to the half and quarter ryal, known since Henry VI. 1422, and the appellation of crowns seems as old as the time of Henry VII. The 5*s.* pieces of Henry VIII. have, however, the peculiarity of being a primary coin, and forming no portion of his other coinage.

six-pence, but thin, as all hammered money was in modern times. His gold coin, like his silver, is much debased.

These coins continued, with a few variations, till Charles II. established the present sorts of gold coin: but some remarks upon these variations, and other matters connected with this point, it will be proper to give.

Edward VI. upon assuming the sceptre, found the coin in a state of debasement, to which none, but that frantic tyrant his father, would have dared to reduce it. The gold of his last year being of 20 carats fine and 4 alloy; and the silver of 4 ounces fine and——8 ounces alloy in the pound of 12 ounces! With much labour the coin was in 1551 restored by Edward VI. to its old standard, after one coinage of 22 carats fine, 2 alloy.

Till Edward VI. our monarchs appear upon their gold coin at full, or three-quarters length: that prince was the first whose bust only is seen. Silver, which had been to gold for some time as 1 to 4, was again reduced in 1551 to its old proportion of 1 to 11.

Upon the union of the crowns, James I. of England gave the sovereign the name of unite, it being then of 20*s.* value. Of him are likewise those ryals of 30*s.* and spur ryals of 15*s.*; angels of 10*s.*, and angelets of 5*s.*; till his ninth year, when gold was raised in the proportion of 1*s.* in 10*s.* Silver, which had fallen in its proportion from gold to the degree of 1 to 12, now sunk further as 1 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ in weight. The gold crown and half-crown continued to this prince inclusive, and the crown to his successor.

The sovereign, which had been likewise commonly termed the broad-piece, under the commonwealth assumed the uninvidious name of the twenty-shilling piece, which it retained till supplanted by that of the guinea. The commonwealth likewise struck ten-shilling and five-shilling pieces in gold. Oliver published none but forty-shilling and twenty-shilling pieces, and very few even of these: the former in particular being mostly patterns.

The guinea, so called from the Guinea-gold out of which it was first struck, was proclaimed in 1663, and to go for 20*s.* But it never went

for less than 21*s.* by tacit and universal consent. It is only 22 carats fine, and 2 alloy; which is the standard of our gold coinage to this day. Charles II. likewise issued half-guineas, double guineas, and five-guinea pieces, which have been all continued through every reign to the present time; though the latter two are not in common circulation. George I. published quarter-guineas, an example imitated by his present majesty; but these last of George III. were found so troublesome, and apt to be lost, that they were stopped within a year or two when received at the bank of England*, and thus silently annihilated. A few pieces of 7*s.* were likewise coined as a trial; they are known by the lion above the helmet; but they would, if brought into currency, only occasion a confusion of sizes with the half-guinea, so that it were imprudent to issue them. Indeed the coins of all denominations which we have already are sufficient for every purpose of money; and much greater wisdom would be shown in giving us good silver, than in trying to multiply the divisions of gold.

* It is computed that the whole cash of the kingdoms passes through the Bank of England once in three years.

It has already been observed, that in 1688, after the revolution, partly owing to the bad state of the silver, and partly, no doubt, to the effect of that glorious event upon public credit, specified in the highest and the purest coin, the guinea rose to 21*s.* 6*d.*, and went on increasing in value till 1696, when it was 30*s.* After the Grand Recoinage of 1697, 1698, it fell by degrees till the 25th December, 1717, when it stood as before at 21*s.* Owing much to the bad state of the silver coin, gold increased in its value; silver, which in Charles the Second's time had fallen to the state of 1 to 14½, fell before the great Recoinage much lower; and in 1717, when the guinea resumed its former value, silver was fixed in its present proportion to gold, being as 1 to 15½ in weight*.

The last coinage, which is that of COPPER, waits our next notice. It is worthy observation, that, while copper money was in Greece of very ancient date, and in Rome two centuries older than silver, yet in almost all the nations

* In 1733 all the old gold coins, as the unit or jacobus, then of 25*s.*, the carolus of 23*s.*, and the broad piece of 21*s.* or 22*s.*, were called in, and forbid to circulate.

of modern Europe it arose a thousand years later than silver. This holds true at least with regard to this country, for the Saxon stycas were of so confined a date, and indeed only circulating in the petty kingdom of Northumbria, or that part of Britain which lies north of the Humber, that they by no means deserve to form any exception. Besides, they are rather billon than copper. The reader will observe, that the modern money is now the subject of our discussion, for the first money coined in ancient Britain seems to have been copper*. But the Saxons who gave the first form of our modern money, the penny, for which they were palpably indebted to the Roman denarius, never thought of coining copper, save in the brief instance of the styca. How so common a metal came to escape their use it were to be wished that some able antiquary would enquire; though indeed the penny, divided by a cross, and commonly cut through the limbs of the cross, into four parts, supplied even farthings; yet the farthing of that day is nearly worth our present penny in intrinsic

* Utuntur tamen ære, ut nummo aureo. Cæsar, *edit princeps*. These coins are much mixed with tin, as mentioned Sect. XVII.

value. But while copper coin continued to be wanting in the English authorised money till the year 1672*, with a few small exceptions after the time of Elizabeth, we need not much wonder that, in more remote periods, its deficiency was not at all felt.

The known aversion of that queen, and of the nation in general, to a copper coinage, the last shown in a particular manner, in the instance of the farthing tokens of James I., presently to be mentioned, has not been explained by our medallic writers, who, if they explain a legend, think they have done all their duty. It was owing to the counterfeit money, called *black money*, being always of copper mixed or washed with about a fifth part silver. The term of black money evidently arose from contradiction to *white money*, still a name for that

* There were two kinds of black money, the counterfeit intended by forgers to pass for silver; and the authorised money of billon. Black money, or *billon*, was struck in the mints of the English dominions in France, by command of the kings of England, for the use of their French subjects; but black money and copper money are very different. Money of *billon* was common in all France from about the year 1200. *Hardies*, being authorised black money of Edward the Black Prince, are likewise found.

of pure silver, which it was made to imitate. When it is considered, therefore, that the base money was always of copper, it is no wonder that the idea of a copper coinage should be confounded with that of an imposition of authorised bad money.

The people can only be reconciled to innovation by degrees; and in France, where copper was used a century almost before it was admitted into England, such strong hold had usage taken even of the literati, that Bodin, *de Republ.* lib. VI. c. 3, offers many childish arguments against copper, and recommends billon. Nay he praises the duke of Lorain, who struck a thousand billon coins out of the ounce of silver. But Elizabeth, without scruple, used base money for Ireland; and yet hesitated concerning copper coinage.

Edward VI. was the last prince under whom farthings could possibly be coined of silver, the metal being so much increased in its value; and though it is known from records that he did coin farthings, not one of them is to be found*. The smallness indeed even of the silver halfpenny,

* One or more have been since discovered.

though continued down to the commonwealth, was of extreme inconvenience; for a dozen of them might be in a man's pocket, and yet not be discovered without a good magnifying glass. Hence, in Elizabeth's time, there being no state-farthings, some cities, as Bristol, Oxford, and Worcester, struck farthings, which were confined to the use of their respective inhabitants, till called in by government in 1594. Beside these cities, near 3000 tradesmen and others coined leaden tokens*; upon returning which to the issuer, he gave current coin, or value, for them as desired.

In 1594 this practice had got to a great length, and government had serious thoughts of a copper coinage; for now, as would appear, a small copper coin was struck, of about the size of a silver two-pence, with the queen's monogram upon one side, and a rose on the other: the running legend of both sides being THE PLEDGE OF—A HALF PENNY. Patterns of this occur both in copper and in silver: but the queen not being able to resign her fixed aversion to copper coinage, the scheme fell to the ground.

* Sir Robert Cotton's Posthuma, 1679, 12mo. p. 199.

It was not revived till the succeeding reign, when, upon the 19th May, 1613, King James's royal farthing tokens commenced by proclamation. They are mostly of the same size with the above, and have upon one side two sceptres in saltier, surmounted with a crown, and the harp upon the other, as would seem with intention, that if the English refused them currency, as was justly suspected, they might be ordered to pass in Ireland. For they were not forced upon the people in the light of farthings, or established coin, but merely as pledges or tokens, for which government was obliged to give other coin if required. Their legend is the king's common titles running upon each side.

These pieces were by no means favourably received, but continued in a kind of reluctant circulation all this reign, and the beginning of the succeeding. In 1635, Charles I. struck those with the rose instead of the harp. The vast number of counterfeits, and the king's death in 1649, put an utter stop to their currency; and the tokens of towns and tradesmen again took their run, increasing prodigiously till 1672, when farthings properly so called were first published by government.

These town pieces and tradesmen's tokens, together with them of the time of Elizabeth, are collected by some antiquaries with an avidity truly puerile. For I will venture to say, that their workmanship is always utterly contemptible, and that not one purpose of taste, information, or curiosity, can be drawn from them. It needs hardly be added, that they are recommended to the supreme scorn of the reader, who may justly regard the studying or collecting of them, along with the admiration of counters, as beneath any man of taste. This ridiculous curiosity was prophesied in a singular manner by Evelyn in his work on medals; for which reason his words are here laid before the reader. Speaking of the Attic small copper coins, he says, "Hardly half as large as the tokens, which "every tavern and tippling-house in the days "of late anarchy among us" (he knew not that they were as frequent in the glorious reign of Elizabeth) "presumed to stamp, and utter for "immediate exchange; as they were passable "through the neighbourhood. Which, though "seldom reaching further than the next street "or two, may haply in after-times come to "exercise and busy the learned what they "should signify, and fill whole volumes with "conjectures, as I am persuaded several as

" arrant trifles have done." Similar tokens are to this day current in Scotland, both of copper and tin, principally issued by the bakers and grocers; farthings not being very common in that country.

Government however had now frequent ideas of improving the copper coinage, for many pattern pieces for farthings occur. So early as 1640 one arises, upon one side of which the legend is FARTHING TOAKENS, and upon the other TYPVS MONETAE ANG. AERIS; thought to be the work of Briot, as resembling his pattern shilling. Trial farthings of the commonwealth likewise appear with various types and legends: those of Oliver have his bust with different reverses, and one of his bears the singular date of 1651, if Snelling does not mislead me, when he was not protector till 1653. Of Charles II. many pattern farthings are known ere 1672, when they and halfpence were first made public money: of which the most remarkable is that with the king's bust, CAROLVS A CAROLO, and the reverse of Britannia as in the present, with QVATVOR MARIA VINDICO. These were first struck in 1665, and most commonly occur in silver; whence the copper are esteemed the most precious. None

of them ever were in circulation, though we meet with a few impressions both in silver and copper, dated 1675 and 1676, thrown off, I suppose, by the engraver, to oblige his friends. The halfpence of this legend are more common in copper than in silver.

In 1670 current halfpence and farthings first began to be struck at the Tower, but they were not proclaimed till 16th August, 1672. They were of pure Swedish copper, and the dies were engraved by Roettier. These continued till the last of Charles II. 1684, when some disputes arising about the copper, latterly had from English mines, tin farthings of James II. were coined with a stud of copper in the centre, and inscribed round the edge, as the crown-pieces, with NVMMORVM FAMVLVS, 1685, or 1686. Halfpence of the same kind were issued the year after, 1685, and tin continued to be coined till 1692, to the value of upwards of 65,000*l.* In 1693 the tin was all called in, and the copper coinage commenced anew.

All the farthings of the following reign of Anne seem to be trial-pieces. They are of the most exquisite workmanship, exceeding most

copper coins of ancient or of modern times, and will do honour to the engraver, Mr. Croker, to the end of time. The one whose reverse is Peace in a car, PAX MISSA PER ORBEM, is the most esteemed; and next to it the Britannia under a portal. The other farthings, and the halfpence, are not so valuable.

Before this brief account of the copper coinage is closed, I must beg leave to make one observation upon a most material defect in it, which is, that the intrinsic worth of the metal is not one half of its currency. The pound of copper, which in itself is only worth ten-pence, yields forty-six halfpence, or twenty-three pence when coined*. Hence forgeries even in good metal are of very high profit, and the whole kingdom swarms with counterfeit copper, insomuch that not the fiftieth part of that currency is legitimate; a disgrace to the annals, and the legislature, of any nation! In other countries, the pound at ten-pence only yields the proportion of eighteen-pence; but certainly twelve-pence out of the pound at ten-pence were sufficient. The size of the coin might be doubled without any inconvenience,

* 1789.

save to the forgers; and there is an ample field for fame to any patriot whose situation may enable him to contribute to the remedy of so large an evil.

Having concluded this short view of the money of England, before the subject is left, it is proper that some coins should be mentioned, which, being of confined currency, could not well be arranged with the cash of the kingdom. Such indeed are the town pieces, and tradesmen's tokens above noted; and which would have been first mentioned here, had they not been of such connexion with the copper coinage, that they could not well be separated. The first that shall be mentioned therefore are what are called the portcullis coins of Elizabeth, issued in rivalship of the Spanish king, for the service of her East-India Company in their settlements abroad. They are of different sizes, from the crown downward, and are easily distinguished by the portcullis on the reverse. These may be regarded as the first peculiar government money; for most of the coins of English monarchs, struck in France and Ireland, are not considerable in this view, but circulated through all their dominions.

To them succeed the various siege-pieces of Charles I., in gold and silver, some of the latter being so large as to be of twenty shillings value. A description of these pieces were as endless as unnecessary; and it were likewise needless to dwell upon the Bombay money; upon Lord Baltimore's, or the other American coins, the best of which are the two-penny, penny, halfpenny, and farthing of George I., marked with a rose, ROSA AMERICANA*. The Isle of Man penny, and halfpenny of copper, are so well known that they scarce deserve mention, so I shall hasten to the next point of this section, after observing that the reader will find in the Appendix illustrations concerning the rarity of various English coins.

ARTICLE II. ENGLISH MEDALS.

There is in Dr. Hunter's cabinet a curious silver piece, struck in the time of Henry VI. It has arms on both sides; with this legend on the obverse, IEHAN STRANGEWAYS ESCVIER;

* This was another scheme of Wood, who had the Irish patent. These coins are all of Bath metal, a mixture of brass and copper.

and on the reverse, TRESORIER DE NORMANDIE. But it is merely a fine counter.

The first English medal is in the duke of Devonshire's cabinet. It is in brass of a large size, upon the plan of the early Italian medals, being no doubt done in Italy; and bears on one side a bust, IO. KENDAL RHODI TVRCVPELLERIVS; reverse the arms of Kendal, TEMPORE OBSIDIONIS TVRCORVM. MCCCCLXXX. This medal was found in Knaresborough forest, last century; and passed into the museum of Mr. Thoresby, who published it in his Ducatus Leodiensis.

The next English medal is that of Henry VIII. struck in 1545. It is of gold, larger than a crown piece, and has the king's head full-faced upon the obverse with three legends within each other of his titles and other matter. The reverse contains two inscriptions, declarative of his being the head of the church, &c.; the first in Hebrew, the other in Greek. This was imitated in all points by his successor Edward VI., in his coronation medal, being the first we have. There may be other medals of Henry VIII.; but the largest in silver, that with his side-face upon the front, and titles, and a portcullis on the reverse

with this legend, SECVRITAS ALTERA, is a foreign forgery.

Elizabeth presents us with a good number of medals, one or two of which are tolerable, but the rest very poor, inferior indeed to those of Philip and Mary, two of whom in silver by Trezzo are of high relief, and good execution. The medal of Richard Shelly, PRIOR ANGLIÆ, in the time of Philip and Mary, is also well done. The medal of Elizabeth mentioned in the Spectator, as struck upon the defeat of the armada, with this device, a fleet scattered by the winds, AFFLAVIT DEVS, ET DISSIPANTVR, is no where to be found, though prints of two resembling it may be seen in Evelyn's *Numismata;* one of which being quoted from memory, no doubt occasioned the mistake. But there is a Dutch medal, as before mentioned, which may be alluded to.

Decent medals appear of James I. and his queen; and a very large one of Charles I. and Henrietta, in 1636, deserves notice from its fine workmanship. The reverse represents Justice and Peace kissing, aukwardly enough; but the execution of the king's bust and that of his lovely queen is very masterly. The

tout ensemble of the piece is however bad, and quite unlike the antique, the standard of perfection in this way; owing to the field of the medal not being above a line thick, while the relievos are a full half inch in thickness: whereas, in the best and boldest ancient medallions, the edge of the piece is two or three lines thick, where the relief is three or four. A hollowness is indeed given in the ancient to the inner field around the relief, both to give more elevation and boldness, and that the edge may something protect the subjects of the field. As the above is a great deficiency in many modern medals, it was thought proper to point it out; those with this fault being indeed not medals, but embossed pieces of metal.

Charles I. being a lover of the arts, the medals of him are various and curious. One has for reverse a ship in full sail; another the city of London in prospective; another the thistle and rose; another an hydra; not to mention others on the civil commotions, and on his death.

The Commonwealth, and Oliver Cromwell, were singularly fortunate in having the celebrated Simon for their artist in this line.

The medals and coins of Simon are deservedly regarded as among the most admirable which modern times have produced. But for a particular account of them I must refer to the description published by Mr. Vertue, who has done them much justice in the engravings. And the reader will find some notices concerning this great artist in the next Section.

Of Charles II. there are several good medals, as on his leaving Holland; his restoration, and coronation. Some have his queen Catharine of Portugal; and one bears only her head, reverse PIETATE INSIGNIS. Others of Charles II. are the FAVENTE DEO; the PRO TALIBVS AVSIS; the FELICITAS BRITANNIÆ. Mr. Vertue in his MSS. communicated to me by Mr. Walpole, mentions a curious and very scarce silver medal of the noted duchess of Portsmouth, reverse Cupid on a woolpack.

The short reign of James II. has several medals. The most remarkable are the NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET; that with his queen, FORTES RADII SED BENIGNI; those on the Pretender's birth, FELICITAS PVBLICA. Others have ORBATA LVCE LVCIDVM OBSCVRAT; MAGNIS INTERDVM PARVA NOCENT; PRO GLAN-

DIBVS AVREA POMA. There are several of the unfortunate duke of Monmouth, mostly satyrical on his expedition, and death; being published by direction, or at least permission, of James II., to whose heart and head they do little honour; for, upon extinction of a rebellion, the grand rule of sound politics is surely silence and amnesty. Such are those with the following legends; PARVM SVCCESSIT FECI SEDVLO; SVPERI RISERE; CAPVT INTER NVBILA; PROVIDENTIA IMPROVIDENTIA; and the like.

William III. gave occasion for many interesting medals. The Dutch ones extend even from his infancy; and a fine one of that period has his mother's head upon one side, and his, in baby's clothes, on the other. Those after his accession to the English crown, have generally his head and Mary's joined, as the MAIVS PAR NOBILE; ATAVVM PRO LIBERTATE; NEC LEX EST IVSTIOR VLLA; NISI TV QVIS TEMPERET IGNES; and others. Those with only William's bust are the APPARVIT ET DISSIPAVIT; the GVL. NASS. IN TORBAY, &c.; the VICTIS AC FVGATIS HIBERNIS; the IMPERIVM PELAGI NOBIS; the NVNQVAM IMPVNE LACESSITVS; and several more.

Many medals also occur of James II. after his abdication, and of the other Pretenders, done in foreign countries by eminent artists.

To enumerate the many English medals were a vain and unnecessary attempt; nor, after the well-known miracles of Simon, do any of remarkable eminence occur till the fine gold, silver, and copper ones of Queen Anne appeared. Only two or three different pieces of the first were struck; but, in the other medals of this princess, we have a series of all the great events with which Malborough illuminated her reign.

About 1740, and for some years before and after, Dassier, a native of Geneva, settling in London, engraved a series of medals of all the English kings with great taste and spirit. They are struck upon fine copper, and amount to thirty-six in number. He likewise gave medals of many illustrious men of this and other nations, all which deserve considerable praise.

The various medals of eminent private persons in England are very numerous. Consi-

dering the small extent of England, and consequent fewness of her people, one would imagine that the chance of producing men of genius and science was much in favour of Italy, France, Spain, Germany, Poland, &c. against her. But such is the effect of a free government, and native disposition, that England vyes with all, and surpasses most countries in the numerous men of genius, talents, and learning, whom she has produced. The *Musaeum Mazzuchellianum*, which contains only medals of such, is very defective in regard to England: and superabounds with Italian literati, many of whom would be unknown had not medals been struck of them. It is indeed to be wished that more medals of eminent men were struck in England, than hitherto has been done. Nevertheless, there are good medals of a great number of English private persons, not above a sixth part of which occur in the Museum of Count Mazzuchelli.

Those who wish for fuller information of English medals, may have recourse to Mr. Snelling's plates of them; as indeed figures, which bring the objects before the eye, constitute the only plan of studying this branch of my

subject, if no opportunity be present for that best of all methods, the perusing of the medals themselves.

ARTICLE III. COINS OF SCOTLAND.

The origin of coinage in Scotland, as in every country, is necessarily connected with the early history; and, without understanding the latter aright, it is impossible to form due ideas of the former. It is a radical error of such poor antiquists as Scotland, where antiquities are an unknown land in science, has hitherto produced, to compare its ancient history with that of England, as great and civilised a kingdom as any in Europe. The parallel of Scotish history is with that of Denmark, of Norway, or of Sweden; countries, though more powerful, and far more remarkable in European history, than Scotland, yet resembling her in remote situation, and late improvement. That of Denmark also resembles the Scotish in another particular, that the Danes, after being deceived for five centuries with the history of Saxo Grammaticus, have in this century discovered that Saxo took the kings of Jutland for those of Denmark, and have thrown aside his accounts.

The Scots also now begin to see that their historians have mistaken as much, as if they had written the history of England under the kings of Wales; having given up all the history of the lowlanders, amounting to one million one hundred thousand people, to that of the highlanders, and Irish colony, not exceeding four hundred thousand. This error was owing to the early writers in Scotland being all Irishmen, who ascribed all the history of the country to their favourite Irish colony: the Piks, or lowlanders, being an unlettered people till the 13th century. And this error has been supported by confounding the Old Irish Scots of Beda with the modern Scots; a people unknown by that name till the 11th century: just as if the Marcomanni of Tacitus were the same with the Marcomanni of Rabanus Maurus, or the Hungarians the same with the Huns!

The Caledonians, or Piks, as we learn from Tacitus and Beda, were Germans who passed from Scandinavia to Scotland, some centuries before Christ. About the year 258, the Attacotti or Dalriads passed from Ireland, and settled in Argyleshire. This Irish colony Beda calls Scots of Britain, because he took all the Irish for

Scots; whereas it is certain that the Scots in Ireland were the German colonies, which Ptolemy describes there, and quite a distinct people from the old Irish*. But from Tighernac, an Irish annalist, who wrote in 1088, and whose work is as veraciously dry as the Saxon Chronicle†, we learn that in 742 this Irish colony was totally vanquished by Ungust, king of the Piks; and after that time none of its native kings are mentioned in his work. The conquest of the Piks by the Dalriads is totally unknown to Nennius, who wrote 858; Alfred, 890; Asser, 900; Tighernac, 1088; and in short by all writers preceding the 11th century, when that fable was invented by Irish writers in Scotland, to glorify their favoured Irish colony. Kenneth, son of Alpin, was really king of the Piks, as two of his name, and two of his father's name, had been before him‡; and not a king of the Dal-

* The *Scoti* and *Hiberni* are specially distinguished in the Epistles of St. Patrick, published by Ware, the former as the chief people, the latter as inferior. See also Innes's Essay, 1729, 2 vols. 8vo.; the best work yet published on Scotish early history.

† A translation of his work is contained in the *Annales Ultonienses*, Brit. Mus.

‡ Chronicon Pictorum apud Innes, Append. and old English writers, quoted by Innes, Vol. I.

riads who vanquished the Piks as fabled. The present Scots are the very same identic people, anciently called Piks; and this name of Scots was not given to them till the 11th century, and then by their Irish churchmen their only writers, for the same reason as the name of Scots had long before arisen in Ireland, namely, that the Celts called the Scythæ, or Goths, Scots*.

The crisis upon which Scotish history turns, rests upon the period from 840 till 1056, which is the most obscure in the whole history of Scotland; the former part being illuminated by Roman authors, and by Beda, while this remains dark for want of writers. And the grand question is, whether the present Scots be the same people with the British Scots of Beda, or not? To him who examines this subject with care, it will appear that they are not: that the kingdom of the Old British Scots in Argyle, mentioned by Beda, who wrote in 731, was destroyed in 742: that no Scots are mentioned in Britain, from 742 till about 1020, when, during a benighted period, the Irish churchmen gave that name to the Piks, among whom they were the

* Nennius, Irish Annals, &c. &c.

only literati. And that it is impossible that the Dalriads or highlanders could vanquish the Piks or lowlanders, about the year 843, as about 810 the Norwegians conquered the west and north of Scotland, and held these parts as sole lords for four centuries, the highlanders being mere subjects of the Norwegians, and specially called Gael and Irish* as a distinction from the Scots. The highlanders, who modestly take all the history of Scotland to themselves, as Geofrey of Monmouth gives all the English history to Wales, were so far from being Scots proper, that they were not even subject to the Scotish crown from the 9th to the 15th century, when the kings of the Isles, or Norwegians, failed; and not one name of a highlander can be found in Scotish history. The language of the lowlands always was, and is, Gothic; that of the highlands Irish; and the history of Scotland has no more to do with that of the highlands, than the history of Greece with that of Epirus its western highlands, or that of England with that of Wales.

The Piks, or present Scots, being a Scandinavian people, remained, like their ances-

* Chron. XII. Reg. Scot. apud Innes, in Dunevaldo, A. D. 860; et Descriptio Albaniæ, *ibidem.*

tors, strangers for a long period to civilisation. Their barren country, situated in the most remote corner of Europe, offered no temptation to foreign commerce or arts. Till a valiant race of monarchs vanquished successively the Dalriads or Irish, who had been impoliticly allowed to settle in the western hills—the independent Piks of Lothian and Galloway, and the Welch kingdom of Stratclyde, whose capital was Alcluid or Dumbarton—that is, till the 11th century, the monarchy of North Britain was confined and embarrassed.

It is therefore no wonder that coinage should be late in Scotland. There is room to believe that silver pennies exist of Alexander I. 1107, as some are found with that name, apparently of ruder and more ancient fabric than those certainly of Alexander II. 1214. Of David 1124 there are coins: but perhaps none of Malcolm IV., his successor, whose reign was very short. Those of William 1165 are numerous; with LE REI WILAM, or WILAM RI or RE, the last word used in Scandinavia* for king, or perhaps a various spelling of the old French *rei*. A large hoard of William's

* Snorro Hist. Norv. Tom. III. *Hafniæ*, 1783, *fol.* in not.

pennies was found near Inverness in 1780. Towns on them are ED. and EDENEBV. (Edinburg), PERT. (Perth), ROCESBV. (Roxburg), BEREWIC. (Berwick). A fine penny of William is engraven in Plate I. Two very old and rude pennies are also there given*, which some eminent English medallists suspect Scotish.

From the English the people of Scotland derived, and now derive, most of their improvements; and, among others, are surely indebted to them for the example of their coin†. The Scotish money indeed continued, as we know from authentic records, the very same with that of England in size and value till the time of David II. 1355, whose vast ransom drained the Scotish coin, and occasioned a diminution of size in the little left. Till this time it had

* From Snelling's Isle-of-Man coins. The first is now at Dr. Hunter's: the second was the earl of Bute's.

† In the succeeding abstract of Scotish coin, Ruddiman's preface to Anderson's Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ, Edinburgi, 1739, folio, and Snelling on Scotish Coin, London, 1776, 4to, have been the chief guides. The latter only lived to describe the silver coin; but has plates of the gold and billon.

been current in England upon the same footing with the money of that country*; and to preserve this equality we have proof that, upon the diminution of the Scotish silver coin, Edward III. thought himself obliged in consequence to lessen the English†, that the par might last; a circumstance which would argue that the money of Scotland was frequent in his dominions.

After the ransom of David II. the Scotish coin gradually diminishing, in the first year of Robert III. it passed only for half its nominal value in England; and at length, in 1393, Richard II. ordered that it should only go for the weight of the genuine metal in it‡. To close this point at once, the Scotish money, equal in value to the English till 1355, sunk by degrees, reign after reign, owing to successive public calamities, and the consequent impo-

* See a rescript of Edward III. in Rymer, vol. v. p. 813.

† Rastal and Rymer. In the reign of David I., the ounce of silver was coined into 20 pennies; Robert I., 21 pennies; Robert III., 1393, 32 pennies. Stat. Robert III. c. 22.

‡ Stat. 1393. c. 1.

verishment of the kingdom, till in 1600 it was only a twelfth part value of English money of the same denomination; and remained at that point till the union of the kingdoms cancelled the Scotish coinage. Having thus briefly discussed the comparative value of the Scotish money with the English, let us proceed to mention the several divisions of it.

To begin therefore with the SILVER: Of Alexander II., who reigned till 1249, we have only pennies, as of his predecessors; but Edward I. of England, in 1280, having coined halfpence and farthings, in addition to the pennies, till then the only coin, Alexander III., who succeeded Alexander II. and reigned till 1285, likewise coined halfpence; a few of which we have, and some farthings are found. Of Robert I. 1306, and David II., there are silver farthings. The groat and half-groat introduced by David II. completed the denominations of silver money till the reign of Mary, when they all ceased to be struck in silver: for about her time the price of silver was so increased, that they could no more be coined, except in *billon* of four parts copper, and one silver. But after James II. *groat* and *penny* are vague names in Scotish money; the groat

being worth 8*d.* Scotish; the penny 2*d.*; and so down.

In 1544, the second year of Mary, four marks Scotish were equal to one mark English, that is, Scotish money was a fourth of that of England. About 1553, shillings or testoons were first coined, bearing the bust of the queen, and the arms of France and Scotland on the reverse; they, being of the same intrinsic value as those of England, were then worth 4*s.*; the half-testoon, 2*s.* Scotish money. Marks of 13*s.* 4*d.* Scotish were also struck, worth 3*s.* 4*d.* English. In 1565, by act of the privy-council of Scotland, the silver crown then first struck, weighing an ounce, went for 30*s.* Scotish; and lesser pieces of 20*s.* and 10*s.* were struck in proportion; so that the coin was to the English as 1 to 6. These pieces have the marks XXX, XX, X, upon them, to express their value*.

* They are vulgarly called Cruikston dollars, from the palm-tree on them, mistaken for a noted yew at Cruikston, near Glasgow, the residence of Henry Darnley. But the Act describes it a palm-tree, with a 'shell paddoc,' or tortoise crawling up. It alludes to Henry's high marriage; as does the motto DAT GLORIA VIRES, from Propertius,

Magnum iter ascendo, sed *dat mihi gloria vires,*
Non juvat ex facili lata corona jugo. IV. 2.

In the time of James VI. 1571, the mark and half mark, Scotish, were struck, the former being then worth about 22 pence, and the latter 11 pence, English.

Upon these pieces the motto NEMO ME IMPUNE LÆDET was ordered, but does not appear. In 1578 the famous NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET occurs first upon the coin: the same in sense with the other, but of a better sound. Its invention is ascribed to Buchanan; but Father Bouhours gives it to the Jesuit Petra Sancta *; though, from the perfectly similar motto ordered in 1571, and altered 1578, there is no doubt but Bohours is mistaken, either from misinformation, or the paltry vanity of ascribing to his order the invention of this celebrated sentence. In 1582, as authorised by the contract entered into between the earl of Morton, governor of Scotland, and Atkinson, then mint-master, dated in 1579, forty shillings Scotish went to the crown of an ounce, thence marked XL. In 1597 the crowns are marked L, Scotish money being then to the English

* Les Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene. Ent. VI. *Les Devises.* Amst. 1708, p. 400.

as 1 to 10; and in 1601, LX is the last and highest mark of the crown, then worth 60*s*. Scotish, and the coin to that of England as 1 to 12, at which it continued ever after.

Thus silver, which in England had been only tripled in value since William the Conqueror's time, the pound being then coined in 240 pennies, worth, in ideal money, 20 shillings, but now into 62 shillings, was in Scotland raised to 36 times its first price. Scotland perhaps the poorest country in Europe, compared with England, one of the wealthiest, suffers amazingly. But England, a country surpassing most in Europe in natural riches, can alone boast of this equality in her coin; and, in all the other countries of Europe, money has gone through as degrading a revolution as in Scotland. In France, for instance, a silver *denier* of Charlemagne is worth 40 modern *deniers*. If we judge from the coin, the surest criterion, there is in England a permanent source of wealth unknown to any other country in Europe. Her coins are only tripled in value, while those of all other countries are multiplied forty times in value. The old English penny is hardly worth three modern pennies; the German, French,

Spanish, Italian, Scotish, &c. &c. is worth forty*.

The Scotish silver, coined after the union of the crowns, need hardly be pointed out. Charles I. struck half-marks, 40-pennies, and 20-pennies marked VI/8, XL, and XX, behind the head; and Charles II. gave pieces of 4, 2, 1, and ½ mark Scotish, noted LIII. 4.—XXVI. 8.—XIII. 4.—VI. 8. in the centre of the reverses. In 1675 appear Scotish dollars, of 56 shillings Scots, 4*s.* 8*d.* English, with half of 28*s.*, quarter of 14*s.*, eighth of 7*s.*, 16th of 3*s.* 6*d.*, all Scotish money. James VII. in 1686 published coins of 40, 20, 10, 5 shillings Scotish; but only the 40*s.* and 10*s.* pieces are known, with 40 and 10 under the bust. William and Mary continued the same coins. Of Anne we have only the 10 and the 5, marked under the head with these figures, denoting their value. At the union of the kingdoms, all the Scotish coin was called in, and recoined at Edinburg, with the mark E under the bust, to distinguish it; and since, there has been no mint in Scotland.

* Nay the Roman *solidus* was worth 576 of our farthings; the modern *soldo*, one farthing!

To close this account of the Scotish silver coin with a few unconnected remarks, it may be first observed, that the money of that country is equal to the cotemporary English, and often superior in workmanship. This is owing indeed merely to the chance of employing superior artists. The coin of James V., in particular, is much better executed than that of Henry VIII. The groat of James V., in which he always appears with a side-face, is a very good coin; as are the different pieces of Mary, particularly her testoons; but the fine crown of her and Henry Darnley, engraved in Anderson's work, is so very scarce that few have seen it. It is a pity that the portrait of this princess so seldom appears upon her money. The best heads of her are those upon the shillings, 1553, &c., and gold coins of equal size, mostly marked 1555, on the reverse; which last are supposed to have passed for *3l.* Scotish, being worth *15s.* English of that time.

There is a singular defect in the groats of Robert II.; who succeeding David II., there is no alteration but of the name; the head, and every thing else, remaining the same in those of Robert as in them of David. A strange instance of the state of the arts in Scotland at that

period! though, if I mistake not, it is paralleled by the coin of England much later, for there are groats of the first year of Henry VIII., in which there is no alteration from those of his father but in the numeral. The great seals of the five first Jameses have similar absurdity, the portraits being the same, whatever minute alterations may be made otherwise.

The GOLD coinage of Scotland will not detain us long. In this, as usual, the English example was imitated; Edward III. having given the first currency in this metal, 1344, about thirty years afterward Robert II. issued his.

The gold coins of Scotland are, however, not upon the scale of the English, but of a much smaller model. They were first called St. Andrews, from the figure of that tutelar saint upon his cross, who appears on them, with the arms of Scotland; a lion in a shield, on the reverse. The lion* was another name for

* Gold coins, which Edward the Black Prince struck in France, were, in like manner, termed leopards, from that animal; part of the then English arms being put on the re-

the largest gold coin, from the Scotish arms upon it; next was the unicorn under James III.; and the chief gold pieces of James V. were the bonnet-pieces, so called from the bonnet, in which that king's head appears upon them; a dress to be found on most coins of the period in all countries, the hat not being used till the end of the 16th century. These bonnet-pieces are of very fine execution, and almost equal to the ancient coins, that prince being the first who contracted the size of the coin, without diminishing its weight, in imitation of the French; an improvement not adopted by the English for a whole century afterward, when, under Oliver, Simon contracted the ridiculous thinness, and extent, of the sovereign and broad piece, into a shapely twenty-shilling piece. The last gold coinage of Scotland is the pistole and half-pistole, coined by William III. in 1701, worth 12*l.* and 6*l.* Scotish. They have the sun under the head.

Little more is known with regard to the gold

verse. They weigh half the noble. Le lion was a French coin of early date. See Le Blanc.

coinage of Scotland, save that it fell in the same proportion of ideal value with the silver*. That great prince, James I. of Scotland, ordered both the gold and silver money to be put upon a par with that of England; but after his reign, which was, unhappily, not of long duration, they rushed down with more velocity, like a stream which breaks a bank set against its winter force.

The COPPER coinage of Scotland, though more ancient than that of England, is by no means of so early a date as some writers would make it. Copper was not coined in France till the time of Henry III., about 1580; and there is doubt if it was lawful coin in any modern state (except Constantinople and her imitator Venice) till the middle of that century. Certain it is, that the Scotish had the idea no where but from the French; and I am convinced that the notion of a copper coinage was brought over from France, soon after its appearance in that kingdom.

But billon money, or copper washed with

* See the Appendix, for further illustrations upon this and other points relating to Scotish coin.

silver, must not be confounded with copper, though the silver may now have worn off. In 1466 James III.* first coined billon money, called *black farthings*, in the act, four to the penny. Upon one side is to be "the cross of "St. Andrew, and the crown on the other part; "with subscription of Edinburgh on the one "part, and an R, with James, on the other part." So the act confusedly expresses it. But the coin ascribed to James III. has the king's head crowned, name and title; reverse a cross with pellets and VILLA EDINBVRGI. The act would imply a St. Andrew's cross on one side, and a crown on the other. But if the coin really had this form, none of James III. has yet been found. Historians mention that one of the chief faults imputed to James III. was his coining of black money; and it certainly was unknown in Scotland till his reign.

Buchanan speaks confusedly of copper coined in Scotland before James III., but he was misinformed; for in coinage he was never conversant, and therefore easily misled. Mr. Ruddiman, upon the subject of the copper coinage

* Scotish Acts of Parliament, James III., 1466, c. 9.

of Scotland, had certainly a design to excite our risibility, when he tells us, gravely, that money of this metal may have been very ancient in Scotland, but the specimens now totally destroyed, by lying so long in the ground. He ought to have known that rust preserves, and does not destroy, copper; and that Roman copper coins, far more ancient than any Scotish could possibly have been, are yet often found, in perfect preservation, to this day, even in the corroding soil of Scotland, which he would paint us being as inimical to antiquities, as that of Ireland is to vermin.

The works yet published on Scotish coins have totally confounded the billon money, giving pieces of James V. to James II., and so on. With James III. this coinage commenced, as the acts of parliament and Scotish historians evince; and of him there are, as would seem, only farthings. The act, James III. 1467, mentions that black pennies had been struck, but these appear to have been forgeries, not legal money; and they are there forbid under pain of death. Of James I. and II. and III., as of their predecessors, there are silver pennies; and it is clear from the acts, that James II.

struck pennies*. But they cease with James III. From the reign of James III. to that of Mary, the Scotish coinage remained on the same scale, of one to four, compared with the English. And of James IV., V., there are billon pennies, halfpennies, and farthings of proportioned sizes. Further notices on this subject are given in the Appendix.

The example of Henry VIII. of England had a bad effect upon most of the money of Europe for some years after 1544, when he began so much to debase the English coin. Hence more of the money of Mary is bad, than of her predecessor, James V. The reader must beware of arranging, as copper coin of Mary, the very common *billon* pieces, of about the size of a bodle, with a thistle crowned upon the front, and M. R. at the sides, MARIA D. G. REGINA SCOTORVM; and upon the reverse two sceptres,

* These pennies were however worth two pennies Scotish money, then to English as 1 to 2; and under James III., as 1 to 3. The billon farthings of James III. were apparently farthings Scotish, without relation to the silver penny. The act, 1451, J. II., orders silver groats, half-groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings. See App.

crossed with a fleur de luce in the centre, and a floweret of five leaves upon each side, OPPIDVM EDINBVRGI. They are copper it is true, but were all washed with silver, though from some the silver has quite disappeared; and they seem to have been hastily struck toward the end of her tumultuous reign, and to have passed for six pennies Scotish, when the coin was as 1 to 6.

During the reign of James VI. the copper coinage began; and speedily increased in its species. The penny, like the billon penny of Mary, has upon one side I. R. under a crown, IACOBVS D. G. R. SCO.; the reverse, a lion rampant, VILLA EDINBVRG. The coin declining fast in size, and in 1601 being to the English as 1 to 12, and at its lowest value, unexpectedly the Scotish money assumed nearly the French shape. For the *bodle*, equal in size to the *liard*, and worth two pennies Scotish, was struck, and so called from Bothwell, the mint-master at the time. The *billon* coin, worth six pennies Scotish, and called *bas-piece*, from the first questionable shape in which it appeared, being of what the French call *bas-billon*, or the worst kind of billon, was now struck in copper, and termed, by the Scotish pronunciation,

baw-bee. This corresponded in value to the French half-*sol*, and English halfpenny; and the penny Scotish, now equal to the French *denier*, was but the twelfth part of an English penny, the sixth part of the baw-bee, and the half of the bodle. The *atkinsons* of James VI. I take to have been only the baw-bees, coined about 1582, when the money was to the English as 1 to 8; but upon its falling to the proportion of 1 to 12, a third was added to their value of consequence, and they went for 8 pennies.

Fynes Morison, in his Itinerary, printed 1617, tells us of other coins called placks, of 4 pennies Scotish, and hard-heads of 1½*d.* The first is a familiar term of the billon groat in Scotland to this day, as I am told: the last, if ever struck, must have been in imitation of the 1½*d.* silver piece of Elizabeth. But it appears that Morison's fugitive intelligence misled him, and that the hard-head is really the French *hardie*, Scotified*. *Hardies* were black money,

* Knox in his History of the Reformation, says, that in 1559 the congregation seized the coining irons, "because "that dailie thare war such numbers of lions, alias called "hardheids, prented, that the basenes tharof maid all things

struck in Guienne, and equal, in all points, to the *liards* struck in Dauphiny, though the last term obtained the preference, and remains to this day. An ordinance of Louis XI. mentions their both having been current time out of mind; and the *hardie* is supposed to be so called form Philip le Hardi, under whom they were first struck, and who began to reign in 1270. Venuti, in Ducarel's Anglo-Gallic Coins, is my author. Now the *hardie*, as the liard, was three deniers, or three pennies Scotish, instead of a penny-halfpenny. That French coins were very current in Scotland, during and after the reign of Mary, is not to be wondered at, when the numbers of French employed in the Scotish civil wars are considered. The old Scotish coins of copper will therefore stand thus:

A penny = $\frac{1}{12}$ of a penny English.
Bodle = 2 pennies.
Hardie = 3 pennies; the farthing English.
Plack = 4 pennies.
Baw-bee = 6 pennies.
Atkinson = 8 pennies.

" exceiding dear." He wrote in 1566; and p. 151 uses *babie* as a name for a coin: nay that name is as ancient as James V.—See Ruddiman.

The penny has a little dot behind the lion; the bodle, also called two-penny piece and turner, has two dots.

This coinage continued the same through the reigns of Charles I. and II. Scotish copper coins of the former are, however, the scarcest of any. The bodle of James VI. has the lion rampant upon one side, and the thistle on the other*; but those of his two first successors have C. R. or C. R. II. upon one side, with the thistle on the reverse. The Scotish pennies of Charles II. are not very uncommon: they weigh only 10 grains.

It must be remarked, in closing this account of Scotish coins, that there are no ecclesiastic coins struck in Scotland, though they occur of Denmark, Norway, and almost all other kingdoms.

* There is a baw-bee of James VI., in Dr. Hunter's cabinet, with a very neat bust of that prince. The reverse, if I recollect aright, is the thistle, as on the later Scotish baw-bees; which, though they pass even in England as English halfpence, are not much above half the size. They appear of all the reigns down to Queen Anne.

ARTICLE IV. SCOTISH MEDALS.

To enumerate all the medals struck in Scotland were no difficult task; but only a few of the principal, and most remarkable, are meant to be noticed here.

The fine gold pieces of David II., 1330—1370, are surely medals; for, except some new and unheard-of denomination be confined to them only, there is no other class they can be reduced to. Counters they are not, nor ornaments; nor coins, nor pattern-pieces. Such coins could never be meant for Scotish currency; being even larger than the English noble, or any French coin of the time; whereas, when gold began in Scotish coinage, the pieces were smaller far, and not larger, than the English and French. The gold penny of Henry III. is a coin, as appears from the act for its coinage; but there is no act for these pieces. The same arguments evince them not pattern-pieces of a coinage, the idea of which was afterward dropt. There are nobles of the Low Countries, &c., published by Mr. Snelling, in imitation of English nobles; but they were

coins in common currency; whereas these pieces, though copied from the English noble, never were in currency, nor meant to be. In short they are palpably of English workmanship, and equal in beauty to the nobles of Edward III., and were in every appearance done in England, when David was a captive, or in some one of his after-visits to England, out of compliment to that prince, whose affection to England, after his captivity, is well known. That is, both by negative and positive arguments, they are medals. Only two of these medals exist, both lately found in Yorkshire, if I mistake not: one of them is in the collection of Mr. Barker, of Birmingham; the other is in that of the late Dr. Hunter, and is now first published in Plate II.

Another Scotish medal occurs of James III. 1478. That prince had a particular veneration for the shrine of St. John at Amiens in France, where the head of the Baptist is said to be preserved, or at least a duplicate of it. His passion for visiting that relic was so great, that, about this time, he obtained from the English king, as appears from Rymer, a safe conduct for travelling through England to France. Incidents prevented this purpose: but James ordered

a fine medal to be sent to the shrine of the saint. Du Cange* describes it of gold, weighing near two ounces. Its diameter is two inches and a third. The obverse bears a beardless king, with long hair, sitting on a throne; holding in one hand a naked sword, in the other a shield with the Scotish arms. On the borders of the canopy, above the throne, is an inscription in Gothic letter, IN MI DEFFEN, being Scotish French for 'In my defence,' a common motto on the Scotish arms. Above the canopy is VILLA BERWICI. It was not till 1482 that Berwick was finally taken from Scotland. The legend of this obverse in Gothic letter is, MONETA NOVA JACOBI TERTII DEI GRATIA REGIS SCOTIÆ†. The reverse bears St. Andrew and his cross, SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DOMINE.

Another Scotish medal is published by Ruddi-

* Traité Historique du Chef de St. Jean Baptiste. It was lost during the revolution, as I found on inquiry at Amiens.

† The word *moneta* like *nummus* implies medal, as well as coin, there being no Latin word for a medal. On later Roman medallions we find *Moneta Aug.* and mint marks, PLC, *Pecunia Lugdunensis*, &c. That the above piece is not a coin the reader need not be told.

man, in his preface to Anderson's Diplomata, from Evelyn's Numismata, who copied it from Luckius, in whose work, p. 27, it first appeared. It bears a bust of James IV. in the collar of St. Michael, IACOBVS IIII. DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM; reverse a Doric pillar, surmounted by a young Janus, standing on a hill, beyond which is the sea, and land on either side, VTRVMQVE. This medal bears every mark of being genuine; the form of the Gothic letters being exactly those upon Scotish coins of the time. But some suspect it a foreign fabrication; and this suspicion will remain till it be found in Scotland.

The next remarkable Scotish medal is that inaugurative of Francis II. of France and Mary of Scotland, though it is more properly indeed French, being, as would seem, struck upon their coronation as king and queen of that country. It presents busts of Francis and Mary, face to face, with three legends around them, the outermost of which contains their titles, the middle one this singular sentence;

"Which wonders how the devil it got there:"

HORA NONA DOMINUS IHS EXPIRAVIT HELLI CLAMANS, a most ominous motto, one would

imagine, to a superstitious ear. The innermost legend is only the name of the city of Paris. There are fine French testoons of Francis and Mary, likewise presenting them face to face, with the arms of France and Scotland upon the reverse, as is also the case of the medal just mentioned. These pieces are so fine and rare, that Dr. Hunter gave ten guineas for the one in his cabinet, which contains as vast and well-chosen a private collection, of all sorts of coins and medals, as any in the world.

The fine crown of Mary and Henry, 1565, is so rare as to be esteemed a medal of the highest value; indeed it is wanting in the very first cabinets, and there is no doubt but it would bring 40 or 50 guineas in a sale. Henry and Mary appear on it, face to face, with their titles; and the reverse bears the arms of Scotland, with this legend, QVOS DEVS CONIVNXIT HOMO NON SEPARET.

Another remarkable medal of Mary is that which gives her portrait full-faced, and weeping, O GOD, GRANT PATIENCE IN THAT I SVFFER VRANG. The reverse has this inscription in the centre, QVHO CAN COMPARE WITH ME IN GREIF — I DIE AND DAR NOCHT SEIK RE-

LEIF; and this legend around, HOVRT NOT THE (figure of a heart) QVHAIS IOY THOV ART.

Anderson, in that magnificent work, the *Numismata et Diplomata Scotiae*, has confused his readers with a parcel of imaginary devices as used by Scotish monarchs, utterly false and absurd. He has also magnified the numerous counters of Mary to the size of medals; while in fact they are thin silver pieces of the size of a shilling. This is the more absurd, as the coins and medals are truly and beautifully engraven, of just size; and the work, with these exceptions, is superior to any of the kind yet published. The counters of Mary, MEA SIC MIHI PROSVNT, 1579; VIRESCIT VULNERE VIRTUS; and SVPEREMINET OMNES, are the only ones I have seen. They all appear to have been done in France by Mary's direction, who was fond of devices. Her cruel captivity could not debar her from intercourse with her friends in France; who must with pleasure have executed her orders, as affording her a little consolation.

The last Scotish medal which shall be mentioned is the celebrated coronation-medal of Charles I., when he underwent his inaugu-

ration at Edinburg, 18 June, 1633*. This was executed by Briot, an eminent French artist. It was the first piece struck in Britain with a legend on the edge, and was, it is supposed, the only one ever coined of gold found in Scotland†. On the front is the king's bust, crowned and robed, with his titles. The reverse bears a thistle growing, HINC NOSTRAE CREVERE ROSAE. Around the edge is EX AVRO VT IN SCOTIA REPERITVR BRIOT FECIT EDINBVRGI, 1633. This medal is in the style of what the French call *piedforts*, that is, very thick for its

* There are medals of lord Loudon, 1634, by Abraham Simon; and of Charles Seton, earl of Dunfermline, 1646; and the earl of Lauderdale, by Thomas Simon. See the Works of Simon, by Vertue.

† I have the impression, in lead, from the dye of a French medal of this sort. It is larger than dollar size, and bears a fine bust of Henry IV. HENRICVS IIII. D. G. FRANC. ET NAVAR. REX, 1602; reverse, an altar, upon which two pillars support a crown, REGIS SACRA FŒDERA MAGNI; and upon the altar, EX AVRO FRANCIGENA AN. FOED. RENO. EFFOSSO. See a print of the original in Mem. de l'Acad. Tom. I. p. 288. It was struck on the Swiss alliance, and of gold found in the Lyonois.

A curious memoir on the Scotish gold and silver mines is in Pennant's Tour. Of a silver mine near Linlithgow, see Scotstarvet's Staggering State. Industry is the best mine of any country; but that mine Scotland has not yet found.

size, which is about that of half a crown. The relief is, however, rather flat, and the whole workmanship, if compared to Simon's, not highly laudable. The legend of the edge is well done, as the art then stood, and is crenated with small upright strokes, which have a good effect, and which I have observed in no other coin. There must have been but few struck on the Scotish gold, for not above three are known to exist, whereof one is in the Museum. The piece is not uncommon in silver, in which metal it sometimes wants the legend on the edge, which constitutes its chief curiosity and merit. But sometimes it risibly bears the legend on the edge in silver. It was evidently in rivalship to this that Simon gave his fine medal of Oliver, the reverse of which is an olive-tree, NON DEFICIENT OLIVAE; and, had not Simon exerted his miraculous art so soon after, perhaps the medal of Briot might have had now a higher reputation, though it is doubtless, taken altogether, of fine execution for the time.

ARTICLE V. IRISH COINS.

Ireland, a country equal, if not superior, to

England in climate and soil, has become almost unknown in the early history of Europe, from being divided into a number of petty sovereignties; and consequently lost in intestine commotions. The genuine histories of Ireland, after the time of St. Patrick, A. D. 432, are full of petty tumults, and eternal uproar and slaughter. No less than twenty-one minute kingdoms, imprisoned in one isle, could hardly afford any other view. That there were supreme kings in Ireland, even before Patrick's time, is undoubted; but the other princes only acknowledged their power, as far as convenient for their own interest.

To compensate the real picture of their history, some Irish antiquists have attempted to persuade mankind to a dereliction of common sense, and ancient authority, in favour of early Irish history exclusively. As this request is modest, it is much to be regretted that mankind will not in this one, only one little instance, put common sense and ancient authority aside; for no doubt these antiquists have something as valuable to give in return, else the bargain would not be fair. Supposing mankind will consent, these Irish writers assure us that, while all the other kingdoms in Eu-

rope were utterly ignorant and barbarous, there were three countries full of science and civilisation; namely, Greece, Rome, and Ireland*. That the Hebrew, Greek, Roman, and Irish letters were all invented together on the plains of Sennaar, and that those who say the Irish letters are the same with the latter small Roman, and Saxon, are as much deceived, as if they called an eagle's egg a hen's, merely because the shape is identically the same. Granting this rivalship of Ireland with Greece and Rome, these writers will compensate the shocking picture of Irish history after Patrick's time, by a most brilliant scene, from 1000 years before Christ to that period, under the famous Milesians. For all which grand acquisition to literature, being quite new, and totally unknown to Greek and Roman writers, it is but fair that mankind should exchange common sense and ancient authority, as before explained.

But as the literati of Europe are under the dominion of certain contemptible prejudices, called love of truth, reliance on ancient authority, learning, literary experience, accu-

* Keating, O'Flaherty, Toland, O'Connor, &c.

racy, honesty, and other empty names, I am reluctantly forced to follow the common plan, in treating of the origin of Irish coinage, not having seen a single Milesian coin of any size or metal. I must therefore, in compliance with vulgar prejudices, take my leave of the above antiquists, and speak of Ireland as of any other country.

That Ireland was originally peopled with Celts, from Celtic Gaul, and from Britain, the nearest countries, is clear from the language, and from the names of nations given by Ptolemy. From that writer it is also clear that the south of Ireland was possessed by the Cauci and Menapii, two German nations. As Nennius, and the early Irish writers, all agree that the Scots came from the south into Ireland, though from a mere similarity of *Hiberni* and *Iberi* they suppose them from Spain; and as the same authorities join in saying that *Scythae* and *Scotti* were but different names for the same people; and Diodorus Siculus, and many other writers, call the German Scythæ; there is every reason to believe that the Old Scots in Ireland were Germans. From St. Patrick's Epistles it is evident that the *Scotti* were the conquering and superior people in Ireland; and the *Hi-*

berni, or old Celts, subject to them. The German language was lost in the Celtic; for in Ireland the Celts had no further refuge; while in Britain they fled towards Ireland from their Gothic conquerors.

On the incursions of the barbarians into Gaul and Britain, and the decline of learning in these countries, Ireland afforded an asylum for such learning as then was; and very many learned men were *Scotti de Hibernia*, for I do not remember one called *Hibernus*. Secure from foreign invasion, easily accessible from Gaul and Britain, learning flourished in Ireland, when lost in most parts of Europe. The intestine commotions, as the kinglets were all Christians, did not affect the schools and monasteries. But while the Scoti were thus learned, the Hiberni, or people, were utter savages; and the commonest arts of civilisation were quite unknown. The monasteries were sanctuaries of learning; but being, in their very nature detached from society, had no influence whatever on the people at large. Even the churches of Ireland were merely of wood and wattles, till, in the 12th century, Malachy

Bishop of Armagh built the first church of stone *. The real ancient monuments of learning in Ireland bear complete proof that the Greek and Roman writers did not err, in representing the people as mere savages; as our singular term of Wild Irish implies at this day.

The Scots, or Germans in Ireland, being themselves barbaric, at the time of their settlement, were lost in the numbers of the Celtic inhabitants, whose manners and language they adopted; though with much mixture of their own, but not sufficient to counterbalance the native savageness of their inmates. The Danes, a wise and industrious, as well as victorious people, being much more advanced in society, when they settled in Ireland, were the founders of Dublin, Limeric, and other cities; the seats of little Danish kingdoms, where arts and industry were alone known. Their frequent invasions of England, and neighbourhood to that opulent kingdom, made them acquainted with coinage. And it is clear, from the form and fabric, that the old rude pennies, found in Ireland, are struck by the Danes there. These

* St. Bernard Vit. Malach.

pieces have no resemblance of the old Gaulic or British; or even of the skeattas, or old English pennies; but are mere rude copies of those of the 8th and 9th centuries, executed by artists who could neither form nor read letters, and therefore instead of them put only strokes, IIIII, as the reader will see in our first Plate.

In the 10th century this coinage had not only considerably improved among the Danes, but had reached some of the old kings, who were all of the Scotish or German race*. Of Anlaf 930, and Sihtric 994, there are coins struck at Dublin, ON DVFLI or DYFLI; Duflin or Dyflin being the real Danish original name of this fine city, as of towns in Scandinavia. Coins of Donald, an Irish monarch, are also published by Simon. This Donald is probably Donald O'Neal, 956. In Mr. Dummer's collection was an unpublished coin, with DOMNALDVS REX MONAGH. Other Danish and

* For the Irish coins this work is much indebted to Simon's Essay on Irish Coins, Dublin, 1749, 4to. In 1708, Kedder, a Swede, published *Nummorum in Hibernia antequam hæc Insula sub Henrico II. Angliæ Rege, Anglici facta sit juris, Cusorum Indagatio,* Lipsiæ, 4to.

Irish kings have coins; but I must pass them for the sake of brevity.

The pennies struck by English monarchs in Ireland are remarkable. Such with the name of Dublin occur of Ethelred II.; and one of Canute, 1017, is now first published in Plate I. of this volume. The English have by no means been so fortunate in their ancient history, as the Italians, French, or Germans; for, except the Life of Alfred, by Asser, from 731, when Beda closes, till after 1100, there is not one history, except the Saxon Chronicle; and the materials are very defective. Hence it cannot be surely said, whether Dublin was really subject to the above kings; or if its Danish princes struck these coins, that they might be received in English commerce, as the kings of Bosphorus issued coins with Roman emperors. Edgar asserts that he conquered all Ireland, in the noted charter of Oswald's Law, dated 964. Snorro, and other Icelandic writers, say that Canute not only ruled England, but a great part of Scotland: and that Ireland is called *Scotia* and *Scotland* by Beda, King Alfred, and others, is perfectly known; modern Scotland being called Pikland, till about the year 1020. In the Annals of Tighernac, written 1088, many

passages relating to the Saxons in Ireland are found; but that writer is as brief and dry as the author of the Saxon Chronicle.

The Danes remained in possession of some parts of Ireland, till that, after the English conquest, they were lost in the English name. Though the arms of Henry II. did not penetrate into every part of Ireland, yet the country was so far subdued, that after this there was no king of Ireland. He and his successors, till Henry VIII. 1541, only bore the title of Lords of Ireland, as appears from their charters and coins. In 1172 Henry II. was master of Ireland, but none of his Irish coins are found: the first are of John his successor. The Irish coins from John to Henry V. are known by the triangle inclosing the king's head, and by the names of Irish towns on them: after Henry V. they are only distinguished by the names of Irish cities where they were struck. It may be supposed, indeed, that no Irish money was coined by Henry II. The triangle, which appears in that of John, is considered by some antiquaries as alluding to the singular shape of the harp, the badge of Ireland. But it is merely a mark of distinction, and appears on coins of other countries about that period.

The harp is never seen upon Irish coin till the reign of Henry VIII., and it will be difficult to carry the antiquity of that badge much higher.

The Irish coin being mostly the same with the other money struck by the kings of England, it is perfectly needless to take any notice of it till some great differences arise. These begin in the time of Henry VIII. who coined six-pences for Ireland, only worth four-pence in England. Mary issued base shillings and groats for Ireland; and Elizabeth's base money for Ireland is notorious. In 1601, copper pennies and halfpence were coined for Ireland by Elizabeth, though she would not listen to a copper coinage in England. These circulated in Ireland when James I. published his copper farthing-tokens; and the last are of two sizes, in order that if they failed in England, they might be sent to Ireland as pennies and halfpence. In 1635 a mint was established in Dublin by Charles I.; but the Irish massacre, and the unhappy disturbances which followed, put a stop to it, and that plan has never since been resumed. After that massacre, 1641, the papists struck what are called St. Patrick's halfpence and farthings,

known by the legends FLOREAT REX; reverse ECCE GREX; and the farthing QVIESCAT PLEBS. In Cromwell's time, copper tokens were struck by towns and tradesmen, as in England. In 1680 halfpence and farthings were given by authority, with the harp and date.

James II. arriving in Ireland from France in 1689, to make a struggle for his lost dominions, he instituted a mint, and on the 18th June issued six-pences; and half-crowns on the 27th of the same month. These coins are struck of all the refuse metal which could be got: some brass guns especially were employed, whence the coinage is generally called gun-money. The half-crowns gradually diminished in size, as the metal became scarce, from June 1689, to July 1690; and the month of their mintage being always upon them, this decrease is easily marked. Pennies and halfpennies of lead mixed with tin, and crowns of white metal, were published in March, 1690; and other crowns of gun-metal, 15th June, 1690, of the size of half-crowns, and known by having no month marked on them, as the half-crowns have. The crowns of white metal, which are very scarce, have James on horseback, with titles no longer his;

and on the reverse the arms, CHRISTO VICTORE TRIVMPHO; with this legend on the rim, MELIORIS TESSERA FATI ANNO REGNI SEXTO. James, however, having totally mistaken Christ's meaning in the legend of his crown-pieces, and being completely defeated, left Ireland in July, 1690; but a few halfpence were struck in Limeric by his adherents, 1691, called *hibernias*, from the reverse.

In 1722 William Wood, esq. acquired from George I. the famous patent which excited such discontent in Ireland. This was for coining halfpence and farthings; and the loss to Ireland, from the small size allowed to these pieces by the patent itself, was estimated at 60,000*l.*: but Wood caused them to be struck of a far smaller form than the patent bore, so that his gain would have been near 100,000*l.* Much exaggeration is however suspected in this estimate; for the fact is, that Swift, and other Jacobite writers, took this poor occasion to disturb government. These coins are of very fine copper and workmanship, and have the best portrait of George I. perhaps to be any where found. Sir Isaac Newton, then at the head of the mint, said they were superior to the English in every thing but size.

In 1737, 10th of George II., Irish halfpence and farthings were again coined of just size and weight, with the harp only on the reverse; and the like are continued to this day. There being no mint in Ireland, they are all coined at the Tower, and sent to that kingdom, whence they return in the course of circulation, and are as common here as the British. In 1760, however, there was a great scarcity of copper coin in Ireland; upon which a society of Irish gentlemen applied for leave, upon proper conditions, to coin halfpence; which being granted, those appeared with a very bad portrait of George II., and VOCE POPULI around it. The bust bears a much greater resemblance to the Pretender; but whether this was a piece of waggery in the engraver, or only arose from his ignorance in drawing, must be left in doubt. Some say that these pieces were issued without any leave being asked or obtained.

Since the abolition of the mint erected by Charles I., which happened about 1640, no gold or silver coins have been struck with the Irish badge, but copper only. The gold and silver money, previous to the above period, is little distinct from that of England, but by the

harp upon the reverse after that symbol was adopted by Henry VIII., and the triangle and names of cities, as mentioned before, upon the more ancient. To make any further relation of it were therefore unnecessary.

SECTION XX.

Observations on the Progress of the British Coinage.

BEFORE stating some notices upon this interesting subject, it will be proper to examine a little the metals employed in our mint.

To ascertain the purity of gold, a kind of micrometer is used, consisting of 24 degrees, each degree being again divided into quarters. The common estimation of gold by carats is meant, the utmost fineness of that metal being marked at the highest degree, or twenty-four carats*. These whole 24 carats, considered as a weight,

* M. de Jaucourt, in the Encyclopedie, seems to speak otherwise; for he tells us that an ounce of gold, at 24 carats fine, has 152 grains fine gold, and 24 grains alloy. Perhaps he speaks of chymic gold. Encyclopedie, Neusch. 1765, art. MONNOYE.—It must, however, be allowed, that no gold can be made quite so fine as 24 carats, but always wants a quarter of a grain.

form but about the sixth part of an ounce troy, or that used in goldsmith's work and mintage; but are seldom or never viewed in this light, the carat-weights being always employed in the estimation of pearls, precious stones, gold, and such articles of small size and vast price*. This division extends over almost all Europe; but in France the carat is sometimes considered as containing 4 grains, and at other times as consisting of 32 divisions, each division being the 8th part of a grain. These divisions are now and then inaccurately marked grains, by ignorant and careless writers; by which means we meet with 22 carats 16 grains, and the like, in some French works. The English goldsmiths have likewise the smaller divisions of 20 mites to the grain, 24 droits to the mite, 20 perits to the droit, and 24 blanks to the perit; but they are seldom or never used in speaking of coinage.

The gold employed in English coin was commonly twenty-three carats, three grains,

* The carat-grain is but $\frac{16}{20}$ of the grain troy, the carat being only $3\frac{1}{5}$ grains troy. The Venetians have an actual weight of proportion, called a carat, 150 to the ounce troy, which is the rate of ours. See Harris on Money and Coins.

and a half fine; that is, contained only an 192d part alloy, till Henry VIII. debased it by degrees, even to 20 carats, in his last coinage, of 1546. This was however the only coinage of that degree. Ever since Charles II. published the guinea, our gold coinage has been, and now is, twenty-two carats fine, and two alloy. The gold of Venice, and some other states, exceeds this standard; but most foreign coinage falls short of it.

The estimate of silver is by the pound weight Troy, of 12 ounces, each ounce being 20 penny-weights, as the penny-weight has 24 grains. Our silver coinage is 11 ounces 2 penny-weights fine, with 18 penny-weights of copper alloy; that is, about a 13th part. The admission of so much alloy is owing to the softness of the metal, which is very great; so that, even with this alloy, silver coinage is soon so much worn as to lose all impression. Indeed the only use of alloy, in genuine coinage, is to harden the fine metal, and to pay the expenses of the mint; not to add the great expense there is in refining metal to its utmost purity, gold being never found above 22 carats fine, and seldom that.

Of the copper nothing needs be said, save that, in the first coinages of that metal, Swedish copper was used; but since so many excellent mines of copper have been found in this island, the English has been employed.

The coinage of England, as always equal or superior to any modern coinage in the purity of the metals, so has maintained an equal pre-eminence in workmanship, till within a very late period. The use of the hammer in fabricating money being the only method first known, was of very easy management and expense; and hence the vast number of mints known in almost every city of England, and the number of moneyers whose names appear on the early coin, sometimes amounting to a hundred or near, upon that of one prince. But illustrations upon the early English mints must be left to some diligent antiquary, the subject never having as yet been examined properly, though of much curiosity. At first only the moneyer's name appears, till the reign of Athelstan, when the town is commonly added. Edward I., in his sixth year, left out the mint-master's name, and put only the name of the city.

It is the workmanship of the English coinage which is intended to be the subject of this Section. This, like that of all the world, during the middle ages, must be allowed to have small title to praise. In the reign of Edward III., when gold, and a larger size of silver than pennies, were first struck for currency, the coin is very tolerable, and certainly superior to any other money in the world of that period.

A remarkable feature of the modern hammered coin is its thinness, and large size in respect of its value. Hence no relief could well be given to its impression, a fault certainly of choice, and not necessity, for the hammer was the only mode known to the Greek and Roman mints.

Constantine the First, or the Great, if you please, is said to have ordered the Roman coin to be struck thin, and consequently with very little relief, in order that the common fraud of covering lead or copper with gold or silver, which we know the thickness of the ancient coin led to, might be prevented. But, in fact, the money got thinner and thinner, by the gradual decline of art, long before and after

the time of Constantine; and it was barbarism, and not prevention of fraud, which caused this alteration.

No great improvement can be observed in the English coinage till the introduction of the mill in place of the hammer. The mill used in mintage was invented by Antoine Brucher, in the reign of Henry II. of France; and the first money was struck with it, in that kingdom, in the year 1553. The use of it continued there till 1585, when, in the 12th year of Henry III. it was discontinued, because of its great expense in comparison with the other plan. Nor was it revived till 1645, when, by an edict of Louis XIV., it was established for ever.

Elizabeth had milled money struck in England, so early as 1561. Its continuance, however, was not then above ten years*, and the hammer was again adopted as of far less expense; an example which was soon followed

* Philip Mestrel, a Frenchman, brought the mill over here, in the reign of Elizabeth. He was hanged at Tyburn, for forging the coin of the kingdom, in 1569, 17th Jan. Stow's Annals, p. 662.

by France, as the after-success of the mill in England was perhaps the cause of its re-establishment in that kingdom, in 1645.

Briot, a French artist of considerable merit, after making several unsuccessful attempts to persuade the government of France to adopt again the use of the mill, came to England in 1623. Being favourably received, he struck several coins, chiefly pattern-pieces, in this way; but the mill was not in constant and authorised use, in the English mint, till 1662. It has just been said, that the success of the mill in this country occasioned its re-establishment in France, in 1645; and for this there is the authority of M. de Jaucourt, a well-informed writer: yet it is something doubtful if France did not set the example to us, for it is certain that so little of our coin was milled before 1662, that it is not to be supposed any example of utility could be derived from it. The mill was always, from its invention, used in France for medals and jettons, though discontinued in common coinage; and it is probable that the taste for medals instilled into Louis XIV., and shown afterward in the vast number he struck, was the great cause of the revival of the fine coinage, produced by means of the mill, in

preference to the rudeness of the modern hammered money.

Be this as it may, the coinage of England was, soon after the revival of the mill in this kingdom by Briot, carried to a pitch of perfection which it never had reached; and, in point of workmanship, hardly can ever exceed. The reader will instantly perceive that the miraculous works of Thomas Simon are meant; works which perhaps excel any of modern times.

The greater number of medals any person has seen, the more he will be inclined to allow this praise to be just. One of the smallest pieces of Simon, the little oval medal of Oliver, in copper, with the parliament on the reverse, may be compared with the most finished works of other medallic artists, not excepting the great names of Parise, Karlsteen, the Hamerani, Dassier, Urbain, Croker, and Heydlinger. What then shall be said of his large and most elaborate productions? But referring those who wish for fuller information upon this point to Mr. Vertue's Account of Simon's Works*, a

* An improved edition of this work has lately been published, with valuable additions, by Mr. Gough.

few remarks only, pertinent to the present subject of the progress of the English coinage, shall be laid before the reader, with regard to the labours of this surprising artist.

The first coins of Simon are the gold and silver pieces of the commonwealth, 1649. After he had been brought from Yorkshire, supposed his native county, by Briot, on his return from Scotland in 1633, he had improved surprisingly in a short time; insomuch that, by his master's interest, as would appear, he got a place at the mint not long after, though he had no opportunity of displaying his talents till the commonwealth employed him to cut their great seal, and afterward the dyes of their coin*. This work he performed so well, that he was continued in his place of first engraver at the mint.

* Simon's first work is the great seal of the Admiralty, 1636, and was of exquisite workmanship, the ship being finished with astonishing minuteness. Briot returning to France in 1646, Simon succeeded as chief engraver at the mint. Cromwell's warrant appoints him sole chief engraver for life, July 1656. Salary 30*l.* and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as medal-maker. Charles II. made his whole salary 50*l.* He was paid for his works besides.

This commonwealth money, however, is hammered, and not milled, save the patterns of 1651*, and has the grand faults of the former coin—largeness and thinness. But, under Oliver, the old aukward broad-piece begins first to assume the more decent, though by no means perfect, form of the guinea; and the whole coin gets more solid and compact. The coins engraved by Simon for the Protector are the forty-shilling piece, whereof the patterns, struck in

* Leake's Account of English Money, 1745, 8vo, 2d edit.—Blondeau arrived from France, by order of the Council of State of the Commonwealth, September, 1649. After several struggles with the people of the mint, both gave milled patterns of most silver coins in 1651. The half-crown of Blondeau has a legend on the edge: his shilling and sixpence are grained. The patterns of Ramage, who was employed by the mint, have the shield of England, supported by angels, with the legend, GUARDED WITH ANGELS. All these patterns are very scarce, but particularly those of Ramage, who only struck twelve patterns in all, while Blondeau took three hundred. Simon was employed by Blondeau, and got at his secrets, of the mill and legend on the edge, by working under him. In 1652 the people of the mint complaining against Blondeau, as a forger, because he had given patterns of the currency, without a warrant under the great seal, it is likely that he returned to France in a fright, for we hear no more of him after this till 1662. See Snelling's Copper, p. 34.

large as usual, are called fifty-shilling pieces by the ignorant; the twenty-shilling and the ten-shilling piece. Of the last, however, the dye was only prepared; which, coming into the hands of Mr. Folkes, about 1760, he had a few struck from it, which are the only ones in existence. These are the gold; and the silver consists of the crown, half-crown, shilling, and half-shilling. Of these the crowns are not uncommon; but the dye having received a flaw below the neck, after a few were struck, those without the line occasioned by this flaw are very scarce. But the want of this mark of the flaw is by no means to be esteemed a sign of forgery, as Mr. Leake strangely tells us; as if coins of Simon were to be counterfeited! The half-crown is not so scarce, but of equal beauty: the shilling is the most common, but very fine. The six-pence, or half-shilling, is the rarest of all. In copper the pattern farthings of Oliver are by Simon.

In all these coins the mill is used, and their perfection evinces the merit of that invention: but they are so scarce, that an opinion has been entertained that the money of Oliver never was in circulation. Yet many twenty-shilling pieces and shillings of Oliver are seen, so much worn

as to have almost lost all impression; which confutes the remark of those who assert that all Oliver's pieces are so finely preserved, that it is evident they never were current cash*. The ten-shilling piece and the half-shilling could never be in circulation; of crowns very few ever circulate, because few are struck, and even those few are hoarded; and it is likely that not many of the half-crowns were issued. Indeed, the extreme beauty of the whole set, and the great plenty of the commonwealth money, will excuse all wonder at the preservation of most of the pieces.

As, in this illustrious coinage, the mill first displayed its advantages in full splendor, and an article new to our money, the marking a legend on the edge was introduced, it will not be improper to dwell a moment upon these points. The advantages of the mill over the former method are indeed so obvious, upon a bare comparison of the products, that it is almost unnecessary to mention that one of the greatest of

* There is, in my possession, a forged shilling of Oliver, evidently intended for circulation, and not for the connoisseur, which affords a strong proof of their abundant currency: one or two others have likewise come in my way.

these advantages consists in the firm and uniform force lent to the dye at once, so much superior to the repeated exertions of the hammer. By this mean an impression, infinitely superior, is given; and the most minute strokes are procured from the dye, in all their delicacy. If the reader would see the difference between the mill and the hammer, in point of delicacy, let him compare the frost-work in the shields of the commonwealth money with that on the coins of Oliver.

The ancients neither used the puncheon, nor the matrice, in coinage, but only cut the impression upon a steel dye. Now both puncheon and matrice are used. The puncheon is a high-tempered piece of steel, upon which the coin is engraven in relievo, then stamped upon the matrice; which last is a piece of steel four or five inches long, square at bottom, and round at top. The moulding of the border, and letters, are added on the matrice, with little steel puncheons very sharp. When thus completed it is called a dye. The puncheon thus saves much labour, in repeatedly engraving the subject of the coin; for a dye will sometimes break with striking one coin, so great is the force required. At what time this improvement com-

menced seems not certain. In the Greek and Roman mints a great number of masterly engravers must have been employed; for one part of the dye generally fails every day; and the repeated engraving of such deep dyes must have occupied vast time and labour. Sometimes indeed a puncheon will break on the first trial: but this rarely happens.

It is believed that Simon first introduced the idea of marking the crown and half-crown with a legend on the edge, as an ornament and protection to the coin. Of this art the inventor is unknown; but the first piece which is yet known to be an instance of it, is a silver *piedfort* of Charles IX., of France, dated 1573. The first medal is one in silver, of George Frederic, marquis of Brandenburg, dated 1589; the legend on the edge of which last is, CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCVNT, DISCORDIA RES MAXIMÆ DILABVNTVR. 1589. Both these pieces I have seen in the hands of a friend. There also occurs, with a legend on the edge, a medal of Ferdinand duke of Florence, in 1593*. We have seen that Briot gave the first specimen of it in Great Britain upon his Scotish coronation-medal, 1633;

* See Snelling's pattern-pieces, p. 40.

and Simon now introduced it into the larger coin, with great propriety, as it is both ornamental, and preserves such pieces from being clipped.

The method in which this was performed till 1685, when a better plan succeeded, though given in the Encyclopedie, is yet conveyed in so short a manner, that I must confess it is not intelligible to me; but the original description, with what can be made of it, will be found below*. The process, since 1685, is by means

* "Cette operation se faisoit en mettant le flanc dans une "virole juste, qu'il excedoit de hauteur; et en frappant "dessus plusieurs coups de balancier; la matiere s'etendoit, "et reçevoit l'empreinte de lettres qui etoient gravées sur "la virole." Encycl. art. *Monnoye.* That is, literally translated: "This operation was performed by putting the "piece, before it was stamped with the dye, into a ferule of "its size, which it however exceeded in height; and in "striking it with repeated strokes of the press or mill, the "metal extended itself, and received the impression of the "letters which were engraved on the ferule." The difficulty lies in there being no description of this *virole* or ferule: we are indeed referred to that article, of which all that is the least like the matter runs thus; "VIROLE: pe-"tite bande de fer, d'argent, ou d'autre metal, qui sert et "entoure le petit bout du manche d'une clesne, serpette,

of a very simple, but not the less ingenious machine, invented by M. Castaing, and then first introduced into the French mint; but since, it is believed, into all the mints in Europe; a description of which, taken from the Encyclopedie, shall now be laid before the reader. This process is indeed kept a severe secret at our mint, and the men employed sworn not to reveal it; but as it is openly done at all other mints, and given in so well-known a book as

" marteau, peson, couteau, &c. qui sert a tenir la meche de " l'alumele ferme dans le manche." " A *virole* is a small " fillet of iron, silver, or other metal, which closely sur- " rounds the small end of the handle of knives, hammers, " spindles, &c.: and which serves to hold the inserted part " of the knife firm in its handle." This is nothing: but such is the Encyclopedie, which, with its eternal references to other articles, in consequence of its horrible plan, and blunders thence arising, may be safely regarded, if considered as a whole, as a disgrace, and not an ornament, to science.

A learned friend informs me that, in old English coinage, this *virole* was called a *collar*. It was in four joints, the seams of which are observable in Simon's coins and medals, and others of the time. Being put round the blank, or uncoined piece, the latter was pressed with the dyes, till it extended so as to receive the impression from the *collar*, or ring around, and was thus complete at once.

the Encyclopedie, and in the English Cyclopedias, there can be no harm in stating it here.

The machine for this purpose consists of two plates of steel, each being in the oblong shape of a flat ruler, of about a line thick. Upon their edge is engraven the legend, half upon one plate, and half upon the other. One of these plates is motionless, and fastened with screws to a plate of copper, which is again secured to a very thick table.

Sometimes little plates which bear the legends are fastened in the inside of the above plates of steel, and at other times the legend is engraven upon the latter themselves; but the former seems the best way, if the legend is often changed.

The other plate of steel is moveable, and is placed parallel to the fixed one, at a distance proper to admit the coin between them. The moveable plate slides upon the plate of copper, to which the other is fastened, by means of a pinioned or indented iron wheel moved by a handle, the teeth of this wheel catching an indentation, which is upon the upper face of

the sliding plate of steel, and so moving it along.

From the prints which accompany the description, it appears that the small plates, upon which the legend is most commonly engraved, are so cut upon the inscribed edge, that below the letters in each, and all along that side, runs a small projection of metal, upon which the coin may roll without falling down between them, or touching the copper plate below. When the machine is therefore ready for the insertion of the coin, the two plates with the legend on their edges are even at the ends, and the legend runs so that the first half of it being on the moveable one, for instance, the other half on the fixed plate stands exactly opposite to it.

Thus the piece before it is coined, being placed horizontally between the steel plates, is led on by the motion of that which is moveable, joined to the letters catching its edges, so that, when it has described a semicircle, both halves of the legend are upon it, and it is entirely marked. When it reaches the end of the legend, and of the steel plates, it falls off, and drops through a

hole in the table into any receptacle which is placed to receive it.

For this description, which it is hoped is clear, I am more indebted to the plates than to the account given in the Encyclopedie, which is a very brief, and of consequence a very lame one. We are there told, that by the help of this machine one man may mark 20,000 coins in a day.

To return to the coins of Simon, that wonderful artist continued in his employment at the mint after the Restoration; but hammered money being again struck after that event, his skill was less visible in the coin, and was chiefly exerted in several fine medals, seals, &c. Yet when the use of the mill was, in 1662, finally adopted, Simon found himself neglected by Charles II., who had brought over two Flemish artists called Roettiers with him, whom he employed in the coinage*. Simon, in the pride of emulation, produced that exquisite crown-

* Others say, the Roettiers were called over in 1662 by the directors of the mint, as Simon's works proceeded too slowly. The first milled money of 1662 is by the Roettiers.

piece, commonly called, by way of eminence, his Trial Piece, which will ever be the wonder of the world. From the RELIEF implored of the king in the petition round the edge, it would seem that Simon's large family encumbered him much, for the salary was 50*l.* a year; and he had made considerable sums by his works, for which he was paid besides, so as to be the proprietor of a farm or two. However, even this wonderful piece of workmanship had no effect upon Charles, whose taste and faculties were always besotted with low pleasures. Roettier continued in employment; and of Simon we know little more but that he died, in 1665, as was supposed, of the plague; but according to others, after he retired into his native country. Supposing him twenty years of age when taken under Briot's care in 1633, he was only fifty-two when he died, leaving behind him the just reputation of being the first artist in this line whom the world had beheld. His works might indeed have been more perfect, had they had more relief; but, for the want of this, his inimitable frost-work atones, by deepening the shades, and thus giving the full effect of high relief. It might more justly be said, that had he confined this frost-work to the flesh, for

which its softness finely adapts it, and given the hair and garments in another style, his works would have been perfection itself.

It has ever been the curse of this country that, while it superabounds in men calculated for all the arts and employments, yet, by a singular frenzy, foreigners are always sure to obtain the preference. This must strike every person in the competition of Simon, a superlative native artist, with Roettier, a foreign one of no such eminence. But such has ever been the case; though in a country equal, as this is, to any in the world for every art, save painting, it is a shame to put foreign artists into those situations, which superior skill and excellence, with other grand considerations, entitle natives alone to fill. In a kingdom where the natives are not equal to the arts, as is the case in Russia just now, foreigners ought to be employed; but, in any other, it is a tacit confession, either of the ignorance of its artists, or of the contempt which the government entertains of its own subjects. The madness of this predilection for foreigners, who pick our pockets, and call us a liberal nation, cannot be better demonstrated, than in the history of our coin. Simon and Croker are almost the only

artists whose works have done honour to the British coinage; and they were both natives of England*.

Till the reign of Queen Anne the coinage received no improvement, and made no progress. In that reign Mr. Croker was chief engraver at the mint, and to him we are indebted for many excellent medals, and pattern-pieces, which rank his name next to that of Simon†. Of the former the series of Queen Anne's medals, a series equal to the glorious actions which gave subject to them, constitute a grand specimen: of the latter, the celebrated farthings are well known. The pattern farthings with Peace in a chariot, PAX MISSA PER ORBEM, and those with Britannia under a porch, are the finest and rarest: the first would however be more perfect did not the traces of the car, injudiciously brought in next the eye, give the appearance of

* Roettier has however great merit.

† It is a pity that the works of this great artist, with some account of him, are not given to the public in the same way with those of Simon. Dyes and medals, &c. engraved by Croker, to the amount of 150, with several of the puncheons, are now in the possession of Mr. Martin, of King-street, Covent-Garden, 1784.

a flaw; whereas, in ancient coins, and in the truth of nature, they are utterly invisible in so diminutive a delineation.

The whole coinage of Queen Anne, and part of that of George I. which is of this artist, is entitled to praise. It afterwards continued in a tolerable condition till the commencement of the present reign, when it fell into the deplorable state in which we now view it. In the first gold coinage of this reign, the face was quite a model, destitute of all feature and character: and another portrait has been given since 1772, with such gross faults as to make our coinage a matter of laughter. For the head being most sweetly and languishingly screwed about to the left, so that a great part of it should appear, yet, to our astonishment, no head is to be seen; so that the malicious joke of Foote might jump into any one's mouth. Instead of the due proportion of head and hair, we only perceive the face cut off from the head, and a few rude lines scratched where the junction must have been, evidently put there that ladies might not be shocked with the study of anatomy.

Our gold coin can only be rivalled by our

copper. The first halfpence present such a face as human creature never wore, jutting out something in the likeness of a macaw. The later ones are improved a little; and in this our copper coin has a preference over our gold*.

The state of coinage in any kingdom is commonly a barometer of its power, and of the state of its arts. Hence it is matter of national glory, that the coin be well executed; and the decline of the money is justly esteemed a sure symptom of the decline of the state. Some grey-haired medallists, from this circumstance, foretold the loss of America, and all the calamities which, during this reign, have hastened the decline of Britain. Jesting apart, whatever may be the case with our glory, our coin may rank with that of the lowest times of the Roman empire.

It is not therefore surprising to hear that a

* The pattern shilling of 1778 exceeds all our coinage. It is perfection itself—in the *bathos* of art; if the shilling and six-pence of 1787 do not exceed it. A great fault of our coins is, that the laurel leaves are far too large. Besides, laurels were only worn by Roman *imperatores*, as generals: if we must have such ornaments, the Greek diadem would be better.

noble lord has projected a wonderful improvement upon our money, and has actually got pattern-pieces struck upon this new plan. The intent of this project is, that all our coin shall be in still less relief than now—with a circle to protect that less relief: that in our gold all the king's hair should be so large, as to be numbered like the snakes of Medusa. Were it to take effect, what would be the *nummi bracteati*, or all the efforts of barbaric art, to our currency? May the noble lord appear upon one of the first hollow coins, with all his snaky hairs about him, in all his glory!

But surely the whole plan of coinage is yet susceptible of real and most important improvements. A far higher relief might be given to the impression, so as to rival the ancient in this grand criterion of good coin*; and this relief might with ease be protected by a circle of equal height around the rim of the piece. This circle would not only serve to preserve the coin, but might, in the whole coinage, bear

* To give more relief to our coinage would take more time, and employ more artists; but what are a few hundred pounds to a nation when its perpetual glory is interested?

a legend upon the edge; an operation so simple as to appear upon the tin halfpence, and farthings, when they were in use. This circular legend, now used only upon the crown and half-crown, ought to adorn and protect every coin, from the five-guinea piece down to the farthing; for there cannot be so easy and so effectual a guard against forgery*. The legends ought to be placed within the circle, and that on the edge might extend over the whole surface, so as nothing could be taken from the coin without appearance. The copper coinage of 1717, and gold coinage of 1728, are something in the general style of this proposed, but not of sufficient relief, and without the circular legends. Such as they are, however, these coinages ought to be recommended, as of the very best form which has ever yet appeared in modern times.

As to the obverse, the decorating a modern prince with a crown of laurel, an ornament never now used, is truly childish; as is the

* It seems preferable to indent, and not to raise, the letters on the edge, because in the latter plan they are soon defaced.

Many hints here suggested have been adopted. See the coin of 1798, &c.

Roman armour, and every circumstance not belonging to real life. Want of genius is the only plea an artist can offer for the stupid practice of following models at the expense of nature.

On the reverse, the poor presentation of the arms of a country may be considered as a proof that Europe wants yet some centuries of eloping from barbarism. Of all possible reverses this must be allowed the most Celtic, and empty of all thought or design. Room for the highest elegance ought to be given upon the reverses of coin, and objects of delight and instruction delineated.

The legends ought always to be in the language of the country where the coin is struck; for the money is made for it, and not for foreign nations; and every inhabitant ought to be enabled to read the legends of the coin, which is made for him, and every day passes through his hands. It is surprising that, when the Scripture was given in English, the coin was not likewise translated: but the night of ignorance drops at once; while it is with many a long and arduous struggle that even the dawn of science appears.

Supposing, for the sake of a reverie, an alteration in the British coin upon these principles, the obverse might throughout, as at present, contain the king's portrait, but without armour, or laurel crown, till he wears them. Around would run the illustrious title, GEORGE III. KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. The other titles, of which the initials cut so aukward a figure upon the reverse of our gold and silver, might be left out of the coin without inconvenience.

But the reverses, if historical events are not allowed*, in imitation of the Roman, should be varied, in every species, something in this way. The guinea might present a figure of Liberty, as the most precious of our possessions, and worthy of the analogy of gold: the legend might be, THE GUARDIAN OF BRITAIN. On the half-guinea, suppose an image of Fortitude, THE GUARDIAN OF LIBERTY. The crown-piece

* Perhaps the copper coinage might be given to the city of London, the capital of the British empire; as the Roman belonged to the senate and people of Rome. Historical coins might then be struck, without accusing our monarchs of flattering themselves. The MONETA VRBIS VESTRAE, reverse of Crispus, testifies the long continuance of this privilege at Rome.

might bear Liberty, Agriculture, and Commerce, UNITED TO BLESS. The half-crown—the king, a peer, and a commoner, emblematic of our happy constitution, with the legend, UNITED TO PROTECT. The shilling might be charged with a ship of war convoying a merchant vessel, WEALTH AND POWER: the sixpence with an oak in a storm, STRONGER FROM THE TEMPEST. The halfpenny may remain as it is, with regard to the impression, only doubling the size of the coin*: the Britannia should hold a trident in her right hand, and let the other recline upon the helm of a ship, instead of holding both aloft, with impertinent articles in each, a posture very absurd, and unknown to the ancients. What is the meaning of her long spear? What of her olive-branch, with which she sits, like an old lady in an old picture with a flower in her hand†? The farthing, of the size of the present halfpenny, might present an husbandman sowing, with this legend, BY INDUSTRY SMALL THINGS GROW GREAT.

* Since this work was first published, in 1784, many capital cities have petitioned parliament for an alteration of the copper coin; and it is now, Dec. 1787, in serious consideration of government.—*Note in second edition.*

† This glaring absurdity still remains! (1808.)

But any effectual improvement of our coinage must be left till GOD help us; together with the more important improvements of the police of London, of our waste lands, and of parliamentary representation.

SECTION XXI.

Rarity of some ancient and modern Coins.

FROM different causes several coins, ancient and modern, are very seldom to be met with, and in consequence bear high value: such are called Rare Coins. This rarity is considered by medallists as having four or five degrees, beginning with such coins as are neither rare nor common, and terminating at the superlative degree of unique.

The rarity of ancient medallions, and of modern medals, needs not be considered; for such pieces are regarded as necessarily rare, and a few exceptions do not injure the general rule.

It must occur that the prime cause of the rarity of coins bearing any particular impression must be owing to the few that were struck with that impression, or their being called in, and issued from the mint in another form. The

first is the case with the copper of Otho and gold of Pescennius Niger, the latter with the coinage of Caligula; though this last is not of singular rarity, which shows that even the power of the Roman senate could not annihilate an established money; and that the first cause of rarity, arising from the small quantity originally struck, ought to be regarded as the principal.

In the ancient cities this rarity must have arisen from the poverty or smallness of the state, and consequent little use of the mint, and deficience of native currency. The scarceness of ancient regal and imperial coins owes its source, principally, to the shortness of the reign; and, in some cases, to no mintage having taken place during that reign, as money superabounded before. From the last cause we all know how rare a shilling of our present king is, and may easily assimilate this case to the ancient. Shortness of reign indeed does not always operate; for the coins of Harold II., who did not reign a year, are very common; while those of Richard I., who reigned ten years, are extremely rare.

Sometimes coins, formerly esteemed almost singular, will, in later times, lose that rarity,

and become much more common. This is owing to the high price given, which tempts many of the holders to bring them to market; but chiefly to hoards being found. The first was the case with the farthings of Queen Anne; some of which, formerly sold at five guineas, would not now bring one; the latter with the coins of Cnute, or Canute, king of England, which were very rare till a large hoard of them was discovered in the Orkneys. Owing to the same cause of parcels being discovered, very many coins, of all denominations, lose their rarity; and perhaps, after the period of dispersion of such parcels, resume it; and some common coins become rare from the very neglect of them.

The coins of Greek cities are all esteemed much more common in copper than in silver, double the number existing in the first metal; those of Greek princes the reverse, with a few exceptions, the silver being superior in number. Of the Grecian civic coins the silver are all rare, save those of Athens, Corinth, Messana, Dyrrachium, Massilia, Syracuse, and a few others: the copper, as just said, are rather common.

Of the Greek monarchic coins the tetradrachms of the Syrian kings, the Ptolemies, the princes of Bithynia and Macedon, excepting Alexander the Great and Lysimachus, are all rare. Cappadocian kings are not found, unless of small size, and are scarce*. Of the kings of Numidia and Mauritania, Juba the father is common, the son is scarce, as is the nephew Ptolemy. The kings of Sicily, in large silver, are rare; but those of Parthia much more so. The Judæan kings are very rare. The kings of Arabia and Commagene only occur in brass, and are scarce; and likewise the kings of Bosphorus, who appear in *electrum*, and a few in brass. Phileterus, king of Pergamus, and the kings of Pontus, are all rare†. All didrachms, both of kings and cities, are scarce, save Corinth, and her colonies. The gold coins of Philip of Macedon, Alexander the Great, and Lysimachus, are common: the others very rare.

All silver tetradrachms of kings are accounted

* A tetradrachm has since been found.

† Chamillard, dans l'Appendix aux Epitres de l'Age de Pacatien. A mithradates in silver sold in 1777 for 26*l.* 5*s.*

medallions, and generally bear high prices. The smaller silver coins of Greek princes are some of them not uncommon; one of the scarcest is the didrachm of Alexander the Great.

The Grecian monarchic money of copper may, in most instances, be considered as rare: that of Hiero I. or II. of Sicily is, however, singularly common; as is that of several of the Ptolemies. An estimate of the rarity of all Greek coins will be found in the Appendix.

To pass to the Roman coins, the consular coins restored by Trajan are the rarest of their class. To dwell on particular instances were endless; so it shall only be observed, in general, that the gold consular coins are the most rare, and the silver the most common; excepting the coin of Brutus, with a cap of liberty between two daggers, EID. MART. which is scarce, and a few other instances.

Of the Roman imperial coins very little needs be said; as a particular estimate of their rarity will be found, at much length, in the Appendix. The reason of the scarcity of Otho in brass, and his not occurring at all on coins struck at

Rome of that metal, is owing to the shortness and tumult of his reign. The portrait of Otho, upon the brass coins of Egypt and Antioch, is very bad; as are those of almost all the Greek imperial coins, in point of likeness. The only genuine bust of Otho is upon his gold and silver money, which last, in particular, is very common. Of the brass coins of Otho the Greek and Egyptian are all of the middle or small sizes, and have various reverses. Those of Antioch have the legends in Latin, as most of the other imperial Antiochean coins, and never have any reverse but the S. C. in a wreath, save in one instance or two, of the large and middle brass, where they have Greek inscriptions. Latin coins of Otho in brass, which have figures on the reverse, are infallibly false. In M. D' Ennery's cabinet, however (see the Catalogue, Paris, 1788, 4to.), was an Otho in middle brass, restored by Titus, which was esteemed genuine by connoisseurs, though the ablest judges rather doubt. Obv. head, IMP. OTHO CAESAR AVGVSTVS TR. P. Rev. Rome armed standing, IMP. TITVS . . . . . P. REST.

The Roman coins in lead are all extremely rare. Ficoroni, in his *Piombi Antichi*, has

published a numerous and curious collection, from his own cabinet. Most of them are pieces struck, or cast, on occasion of the Saturnalia, as the legends show. Others are tickets for festivals, and private exhibitions; some for public. The common tickets for the theatres seem to have been lead: the *contorniati* were perpetual tickets, as our silver tickets for the opera, and the like. Leaden medallions are found in pillars, and foundation-stones, as memorials of the founders. From the time of Augustus there are leaden seals, as may be seen in Ficoroni's work, which is interesting also to the diplomatic science.

Those Roman coins, which are blundered by the engraver, are also very rare; and are undeservedly valued by some connoisseurs. Frœlich has published a treatise *De Numis monetariorum veterum culpa vitiosis*, as Monaldini has a chapter *Delle Medaglie per colpa de Monetai difettose*. Thus, of Trajan there is a coin with this inscription, IMP. CAES. D. TRAIANO OPITIMO AVG. GER. DAC. Reverse, CONSENCAVTIO, for CONSECRATIO. Of Gordian III. MLETARM PROPVGNATOREM, for MARTEM. Of Alexander Severus, DES. NOS. for COS. Of Nero, IANVM CLVSTI, for CLUSIT; and others. Some

such coins, when blundered in the names, have even given rise to emperors that never existed. Such are EOANVS, BRITIVS, CALPITIANVS, VECVNINVS. One with the head of Valens has the name blundered, AVLENAVS. A coin of Faustina, reverse SOVSTI S. C. puzzled all the German antiquaries, till at last facetiously explained by Klotz, *Sine Omni Vtilitate Sectamini Tantas Ineptias.*

In mentioning the rarity of modern coins, I shall confine myself to those of Great Britain and Ireland only; and indeed, as it is proposed to give illustrations upon the English likewise, in the Appendix, little or nothing need be said here. The heptarchic coins are mostly rare, save the stycas, which are very common; as are the coins of Burgred king of Mercia. Of kings of all England, the money of Alfred, bearing his bust, is rather scarce: his other coin is very rare. The coins of Hardyknute are very scarce; and it was even denied that they existed, so as to be distinguished from those of Knute; but there are no less than three in the Museum*, upon all of which HARTHACNVT is quite legible.

* The collection in the Museum having been often men-

Of kings after the Conquest, no English coins of John are found, but Irish only; and of Richard I., only French. Leake made a strange blunder in ascribing coins of different kings, with two faces and otherwise spoiled in the stamping, to this prince; in which, as usual, he was followed by a misled number.

tioned in this work, as being the most open to the public, it may be proper to give a very short hint of its contents. The Greek and Roman coins in it are neither numerous not valuable, save the Roman and Etruscan large ancient coins: the British and Saxon are very good. But in modern coins, of this and other countries, it yields to few collections; and in modern medals, French in particular, to none. The medals of private persons are particularly numerous and curious.

The principal part of the cabinet was sir Hans Sloane's. The British and English coins, and a few others, were chiefly of sir Robert Cotton's collection, and went with the Cotton Library. Since the institution of the Museum, lord Maynard left a number to this repository; and lord Exeter gave a large set of the *contorniati;* but so little does public spirit prevail, that no other additions worth mention have been made. The whole are now under the care of Mr. Planta, who has considerable knowledge of medals, and communicates it with the most obliging liberality.

It were ingratitude in me to mention this great institution, without adding, that its several departments are happily filled by men whose talents, respectable characters, and zeal to oblige, reflect the greatest honour upon science

In the Scotish series Alexander II. is rather scarce; Alexander III. very common. Coins of John Baliol are rare; and none of Edward Baliol are found. The gold money of Scotland has always been scarce. An estimate of Scotish coins will likewise be found in the Appendix.

One or two of the Irish coins, which are rather rare, have already been mentioned in the relation of the coins of that country. Further hints as to the rarity of coins will be found in the last Section, which treats of their prices, a subject necessarily connected with the other.

SECTION XXII.

Counterfeit Medals, and the Arts of distinguishing them from the true.

THE gain upon forging imitations of ancient coins being so immense, it is no wonder that this species of imposition has been much cultivated. Restricted by the laws of no country; and far from being considered as a crime, but, on the contrary, regarded as an exertion of masterly skill in their profession, by the most eminent modern artists, this kind of forgery, which arose at the beginning of the 16th century, has spread to an amazing degree.

When medals first began to be collected, the forgeries were very gross; and such as now would not impose even on a novice. Such were those of Priam, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΠΡΙΑΜΟΥ, with a view of Troy, ΤΡΟΙΑ, upon the reverse;

of Aristotle, with ΕΝΤΕΛΕΚΕΙΑ; of Artemisia, with the Mausoleum. And, in the Roman class, Hannibal, ACCIPITE; Julius Cæsar, VENI VIDI, VICI; Augustus, FESTINA LENTE; Scipio, CARTHAGO SVBACTA; Emilius, SVBACTA LIGVRIA; Cinna, MARTI VLTORI; Sempronius, PIETAS; Marius, VICTORIA CIMBRICA; Crassus, DEVICTIS PARTHIS; Cicero, TRINACRIA PROSCRIPTO VERRE. There is a remarkable medal of Heraclius, bearing that emperor in a chariot on the reverse, with Greek and Latin inscriptions, which Joseph Scaliger and Lipsius imagined was struck in his own time, but which was only issued in Italy in the 15th century.

Other learned men have been strangely misled, when speaking of coins; for to be learned in one subject excludes not gross ignorance in others. Budæus, De Asse, quotes a denarius of Cicero, M. TULL. Erasmus, in one of his epistles, tells us with great gravity, that the gold coin of Brutus struck in Thrace, ΚΟΣΩΝ, bears the patriarch Noah coming out of the ark with his two sons; and takes the Roman eagle for the dove with an olive-branch. Nothing is so mortifying to human reason, as such errors in such minds. And we daily see learned and ingenious writers falling into gross mistakes, in

antiquities peculiarly, which form a science by itself, not attainable but by vast labour. Winkelman, in his Letters, informs us that the small brass piece with Virgil's head, reverse EPO, is undoubtedly ancient Roman; and adds, with amazing prudence and sagacity, that no knowledge of coins can be had out of Rome. Any boy in Iceland, the least versed in the subject, might have told Winkelman, that these pieces were struck at Mantua, in the 16th century, for a jubilee in honour of Virgil; and have pointed out two or three varieties, from the *Musaeum Mazzuchellianum*. The merest novice in coins might have told him, that these were of a manner and fabric as unlike the Augustan age, as a shilling of George III. to a drachma of Alexander the Great. This example shows that antiquities not only form a separate science, but that every branch of them is a distinct science. For Winkelman, so conversant in statues, knew nothing of coins.

It is from other artists, and other productions, that any danger of deceit arises. And there is no wonder that even the skilful are misled by such artists as have used this trade; for among them appear the names of Victor Gambello, Giovani del Cavino, called THE PADUAN, and

his son, Alessandro Bassiano, likewise of Padua; Benvenuto Cellini, Alessandro Greco, Leo Aretino, Jacobo da Trezzo, Federigo Bonzagna and Giovani Jacopo, his brother*; Sebastiano Plumbo, Valerio de Vicenza, Gorlæus a German, Carteron of Holland, and others; all, or most of them, of the 16th century: and Cavino, THE PADUAN, who is the most famous, lived in the middle of that century. The forgeries of Cavino are held in no little esteem, being of wonderful execution. His, and those of Carteron, are the most numerous; many of the other artists here mentioned not having forged above two or three coins. Later forgers were Dervieu of Florence, who confined himself to medallions; and Cogornier, who gave coins of the Thirty Tyrants in small brass.

The chief part of the forgeries of Greek medals, which have come to my knowledge, are of the first-mentioned, and very gross, kind; representing persons who could never appear upon coin, such as Priam, Æneas, Plato, Alcibiades, Artemisia, and others. The real Greek coins were very little known, or valued, till the

* Those preceeding this mark are all mentioned by Vico, who wrote in 1548.

works of Goltzius appeared, which were happily posterior to the æra of the grand forgers. Why later forgers have seldom thought of counterfeiting them, cannot easily be accounted for, if it is not owing to the masterly workmanship of the originals, which sets all imitation at defiance. Forgeries, however, of most ancient coins may be met with, and of the Greek among the rest.

It is in the Roman medals that this imposition reigns to an amazing degree. But the reader must beware of looking upon all forgeries in the more precious metals as modern. On the contrary, many pieces are of ancient forgers of the public money; and are often more esteemed than the genuine coins, because plated, or otherwise executed, in a way that no modern forgers could attain to; and of consequence bearing intrinsic marks of antiquity. The ancients themselves held coins ingeniously counterfeited in such high esteem, that Pliny informs us many true denarii were often given for one false one*.

* Falsi denarii spectatur exemplar; pluribusque veris denariis adulterinus emitur. Plin. Hist. Nat.

Xiphilinus, from Dio, tells us that Caracalla issued money of copper and lead, plated with gold and silver. Plated coins occur of many Greek cities and princes, but the work of ancient forgers. Even of barbaric coins there are such forgeries. Some Roman coins are found of iron, or lead, plated with brass; perhaps trials of the skill of the forger. Iron is the most common; but one decursio of Nero is known in lead, plated with copper. Neuman* justly observes, that no historic faith can be lent to plated coins; and that most faulty reverses, &c., arise from plated coins not being noted as such.

Even of the Roman consular coins not very many have ever been forged. The celebrated silver denarius of Brutus with the cap of liberty and two daggers, is the chief instance of a consular coin of which a counterfeit is known. But it is easily rejected by this mark: in the true coin the cap of liberty is below the guard, or hilt, of the daggers; in the false, the top of it rises above that hilt.

* Nummi Romanorum Anecdoti; at the end of his second Vol. Vindob. 1783, 4to.

It is in the grandest series in the world, the imperial series of Rome, that modern forgery has almost universal prevalence: and rules for discerning it shall presently be laid down from the Essay of M. Beauvais, the latest given on the subject*. It may be premised that the deception of forgery at first extended to the most eminent medallic writers, for William du Choul, who wrote more than two hundred years ago, caused to be engraved, in his Treatise on the Religion of the Ancient Romans, two medals of Agrippa; one of great brass, on the reverse of which is the Pantheon; and another of silver, with Neptune in his car drawn by two sea-horses, with this legend, AEQVORIS HIC OMNIPOTENS. Both of these medals were undoubtedly false. Antony Le Pois, who lived at the same time, produces different medals of

* La Maniere de discerner les Medailles antiques de celles qui sont Contrefaites, 4to, Paris, 1739. This dissertation was afterward added to the Treatise on the Finances of the Romans, translated into English: but the best edition, here followed, is at the end of Histoire abregée des Empereurs, &c. par M. Beauvais, Paris, 1767, 3 tomes, 12mo. This essay is however some[illegible] deficient, and a few of its defects are attempted to be s[illegible]plied. Vico, whom Beauvais copies, but does not mention, is a far superior writer on the point, though not so general.

certain falsity; such as a Scipio Africanus; the Aelian bridge on a reverse of Hadrian; and a Pescennius Niger of gold; then undiscovered, though since found, and to be seen in the French king's cabinet. These instances must convince us that, almost as soon as a taste for coins began to spread among the curious, the trade of imposition arose.

Counterfeit medals fall into six classes; namely;

1. Medals known to be modern imitations of the ancient; but which being by masters, such as the Paduan, &c., have their value.

2. Medals cast from these modern masterly imitations.

3. Medals cast in moulds taken from the antique.

4. Ancient medals which are retouched, and the obverses or reverses altered.

5. Medals which are impressed with new devices, or which are soldered.

6. Counterfeit medals which have clefts, or which are plated.

In treating of these different impositions, I

shall do little more than divest M. Beauvais's work on this subject of extraneous matter, and lay the essence of it before my reader in as few words as possible.

CLASS I.

Medals known to be modern Imitations, but which derive a Value from their masterly Execution.

Among these, as has already been observed, those of the Paduan stand in the first rank for masterly execution. The others are so numerous, that a complete series of imperial medals, of almost every metal and size, may be formed of them alone; nay, a numerous collection of medallions themselves. In France, particularly, they so swarm, and so impose upon the unknowing, that far the greater part of the coins in country cabinets, upon being brought to Paris for sale, are found to be of this stamp. A connoisseur however easily distinguishes them by these marks. 1. They are almost universally thinner than the ancient. 2. They are never worn nor damaged. 3. The letters are forked and modern. 4. They have either no varnish, or it is false, which is easily discerned,

for it is black, greasy, and shining*, besides being very tender when touched with a needle or burin; while the ancient has none of these qualities, and is as hard as the coin itself. 5. The sides are filed, which is discoverable by the least attention; or they are too much smoothed by art, or bear marks of a small hammer. 6. They are always very circular, which the ancient are not, especially after Trajan.

Though M. Beauvais gives these six marks here, yet some of them more properly refer to the two following classes: a few observations shall therefore be added. 1. The coins and medallions of the Paduan are seldom thinner than the ancient, but those of inferior forgers are almost always. 2. The Paduan forgeries very seldom appear as worn, or damaged, but the others very frequently, especially in the reverse, and legend of the reverse, which sometimes, as in many forged Othos, appears as half consumed by time. 3. The letters in coins

* Sometimes a light green coaty-like varnish is given, spotted witd a kind of iron marks. It is made of sulphur, verdigrease, and vinegar; and is often distinguished among other marks, by hair strokes of the brush with which it was laid on. Vico is learned upon false rusts, lib. 1. c. 22.

cast in moulds taken from the antique have the very rudeness of antiquity. 4. False varnish is commonly light-green or black, and shines too much or too little. 5. The sides of forged coins are often quite smooth, and undiscernible from the ancient: to smooth them indeed requires little or no art. 6. Counterfeit medals are very often of as irregular a form as the real; though those of the Paduan are generally circular: false coins have often little sections cut off, and other perfect imitations of the ancient. One great distinction of cast coins is, that the letters do not go sharp down to the field of the medal, but appear as melting into it; so that they have no fixed outline, and one cannot see to their bottom, so to speak. Add to this, that the minute angles of the letters and drapery, &c. of the figures, are commonly filled up in cast coins, and have not the sharpness of the genuine; and where the figures and letters are faint the coin is greatly to be suspected.

All medallions from Julius Cæsar to Hadrian are much to be suspected of this fabrication; those of the first fourteen emperors, when true, being of vast value, and only to be found in princely cabinets.

Hence it may be observed, once for all, that the letters of the legend form the very surest test of medals, those of modern medals being always modern, while the ancient have many rude peculiarities, such as the M always in this form ᴍ, and not with straight strokes; which, with many other little differences, constitutes an infallible distinction.

The letters form the grand criterion of medals, the modern being uniform, the ancient very rude. Cellini, in his two treatises *Del Oroficeria*, and *Della Scultura*, Fior, 1568, observes this to be owing to the ancients engraving all their matrices with the graver or burin; whereas the forgers strike theirs with a punch.

Some hints from Vico, concerning false patina, shall be added. He says it is green, black, russet or brown, grey, and iron-colour. The green was made with verdigrease: the black is smoke of sulphur: the grey was formed of chalk steeped in urine, in which the coin was left for some days. The russet was next to the natural, because a kind of froth which the fire forces from ancient coins; but when false it is too shining. To make it, they often took the

large brass coins of the Ptolemies, because often corroded, and making them red-hot in the fire, put the coins upon them; and there adhered a fine patina. The process of iron-colour he does not explain. Sometimes, adds he, they take an old defaced coin, covered with real ancient patina, and stamp it anew: but the patina is then too bright in the cavities, and too dull in the protuberances. Be it further observed that the trial of brass coins with the tongue is not to be despised; for, if modern, the patina tastes bitter, or pungent; while, if ancient, it is quite tasteless.

CLASS II.

Medals cast from the modern by Forgers, who, wanting Genius to engrave Dyes, are content to mould them from the Paduan *and other Masters.*

These are sometimes more difficult to discern than the former, because that, in casting them, they give them what thickness they please; and, filling with mastic the little cavities which the sand leaves, they retouch the letters with a graving tool, and mask the imposition with varnish.

However, most of the instructions given for the first class likewise avail in this, with another distinction, which is, that coins of this class are always much lighter than true medals of their size, because fire rarifies the melted metal, while that which is struck is condensed, and becomes of consequence more weighty.

Those which are cast in gold or silver, either in this way or from the antique, betray themselves, as these metals admit no varnished imitation of rust.

The marks of the file on the margin of these form a sure badge of falsity, as in the first class: but it must be observed, that these marks, in gold or in silver coins, by no means declare them modern, when they constitute the sole suspicion; for the ancient Romans often filed coins in these metals, that they might be enchased in rings, around vases, or the like; as we sometimes have quarter-guineas, &c. inserted in the bottom of punch-ladles.

It is a common trick, in this class of counterfeits especially, to cover a false coin with wax, then pricking it on the margin, to drop aqua fortis into the holes. This destroys the sides

of a coin more effectually than if it had been eaten into by time. The amateur must be upon his guard against this fraud, which is not easily distinguishable, and bear it in mind, that a medal eaten into on the sides may yet be modern, and a filed medal of gold or silver may, notwithstanding this suspicious appearance, boast indubitable antiquity.

CLASS III.

Medals cast in Moulds from the Antique.

The same distinctions which serve in the former classes are likewise to be used in this.

M. Beauvais informs us, that skilful workmen in this way, when about to forge coins of gold or silver, are sometimes so careful that the quality of their metal shall not betray them, that they will melt a common medal of the very emperor whom they mean to counterfeit, in order to give it the new device of a rare one of the same prince. This has been done in the silver Septimius Severus, with the reverse of a triumphal arch, for which a common coin of the

same prince has been melted; and in other instances*.

CLASS IV.

Ancient Medals retouched and altered.

This is the species of deception which is the most apt to impose even on the skilful; and one must know a good deal of medals not to be the dupe of it. The art exerted in this class is astonishing; and a connoisseur is apt the less to suspect it, as the coins themselves are in fact ancient. The acute minds of the Italian artists exerted themselves in this way, when the other kinds of forgeries became common and known. With graving tools they alter the portraits, the reverses, the inscriptions themselves, in a surprising manner. Of a Claudius, struck at Antioch, they make an Otho: of a Faustina, a Titiani: of a Julia Severi, a Didia Clara: of a Macrinus, a Pescennius: of an Orbiana, an

* In putting medals in the fire, or upon hot iron, to cleanse them, an appearance will arise of their being cast; for some spots of the metal, being softer than the rust, will run, which makes this one of the worst plans of cleansing medals.

Annia Faustina: of a Mamæa, a Tranquillina: of a Philip, an Emilian. Give them a Marcus Aurelius, he starts up a Pertinax, by thickening the beard a little, and enlarging the nose. In short, wherever there is the least resemblance in persons, reverses, or legends, an artist of this class can, from a trivial medal, generate a most scarce and valuable one.

This fraud is distinguishable by the false varnish which sometimes masks it; but, above all, by the letters of the legend, which are always altered. Though this be sometimes done with an artifice almost miraculous, yet most commonly the characters straggle, are disunited, and not in a line.

Medals of this class are often met with of which the obverse has not been touched, but the reverse made hollow, then filled with mastic of the colour of the coin, which is engraven with such device and legend as the artist knew was uncommon, and would bear a great price.

Others are only retouched in some minute particulars, which however very much diminish the value of the coin.

Against all these arts severe scrutiny must be used by the purchaser upon the medal itself; and the investigation and opinion of eminent antiquaries had upon its being altered, or genuine as it issued from the mint.

CLASS V.

Medals impressed with new Devices, or soldered.

The first article of this class concerns those medals of which the real reverses have been totally filed off, and new ones impressed by dint of a dye and the hammer. This is done by putting the face or obverse, whichever is not touched, upon different folds of pasteboard, and then applying the dye, and impressing it with strokes of an hammer.

Most of such coins of themselves betray their falsity; the devices and inscriptions being such as are known not to exist upon real medals. Such as the Pons Ælius on the reverse of Hadrian; the Expeditio Judaica of the same emperor; and the like.

Besides this, another infallible token is the

difference, more or less, in the fabrication of the face and of the new reverse. This an eye of any skill will always discern at first glance.

Soldered medals are those which consist of two halves belonging to different medals that are sawed through and then joined with solder. This deceit is common in silver and in brass. They will take an Antoninus, for example, and saw off the reverse; then solder to the obverse a Faustina, which they have treated in like manner. This makes a medal; which will, from an unknowing purchaser, bring an hundred times the price of the two coins which compose it. When the deceit is used in brass coins, they take care that the two medals be of one hue; though indeed some pretenders in this way sometimes solder copper and brass together, which at once reveals the disguise.

Medals which have a portrait on each side, and which are generally valuable, are the most liable to suspicion of this fraud.

To a very nice eye the minute ring of the solder is always visible; and upon inserting a graver the fabrication falls in halves.

Reverses are likewise often treated in this way, by being soldered to faces not originally connected with them. Pere Jobert tells us of a Domitian, with the Amphitheatre, a reverse of Titus, thus glewed to it; and many others of the like kind arise to this day.

The temple of Janus, upon Nero's medals, gives instance of another art; that of the middle brass being sometimes taken off, and inserted into a cavity made in the reverse of a large brass coin of that prince.

It may be worth while to observe here, that many reverses in coins of the lower empire are so unconnected with their obverses, that they inspire a mistaken suspicion of this forgery. These occur especially after the days of Gallienus, when numerous usurpers walked over the tragic stage of empire so fast that it was difficult to catch their features. The coiners had scarcely time to engrave a portrait of the emperor, much less to make his medal an appropriated monument of adulation. Hence PACATOR ORBIS on a reverse of Marius, who reigned only three days; and innumerable others, which are owing to the coiners stamp-

ing the medals of these fugitive sovereigns with reverses which they had ready fabricated for some preceding monarch, whose reign was at least of sufficient duration to afford time for engraving a reverse.

CLASS VI.

Counterfeit Medals which have Clefts, or which are plated.

Many true medals are split on the sides, owing to the ancient method of striking them with repeated strokes of a hammer. As these clefts were regarded as infallible marks of antiquity, those artists who wish to impose on the collector of medals in every shape readily set themselves to imitate them. This they did by filing an incision upon the margin of the coin, as much resembling the casual clefts as possible.

But this flaw is easily distinguishable from the casual by its being wide at the extremity, and going straight in; ending at once in a point, and not with those almost imperceptible filaments which terminate the genuine. Add to

this, that the two sides of an antique cleft correspond to each other by mutual chinks and protuberances, which are inimitable by the file, so that the distinction is by no means a task of difficulty. If the filaments of the real clefts are attempted to be imitated, a small needle will easily decide of their depth and reality.

Such medals as are *plated*, and in fact forged in ancient times, were believed to be incapable of modern imitation, and very much trusted to till of late years, when some ingenious rogues thought of piercing false medals of silver with a red-hot needle, which gave a blackness to the inside of the coin, and made it appear plated to an injudicious eye. This fraud is easily distinguished by scraping the side of the medal.

Before closing this part of my subject, it must be observed that forgeries of modern coins and medals are almost as numerous as the ancient. The satyric coin of Louis XII., PERDAM BABYLONIS NOMEN, is one instance of a thousand: the false one is larger, and bears date 1512. The rude coins of the middle ages are very easily forged; and it is not sur-

prising that, of late, forgeries of them have become common. In England forged coins of Alfred, and other early princes, have appeared. The two noted English pennies of Richard I. are of this stamp; and yet have imposed on the editor of the Appendix to Mr. Folkes's work, and Snelling, who have published them as genuine in the two best books upon English coins. But they were fabricated by the late Mr. White of Newgate-street. Such forgeries, though easy, require a skill in the history and coinage of the times, which luckily can hardly fall to the lot of a common Jew, or mechanic forger. But the practice is detestable, were no gain proposed; and they who stoop to it, must suppose that to embarrass the path of any science with forgery and futility, implies no infamy. In forgeries of ancient coin, the fiction is perhaps sufficiently atoned for, by the vast skill required; and the artist may plausibly allege, that his intention was not to deceive; but to excite his utmost power, by an attempt to rival the ancient masters. But no possible apology can be made for forging the rude money of former modern times. The crime is certainly greater than that which leads the common coiner to the gallows; inasmuch as it is

committed with more ease, and the profit is incomparably larger.

To distinguish forgeries of rude money, when not cast, is very difficult: and, in cases of any importance, the purchaser should consult a skilful medallist.

This Section shall be concluded, after observing, that the rules laid down by M. Beauvais, though very proper, will yet be of little service without a real and practical knowledge of coins. This is only to be acquired by seeing a great number, and comparing the forged with the genuine. It cannot therefore be too much recommended to the young connoisseur, who wishes to acquire knowledge in this way, to visit all the sales and cabinets he can, and to look upon all ancient medals with a very microscopic eye. By these means only is to be acquired that ready knowledge which enables, at first glance, to pronounce upon a forgery, however ingenious. Nor let the science of medals be from this concluded to be uncertain, for no knowledge is more certain and immediate when it is properly studied by examination of the real objects. A man who buys coins,

trusting merely to his theoretic perusal of medallic books, will find himself woefully mistaken. He ought to study coins first, where only they can be studied, in themselves. Nor can it be matter of wonder, or implication of caprice, that a medallist of skill should, at one perception, pronounce upon the veracity or falshood of a medal; for the powers of the human eye, employed in certain lines of science, are amazing. Hence a student can distinguish a book among a thousand similar, and quite alike to every other eye: hence a shepherd can discern and characterise every ram and ewe of his flock, though they strike every body else as uniformity itself: hence a sailor can know of what country a vessel is, at an immense distance: hence any one knows his friend, though in a crowd at the further end of a street, where any marks of him were unattainable to an indifferent spectator: hence the medallist can in an instant say, "This is a false "coin, and this a true," though to other people no distinction be perceivable.

SECTION XXIII.

Directions for forming Cabinets.

CABINETS of medals may be divided into three distinct sizes: I. The large and complete cabinet; containing, or intended to contain, every issue of the mint, in every age, and of every country. This, it may easily be seen, requires a vast expense, and few but kings ought to attempt it. The king of France has the most opulent cabinet of this kind in existence, and which is calculated to have cost, since its institution till now, when arrived at a point of perfection which it can but little exceed, near 100,000*l.* sterling. That of Dr. Hunter is perhaps one of the best private cabinets ever formed in this style, and cost about 21,000*l.** — II. The smaller cabinet; the collector of which, confining himself to the forming of five or six sequences, as of

* 23,000*l.* were expended: 2000*l.* worth of duplicates were sold.

middle and small Roman brass only, of English pennies, or of groats, or any other particular serieses, considers other medals as out of his line of collecting, though he may purchase a few desolate ones, or belonging to other sets, to give variety to his selection. Such a cabinet may infer an expense of from 200*l.* or 300*l.* to 1000*l.*—III. The least cabinet, or casket of medals, which may include all little collections of coins, from a hundred to a thousand or two. In this not above a sequence or two can well be formed; but the *amateur* pleases his fancy by the miscellaneous insertion of any article which curiosity, or other motives, may incline him to procure. The expense, of consequence, depends entirely upon the pleasure of the proprietor.

To begin with the large and complete cabinet, it is to be observed that, in the grand division of ancient coins, as distinct from the modern, the Greek medals, of every denomination, can never be arranged by the metals, or sizes, like the Roman; for no series of any one metal, or size, can be found of this class in the most opulent cabinet. For this reason the civic coins, of all metals and sizes, are digested in alphabetical order, and the monarchic in chro-

nological. The same rule is to be observed in the Roman consular medals, which are arranged in alphabetical series of the families, like those of the Greek cities. Indeed, of all ancient coins, the Roman imperial series is the only one admitting of being digested in sizes and metals. And even from it must be excepted the *minimi*, or very smallest coins; which are so scarce that the only sequence of this kind in the world is that belonging to the king of Spain, which was formed by a most skilful French medallist, and consists of all the metals.

Having premised these observations, the proper divisions of a grand and complete cabinet shall next be stated; which, in the part allotted to ancient coins, may run thus:

I. The coins of cities and of free states, in alphabetical order; whether using Greek, Roman, Punic, Etruscan, or Spanish characters.

II. Kings in chronological series, both as to foundation of empire and seniority of reign.

III. Heroes, heroines, and founders of empires, and of cities.

IV. Other illustrious men and women.

V. Roman *asses.*

VI. Coins of families, commonly called consular.

VII. Imperial medallions.

VIII. Imperial gold.

IX. Imperial *minimi,* of all metals.

X. Imperial silver.

XI. Imperial first brass.

XII. Second brass.

XIII. Third brass.

XIV. Colonial coins, which are all of brass.

XV. Greek cities under the emperors, of all metals and sizes. In a smaller cabinet they may be put with the Roman, according to their metal and size. Those without the emperor's head go to Class I. though struck in Roman times.

XVI. Egyptian coins struck under the Roman emperors, of all metals and sizes. They are mostly of a base metal, called by the French writers *potin,* being a kind of pot-metal, or brittle brass.

XVII. *Contorniati,* or ticket-medals.

XVIII. Coins of Gothic princes, &c. inscribed with Roman characters.

XIX. Coins of southern nations, using unusual alphabets; as the Persian, Punic, Etruscan, Spanish.

XX. Coins of northern nations, using unusual characters; as the Runic and German.

In the modern part no series can be formed of copper that will go back above two centuries; but sequences of gold and of silver may be arranged of all the different empires, kingdoms, and states, so far as their several coinages will allow. Those of England and France will be the most perfect. Modern silver is commonly arranged in three sequences: the dollar-size, the groat-size, and the penny-size. The medals of each modern country ought of course to be separated, though it is best to arrange each set in chronological order, let their size or metal be what they will. It may be remarked here that our modern medals, of the size of a tea-saucer, are only so many monuments of barbarism. The ancient medallions are almost universally but little larger than our crown-piece, though three or four of them may extend to two inches diameter, but very many modern medals to four inches and more. A large medal always declares an ignorant

prince, or an ignorant artist. Into the size of a crown-piece the ancients threw more miracles in this way than will ever appear on these monstrous productions; but, as Zeuxis said to his scholar, who had daubed a paltry design with florid colours, " If thou hast not made it " beautiful, thou hast made it rich," so it may be said to those enormous artists, with this addition, that a pair of scales give the most just estimate of their works.

The formation of a cabinet of the second class next demands our attention. The directions for the former will likewise apply to this, so far as it is meant to go. But as the smaller cabinet only includes a few complete sequences, either of ancient or modern coins, some more particular instructions may be given. If, for instance, the collector means to form a series of the Roman large brass, he will find the coins of four or five emperors so scarce as not to be attainable in that series, even at any price. He must of necessity supply their places with the middle brass, as is allowed with regard to Otho even in the best cabinets; whereas, of the middle brass, two or three hundred may exist. If this be allowed in one instance, why

not in others? Why may not Tiberius, or Pertinax, appear in the middle brass, as well as Otho? I confess I can see no reason for the collector putting himself to a needless expense, which might be laid out in articles of more importance to his cabinet, merely that a series may receive a refined completion. This will appear the more just when we consider that it is not by the size of the coin only that medallists, even the most rigid in the superstition of their taste, decide whether it belongs to the first or second brass, but by that of the head which it bears. The conclusion to be drawn from these arguments is, that, in cabinets of the second class, the collector may mingle the middle with the large brass, as he thinks proper; and in like manner the small with the middle; though it will not be so well to unite such disproportionate sizes as the large and the small. In the small sequence, however, there can be no harm in his mixing gold, silver, and brass, as chance or curiosity may lead him to purchase any of these metals. And though some medallists may sneer, because such a sequence would controvert their formal way of thinking, common sense will authorise us to laugh at the pedant in our turn, and to pronounce such a series more

various, rich, and interesting, than if the collector had only arranged one metal, and rejected a curious article because he did not collect gold or silver.

Pedantry, in most sciences, is now held in just contempt, but it yet reigns in the medallic line in a supreme degree. Nor is this surprising, when it is considered that the pedants themselves are the givers of their own laws; for, excepting perhaps half a dozen instances, books upon this subject have only been written by men lost in the pedantry of numismatic erudition.

In like manner, if, in the modern part of the smaller cabinet, any coin of a series is of high price, or of bad impression, there can be no impropriety in putting another of the same reign, which is cheaper, or better executed, though of a different denomination, and a little larger size. In short, the collector has no rules, but in the Greek cities and Roman families to observe alphabetical order, and chronology in every thing else.

To assist the selection of a casket of

medals, no directions can be given, fancy being the only law. The arrangement may, however, be managed by the observations already made upon the two higher descriptions.

SECTION XXIV.

Present Prices of Medals.

THE current value of coins is subject to a few fluctuations, arising from the taste for medals being more, or less, prevalent at particular periods, and other causes. Yet, upon the whole, the present prices have taken place for a century or more, except in some instances; and may therefore be considered as permanent. They are certainly high enough in general; and if any alteration takes place, it may safely be imagined that it will be in favour of the collector.

Medals may be purchased at the shops of goldsmiths and silversmiths, dealers in curiosities, &c.; and, in great cities, of professed dealers. But sales by auction of entire cabinets, two or three of which occur every year in London, afford the best method of purchase. In

these sales the rare medals are sold separate; but the common ones are put into large lots, so that they are seldom bought but by dealers. It were surely better if it were practicable that coins were sold as books, one by one; a practice which would be more to the advantage of both seller and purchaser. Different persons may perhaps only want different single coins in a lot, and the lot is only valued by them little more than as one coin; while the coins, put apart, would sell for a sum equal sometimes to four times the price of the lot. But as dealers usually form the sale-catalogues, it is no wonder that they have adopted a plan which serves them at the expense of every body else.

The gold coins of Greek cities are mostly very small; and not above a dozen states have yet been found in gold: of which only Carthage, Cyrene, and Syracuse, are rather common, and worth but double their intrinsic value. The other gold civic coins are worth from *5l.* to *30l.* The king, who has about 400 gold coins, lately procured two χρυσοι of Athens before unknown, for that in the Museum is suspected: of these the queen got one for Dr. Hunter, and they are the only two gold coins of Athens known to exist. Dr. Hunter's, if

sold, might bring the very highest price a coin can bear.

The silver coins of Greek cities are many of them extremely scarce. The common ones are priced according to their size, for the largest are always the rarest. Those of Syracuse, Dyrrachium, Massilia, Athens, and a few other states, are common: drachmas, and lesser sizes, may bring 5*s.* each: didrachms, and tridrachms, from 5*s.* to 10*s.* according to beauty and preservation. The tetradrachms, which are always most valued, may, when of cities whose coins are common, bring from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* To value the rare civic coins of silver would be impossible. Ten guineas have been given for one; and competition might triple that value.

Of the copper civic medals of Greece many are common. They are almost all of those sizes which are called small brass in the Roman series: the middle size is scarce. The largest, prior to the Roman emperors, is of extreme scarcity. The common Grecian civic coins in small brass bring from 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* according to their preservation. Very many cities,

however, of which not above one or two coins are known, and those of brass, bring far higher prices.

It may be observed, in general, upon the coins of the Greek cities, that the want of a few cities is not thought to injure a collection, as indeed new names are discovered every dozen years, so that no assortment can be perfect. To this it is owing, that the rarity of the Grecian civic coins is not much attended to.

The gold coins of the Greek princes likewise admit the half and quarter drachma, with those of the cities. The didrachms are however the most common in this metal; and most denominations of no rarity in the coinage of Philip of Macedon, and Alexander the Great, bearing, in consequence, but from *5s.* to 10*s.* above the intrinsic value. But the other princes are rare, and bring from *3l.* to *30l.* a piece, or more.

Of the silver monarchic money with Grecian legends, the tetradrachms, which are the dearest, sell from *5s.* to *50s.* nay perhaps a few very rare

from 3*l.* to 30*l.* The drachmas may bring half these prices; the other denominations in proportion.

The copper coins of the Greek kings are, in most instances, scarcer than the silver, except the Syrian, which are common; and, like those of the cities, are almost all of the size called small brass. They ought to bring a high price; but the metal, and similarity to the copper civic coins, which are common, keep their actual purchase moderate, if the seller is not well instructed, and the buyer able and willing to pay the price of rarity.

The Greek coins struck under the Roman empire will all be stated in the particular estimate of imperial coins, to be found in the Appendix; which likewise leaves me but very few illustrations to add upon the prices of Roman medals. A few classes, however, must be noticed, which do not fall into that plan.

Ancient Roman *ases*, with their divisions, ignorantly enough termed weights*, bring from

* The appellation of weights given to the largest Roman coins arises from strange ignorance. Roman weights are seen

2*s.* to 2*l.* according to the singularity of their devices.

Consular gold coins are worth from 1*l.* to 5*l.* The Pompey with his sons, 21*l.* and the two Bruti, 25*l.* The silver rate universally from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, save that with the cap of liberty and daggers, EID. MART. and a few others, which if genuine may bear from 10*s.* to 5*l.* The consular copper is rarer than the silver, but may be put at an equal price. The consular silver

in lead, and sometimes in brass; but they have only the knobs, marking their proportion to the pound weight, upon one side, with little *fleurettes* around, but without the smallest shadow of busts or legends, much less of reverses, the other side being smooth and bare, that it may rest in the scale. Who ever heard of weights issued from a mint, or globlular, as the more ancient *ases* are? The absurdity is yet greater with regard to the large Greek brass, of one or two of the Ptolemies, kings of Egypt, some of which are of a size equal to the Roman ases. Medallists do not seem to reflect that the Greek obolus was equal in value, as Polybius tells us, to near two *ases;* and if struck in brass, even in the latest periods, must weigh about two ounces; and if in elder periods, a pound, or a pound and a half. In short, wherever a piece of ancient metal is stamped on both sides with busts or figures, it may be laid down as a certain rule that it is a coin; but when marks of proportion of weight appear, with slight ornaments, upon one side only, in that case, and that alone, it is to be regarded as a weight.

coins, which were restored by Trajan, bear 1*l.* a piece.

Upon the Roman imperial coins it must be observed, in general, that a few of many princes, whose medals are numerous, may yet be rendered very precious from uncommon reverses. Thus a silver piece of Augustus, with such enhancement, will bring from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; while his common coins in that metal are not worth above 1*s.* each; nay, that with the legend C. MARIVS TROGVS bears 3*l.* 3*s.* In like manner common gold coins of Trajan are not worth above 1*l.*; while those with *Basilica Ulpia; Forum Trajani; Divi Nerva et Trajanus, Pater; Divi Nerva et Plotina Aug.; Profectio Aug.; Regna Assignata; Rex Parthus,* and others; fetch from 3*l.* to 6*l.**

The ticket-medals belong to the Roman series, and are worth from 3*s.* to 10*s.*†

Of the coins of other ancient nations, those

* Beauvais, Hist. abr.

† The forged coins and medallions of the Paduan sell from 1*s.* to 3*s.* each.

of Hilderic, king of the Vandals, are in silver, and worth 10*s*. Athalaric occurs in small brass, 5*s*.; Theodoric in gold, 2*l*.; Theodahat in second brass, 5*s*.; Baduela is rare in second brass, 10*s*.; third brass, 3*s*. The British coins are very rare, and worth from 10*s*. to 2*l*. 2*s*. each; and sometimes far more.

The medals, with unknown characters, it may be supposed, are scarce and dear.

The only modern coins and medals, particularly treated in this work, are those of Great Britain and Ireland. A valuation of English coins, before and since the Conquest, will be found in the Appendix: but a few general remarks shall be offered here on those previous to the Conquest, English medals, and the coins of Scotland and Ireland. Saxon pennies of the heptarchic princes are generally rare, and worth from 10*s*. to 10*l*. each, according to scarcity and preservation. Those of the kings of all England are some very common, Edward the Confessor in particular; others rare, and worth from 10*s*. to 2*l*. 2*s*.; save one or two very scarce ones, such as Hardyknute, which would bring 10*l*. 10*s*.

Of English medals, the gold ones of Henry, 1545, and of Edward's coronation, are worth 20*l.* each. The Mary of Trezzo, 3*l.* The dearest of Simon's works are his head of Thurloe, in gold, 12*l.*; his oval medal, in gold, upon Blake's victory at sea, 30*l.*; his trial-piece, if brought to a sale, would, there is little doubt, bring upwards of that money. Queen Anne's medals in gold, intrinsically worth about two guineas and a half, bear about 3*l.* a piece; the silver, about the size of a crown-piece, will bring 10*s.* each; the copper from 5*s.* to 10*s.* The copper pieces of Dassier fetch from 2*s.* to 5*s.* each; save a few which bear a higher price. Such are some of the principal English medals mentioned in this Essay: to enumerate the whole were impossible in the limits to which it is confined.

The Scotish coins are on a par with the English, except that the gold sell higher. The shilling of Mary with the bust is very rare, and brings 30*s.*; the half 3*l.*; the ryal, 5*l.* 5*s.* The French testoon of Francis and Mary brings 10*l.* 10*s.*; the Scotish crown of Mary and Henry would bring 50*l.*; as would the medal of James IV. The coronation medal of Francis and Mary is worth 20*l.* Briot's coronation medal

in gold without the inscription on the edge sold for only 2*l.* 2*s.* at Dr Mead's sale, 1755, but with that inscription would now bring 20*l.* if sold according to rarity.

The English coins struck in Ireland, or appropriated to that kingdom, are mostly of the same price as the other English coins. The St. Patrick's halfpence and farthings are rather scarce. The gun-money of James II. is quite common. The rare crown of white metal brings about 4*l.* Most of the other Irish coins are very common.

For fuller illustration of this subject, the reader is referred to the Appendix.—Priced catalogues, or attendance upon one or two sales, will give him every information upon this branch.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

RELATING TO GREEK COINS.

No. I.

Abbreviations on Greek Coins explained.

*** This Number is now first composed from various authors, as Frœlich, Morel, Pellerin, Monaldini, &c. and Scheuzer's *Notæ Græcæ*, in the British Museum, Cat. Aysc. 3406. The names of towns, &c. not here found, are always put at full length.—Coins of kings very seldom have contractions.

A.

A. Athens, Argos, Aulus, Asylum; Primi or First, as—Εφεσιων, A. Ασιας, "Ephesians, first people of Asia."

A. Abbasus, Abdera, Abydus on Hellespont.

AB. Abydus in Egypt.

ABΥ. Abydus on Hellespont.

AΘ. AΘE. Athens.

AIΓ. Aegina.

AIΓOΣΠO. Aigospotamos.

AIA. Aelius, Aelia Capitolina.

AIN. Aenos.

AK.—AKPAΓAN. Agrigentum.

AKI. Acilium.

AKT. Actium.

ΑΛΕ. Alexandria.
ΑΜ. Amyntas.
ΑΜΒΡ. Ambracia.
ΑΜΦΙ. Amphilochia.
ΑΝΘ. Ανθυπατου, Proconsul.
ΑΝΤΙΣ. Antissa.
ΑΝΑ. Anactoria.
ΑΝΤΙ. Antium.
ΑΝ. Ancyra.
ΑΝΤ. Antoninus, Antioch.
ΑΣ. Axus in Crete.
ΑΟΝ. Aonitæ.
ΑΟΥΕ. Avenio. *Pell.*
ΑΠ. Appius.
ΑΠΑ. Apamea.
ΑΠΟ. Apollonia.
ΑΠΤΑ. Aptara.
ΑΡ. Aradus, Harma.
ΑΡΓΕ. Argennos.
ΑΡΓ. Argos.
ΑΡΙ. Aricanda.
ΑΡΙΜ. Ariminum.
ΑΡΣΙ. Arsinoe.
ΑΡΥ. Aryca.
ΑΡΧ. Αρχιερευς or Αρχον, High Priest, or Magistrate.
ΑΣΙΑΡΧ. Asiarchæ, Presidents of the games of Asia*.
ΑΣ. Asylum.
Α. Σ. Προτοι Συριας, First of Syria.
ΑΣΚ. Ascalon.
ΑΤ. Atabyrium.
ΑΤΑΡ. Atarnæ.
ΑΥΓ. Augustus.
ΑΥΡΗΛ. Aurelius.
ΑΥ. ΑΥΤ. Αυτοκρατορ, Emperor.
ΑΥΤΟΝ. Αυτονομοι, enjoying their own laws.
ΑΦΙ. Aphyta.
ΑΦΡ. Africanus.
ΑΧ. Achaii.

B.

Β. Βουλης, Council; Berytus, Bithynia.
ΒΑΓΗΔΑΟ. Bagadaonia.
ΒΑΛ. Valerius.
ΒΗ. Berytus.
ΒΙΤΟΝ. Bitontum.
ΒΟΙ. Bœotia.
ΒΡΥΝ. Brundusium.
ΒΥ. Byzantium.

Γ.

Γ. ΓΡ. ΓΡΑΜ. Grammaticus, or Keeper of the Records.

* There were also Syriarchæ, Lyciarchæ, Galatarchæ, Bithyniarchæ, Cappadociarchæ, &c. *Morel. Spec.*

Γ. Gaius, or Caius.
ΓΑ. Gallus, Galerius, Gallienus.
Γ. Γνωριμου, Illustrious.
ΓΕΛ. Gelas.
ΓΕΡ. Germanicus.
ΓΝ. Gneius.
ΓΟΡΤΥ. Gortyna.
ΓΡΑ. Gravisca.

Δ.

Δ. Decimus, Dymæ.
ΔΑΚ. Dacicus.
ΔΑΜ. Damascus.
ΔΑΡ. Dardanum.
ΔΗ. Δημος, The People.
ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞΟΥΣ. With Tribunician Power.
ΔΕ. Decelia.
ΔΕΚ. Decius.
ΔΕΡ. Derbe in Lycaonia.
ΔΗ. Delos.
ΔΙ. Diospolis.
ΔΡΕ. Drepanum.
ΔΥΡ. Dyrrachium.

Ε.

Ε. Eryce.
Ε. ΕΡΕΣ. Eresus.
ΕΛΕΥ. Eleusis.
ΕΛΕΥΘ. Ελευθεροι, Free.
ΕΠΙ. Epidaurus.
ΕΡΙ. Eriza in Caria.
ΕΡΧ. Erchia.
ΕΡΥ. Erythræ.
ΕΤ. ΕΤΟ. Ετους, Year.
ΕΤ. Etenna in Pamphylia.
ΕΧ. Εχουσια, Power.
ΕΥ. ΕΥΒΟ. Eubœa.
ΕΥΣ. Ευσεβης, Pious.
ΕΥΤ. Ευτυχης, Happy.
ΕΦ. ΕΦΕ. Ephesus.

Ζ.

ΖΑ. Zacynthus.
ΖΑΝΚΛ. Zancle, Messana anciently so called.

Η.

Η. Elium.
ΗΓ. Ηγεμονος, President.
ΗΡΑΚ. Heraclea.

Θ.

ΘΑ. Thasus.
ΘΕ. Thespiæ.
ΘΕΣ. Thessalonica.
ΘΕ. ΘΗΒ. Thebæ.

Ι.

Ι. ΙΕΡ. Ιερας, Sacred.
ΙΕΡΑΠΥ. Hierapytha.
ΙΚΑΡ. Hiccara.
ΙΛΙ. Ilium.
ΙΟΥ. Julis a city, or Julius.
ΙΟΥΛ. Julia.

ΙΠΑ. Hippana.
ΙΡ. Irene Ins. *Pellerin.*
ΙΣ. Isus; Istiæa.

K.

K. Caius; Κουιντος, Quintus.
K. ΚΑΙΣ. Cæsar.
K. K. Κοινον Κιλικιας, Community of Cilicia.
ΚΑΙΛ. Cælius.
ΚΑΛ. Chalcedon.
ΚΑΛΛΙ. Callipolis.
ΚΑΜΑ. Camara.
ΚΑΝ. Canata.
ΚΑΠ. Capua.
ΚΑΠΠ. Cappadocia.
ΚΑΡ. Carrhæ.
ΚΑΡΤ. Carthago.
ΚΑΥ. Caulonia.
ΚΕ. Ceos.
ΚΕΦ. Cephalædis.
ΚΙ. Cianus, Cibæum.
ΚΙΛ. Cilbiani.
ΚΛ. Clæonæ, Claudius.
ΚΛΑ. Clazomene.
ΚΝΙ. Cnidus.
ΚΟ. Corinth.
ΚΟΙΝ. Κοινον, Community.
ΚΟΛ. Κολονιας, Colony, Colophon.
ΚΟΜ. Commodus.
ΚΟΡ. Corcyra.
ΚΡ. Cragus in Lycia.
ΚΡΑ. Cranos.
ΚΡΗ. Crete.
ΚΤΗ. Ctemenæ, *Pell.*
ΚΥ. Cuma, Cydonium, Cyon.
ΚΥΘ. Cythnus.
ΚΥΠ. Cyprus.
ΚΥΡ. Cyrene.

Λ.

Λ. or L. Λυκαβαντος, Year.
Λ. Lucius.
ΛΑ. Lacedæmon.
ΛΑΜ. Lamea; Lampsacus.
ΛΑΡ. Larissa.
ΛΑΡΙ. Larinum.
ΛΕ. ΛΕΥ. Leucas.
ΛΕΟΝ. Leontium.
ΛΗΜ. Lemnos.
ΛΙΠ. Lipara.
ΛΙΥΙ. Liviopolis.
ΛΟ. ΛΩΚ. Locri.
ΛΟΓ. Longone.
ΛΥΓ. ΛΥΚ. Lyctus.

M.

M. Marcus, Malea, Megalopolis, Mazaka.
MA. Maronea, Massilia, Macedonia.
MAΓ. Magnesia.
MAKPO. Macrocephali.
MAM. Mamertini.

ΜΑΣΣ. Massilia.
ΜΑΖ. Mazara.
ΜΕ. Menelais, on Syrian regal coins.
ΜΕΝΕΚ. Menecrates.
ΜΕ. ΜΕΓ. Megara, Megalopolis, Melite.
ΜΕΓ. Μεγαλος, Great.
ΜΕΣ. Messana.
ΜΕΤΑ. Metapontum.
Μ. ΜΗΤΡΟ. Metropolis.
ΜΙ. Miletus.
ΜΚ. Mazaka of Cappadocia, on coins of Mithradates VI.
ΜΟΡ. Morgantia.
ΜΥ. Mycenæ.
ΜΥΡ. Myrlea.
ΜΥΤΙ. Mytilene.

N.

Ν. Naupactos.
ΝΑΞ. Naxos.
ΝΑΥΑΡΧ. Ναυαρχιδοι, enjoying a sea-port.
ΝΕ. Nemea.
Ν. ΝΕΩΚ. Neocori.
ΝΕΟΠ. Neopolis.
ΝΕΡ. Nerva.
ΝΙΚ. Nicæum, Nicomedia.
ΝΥΣ. Nysæi, on coins of Scythopolis. *Pell.*

O.

ΟΙ. Oethæi.
ΟΝ. Ονтος, *being.*
ΟΠΕΛ. Opelius.
ΟΠ. Opus.
ΟΡΥ. Orycus.
ΟΡΧ. Orchomenus.
ΟΥΠ. or ΥΠ. Ουπατος or Υπατος, Consul.
ΟΥΕΡ. Verus.
ΟΥΗ. Verus.
ΟΥΕΣΠ. Vespasianus.
ΟΥΙΤΕΛ. Vitellius.
ΟΦΡΥ. Ophrynium.

Π.

Π. Παρα, Προς, *upon.*
Π. ΠΟΠΛ. Publius.
Π. ΠΑ. Paphos, or Paros.
ΠΑΙΣ. Pæstum.
ΠΑΝ. Panormus.
ΠΑΡ. Paropinum.
ΠΑΡΙ. Paros.
ΠΑΡΘ. Parthicus.
ΠΕ. Perinthus.
ΠΕΛ. Pella.
ΠΕΡ. Pergus.
ΠΕΡΤ. Pertinax.
ΠΕΣΚ. Pescennius.
Π. ΠΗ. Pelusium.
ΠΙΝ. Pinamytæ.
ΠΛΑ. Plateæ.

ΠΟ. Pontus.
ΠΟΛΥ. Polyrrhenum.
ΠΟΣ. Posidonia.
ΠΡΑΣ. Prassus.
Π. ΠΡΥ. Πρυτανος, Præfect.
ΠΡ. ΠΡΕΣ. Πρεσβεος, Legate.
ΠΡΟ. Proconnesus.
ΠΡΟΔΙ. Προδικος, Curator.
Π. ΠΡΩΤ. Προτος, First.
ΠΤ. Ptolemais.
ΠΥ. Pylos.

P.

ΡΟ. Rhodes.

Σ.

Σ. ΣΑ. Salamis, Samos, Syria.
ΣΑ. Samosate.
ΣΑΛΑΑΠ. Salapia.
ΣΑΡ. Sardis.
ΣΕ. Seriphus, Segeste.
ΣΕΒ. Σεβαστος, Augustus.
ΣΕΛ. Selinus, Seleucia.
ΣΕΠΤ. Septimius.
ΣΙ. Siphnos.
ΣΙΔ. Side.
ΣΙΝΩ. Sinope.
ΣΜΥ. Smyrna.
ΣΤΡ. ΣΤΡΑ. Στρατηγος, Prætor.
ΣΥΒ. Sybaris.
ΣΥ. ΣΥΡΑ. Syracuse.
ΣΥΡ. Syria.
ΣΩ. Solæ.

T.

T. Titus.
ΤΑΒΑΛ. Tabala.
ΤΑ. ΤΑΝΑ. Tanagra.
ΤΑΡ. Tarentum; Tarsus.
ΤΑΥΡ. Tauromenum.
ΤΕ. Tementis.
ΤΕΡ. Terina.
ΤΗ. Tenus.
ΤΙ. ΤΙΒ. Tiberius.
ΤΡΑ. Trallis.
ΤΡΙ. Tripolis.
ΤΡΟ. Troizene.
ΤΥΑΝ. Tyana.
ΤΥ. Tyndaris.
ΤΥΡ. Tyre. (monogram.)

Υ.

ΥΕ. ΥΕΛ. Velia.
ΥΠ. ΥΠΑΤ. Υπατος, Consul.

Φ.

Φ. Philip; Phœstus, Philuntium.
ΦΑ. Phaselis.
ΦΑΡ. Pharsalus.
ΦΙ. Vibius; Philippopolis.

ΦΙΝΕ. Phineium.
ΦΛ. Flavius.
ΦΟΚ. Phocæum.
ΦΟΥΛ. Fulvia.
ΦΥ. Phycus in Cyrene.

X.

X. Chios.
ΧΑΛ. Chalcis.
ΧΕΡ. Chersonesus.
ΧΙ. Chytri in Crete.

No. II.

Greek Numerals.

A.	1.	I.	10.	P.	100.
B.	2.	K.	20.	Σ. or C.	200.
Γ.	3.	Λ.	30.	T.	300.
Δ.	4.	M.	40.	Υ.	400.
E.	5.	N.	50.	Φ.	500.
ϛ. or ϟ	6.	Ξ.	60.	X.	600.
Z.	7.	O.	70.	Ψ.	700.
H.	8.	Π.	80.	Ω.	800.
Θ.	9.	ϙ or ϙ,	90.	ϡ.	900.

Examples. I is 10, add A or I, and IA makes 11: so IB 12; IΓ 13, &c. K is 20, KA 21, &c. PIA makes 111. The English word AIR marks the grand initial numerals. On coins the numerals are often placed in retrograde order; which makes no difference in the value, as every letter is appropriated to its number. Thus ΤΑΓ, or ΓΑΤ, imply the same 333. But this advantage being unknown to the Roman numerals, and Arabic cyphers, is apt to puzzle the beginner.

No. III.

Æras of chief Greek Cities occurring on Coins.

Abila in Celesyria, 63 BEFORE CHRIST.
Abonotechitæ in Paphlagonia, 50 AFTER CHRIST.
Achæi, 280 B. C.
Adrianopolis in Thrace, 132 A. C.
Aegea in Cilicia, also called Macrinopolis and Alexandropolis, 47 B. C.
Alexandria on Issus, 68 B. C.
Amasia in Cappadocia, 9 B. C.
Amisus in Pontus of Galatia, 33 B. C.
Anazarbis in Cilicia, 19 B. C.
Anthedonis in Syria, apparently 31 B. C.
Antioch in Celesyria, 63 B. C.
Antioch in Cilicia, 19 B. C.
Antioch in Syria uses four epochs:
1. That of the Seleucides, 312 B. C.
2. The Pompeian, 63 B. C.
3. Under Augustus and beginning of Tiberius, 31 B. C.
4. Under later emperors, 49 B. C.

Apamea in Celesyria, 312 B. C. and the Augustan, 31 B. C.
Aradus of Phœnicia, 260 B. C.
Ascalon in Palestine, 104 B. C.
Augusta in Cilicia, 20 A. C.
Baiana in Syria, 124 B. C.
Beræa of Macedon, 63 B. C.
Berytus in Palestine, 66 B. C.

Bostra, a colony in Arabia Petræa, 106 A. C.
Botrye in Phœnicia, 49 B. C.
Byblis in Phœnicia, 20 B. C.
Cæsarea Germanica in Palestine, 39 A. C.
Cæsarea on Libanus, 313 B. C.
Cæsarea under Panium, 3 B. C.
Canothæ in Syria, 63 B. C.
Capitolia in Celesyria, 93 A. C.
Cerasus in Pontus, 146 B. C.
Chalcis in Syria, 92 A. C.
Cyrrhestus in Syria, 312 B. C.
Dacia, 247 A. C.
Damascus, 312 B. C.
Dia in Syria, 63 B. C.
Diospolis in Palestine, 93 A. C. doubtful.
Dora in Cilicia, 131 B. C.
Dora in Phœnicia, the Pompeian æra, 63 B. C.
Emisus in Cilicia, 312 B. C.
Epiphanum in Cilicia, 38 A. C.
Flaviopolis in Cilicia, 74 A. C.
Gabala in Syria, 47 B. C.
Gadara in Syria, 63 B. C.
Gaza in Palestine, 63 B. C.
Hierocæsarea in Lydia, 26 A. C.
Irenopolis in Phœnicia, 52 A. C.
Ilium in Troas, 81 B. C. doubtful.
Laodicea in Celesyria, 313 B. C.
Laodicea in Caria, 189 B. C.
Leucadia in Celesyria, till Gordian, 48 A. C. After, 31 B. C.
Lydia, 521 B. C.
Macedon, 48 B. C.
Mopsus in Cilicia, 58 B. C.
Neapolis of Samaria, 70 A. C.

Neocæsarea, 64 A. C.
Nicæa in Bithynia, 288 B. C.
Nicomedia in Bithynia, 288 B. C.
Orthosus in Phœnicia, 312 B. C.
Pella in Syria, 63 B. C.
Philadelphia in Celesyria, 63 B. C.
Pompeiopolis in Cilicia, 68 B. C.
Ptolemais in Phœnicia, 48 B. C.
Rhabbathamum in Phœnicia, 93 A. C.
Raphanus in Syria, 49 B. C.
Raphia in Palestine, 61 or 57 B. C.
Rhesena in Mesopotamia, 133 A. C.
Samosata in Commagene, 71 A. C.
Sebaste in Cilicia, 20 B. C.
Sebaste of Syria, or Samaria, 26 B. C.
Seleucia in Syria, three epochs:
1. Under Augustus, 31 B. C.
2. Under Tiberius, 63 B. C.
3. 109 B. C.
Sidon in Phœnicia, 312 B. C.
Sinope, two æras:
1. Till Alexander Severus, 45 B. C.
2. After, 70 B. C.
Tiberias in Galilea, 17 A. C.
Trallis in Caria, 145 A. C.
Trapezus in Pontus, 62 A. C.
Tripolis in Phœnicia, two epochs:
1. The Pompeian, 63 B. C.
2. The Seleucian, 312 B. C.
Tyre in Phœnicia, two æras:
1. The Seleucian, 312 B. C.
2. 126 B. C.
Viminacium in Moesia, 240 A. C.

No. IV.

Names of Greek Magistrates, &c. appearing on Coins.

ΑΓΟΝΟΘΕΤΟΥ*, President of the Games.
ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ, Proconsul.
ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ, Proprætor.
ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ, High Priest.
ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ, Prefect of the City†.
ΑΣΙΑΡΧΟΥ, President of the Games of Asia.
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΩΣ, Scribe, Keeper of the Records‡.
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΟΥ, Procurator of the Games, &c.
ΕΠΙΣΤΑΤΟΥ, Inspector.
ΕΦΟΡΟΥ, Tribune of the People.
ΗΓΕΜΟΝΟΣ, President of a Province.
ΘΕΟΛΟΓΟΥ, Interpreter of Sacred Rites.
ΙΕΡΕΩΣ, Priest.
ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙΣΤΟΥ, Sacred Orator.
ΠΑΡΟΧΟΥ, Intendant of the Inns.
ΠΟΛΙΑΡΧΟΥ, Prefect of the City.
ΠΡΕΣΒΕΩΣ or ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΟΥ, Legate.
ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΩΣ, Primate of the City.
ΣΟΦΙΣΤΟΥ, Counsellor.
ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΦΟΡΟΥ, A crowned, or superior Priest.
ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ, Pretor.
ΤΑΜΙΟΥ, Questor.
ΥΠΑΤΟΥ or ΟΥΠΑΤΟΥ, Consul.

* The genitive case is put because common on coins.

† The emperor Gallienus was archon of Athens, Hist. Aug. Script. p. 726.

‡ On a coin the people of Nisæa call the emperor Tiberius their Scribe.

No. V.

Games mentioned on Greek Coins.

ADRIANEI in Ephesus and Smyrna, in honour of Hadrian.
Agonotesii, given apparently at the private expense of the Agonotheti.
Alexandrini at Philippopolis in Thrace.
Aristi, in honour of the emperors.
Asclepii, in honour of Æsculapius.
Attali Gordiani, in honour of Attalus, king of Pergamus, and Gordian III.
Augustei, in honour of Augustus.
Actiaci, on the victory at Actium.
Cabirii, in honour of the gods Cabires, who presided over metals.
Capitolini, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus.
Cæsarei, in honour of the emperor.
Chendrisii, in honour of Io.
Commodiani, in honour of Commodus.
Corei, in honour of Proserpine.
Chrysantini of Sardis, from a crown of gold given to the victor.
Demetrii, in honour of Ceres.
Didimei, to Apollo.
Dionysii, to Bacchus.
Dioscorii, to Castor and Pollux.
Dusari, to Bacchus, by his Arabic name *Dusares.*
Elii, to the sun.

Epinicii, for some victory.
Epicorii, in which only people of a province contended; whereas, the *Oecumenici* permitted all.
Erei, to Juno.
Eugamii, to Pluto.
Iselastici, so called from the applause given to the victor.
Isthmii, to Neptune.
Letoii, to Latona.
Mystici, for the sacred mysteries.
Naumachii, naval.
Nemei, to Hercules.
Olympii, to Jupiter.
Panionii, of all the Ionic cities.
Primi Severiani, to Severus.
Sebasmii, to Augustus.
Semelii, to appease offended Jove.
Soterii, for health.

Roman Coins have,

Aeliana Pincensia, in honour of Hadrian, at Pinca in Mœsia.
Capitolinum Certamen.
Cerealia.
Certamen Quinquennale.
Certamen Periodicum.
Iselastica.
Ludi Sæculares
Sacra Periodica Oecumenica.

No. VI.

An Account of the Rarity of the Coins of States and Cities and Colonies, Greek, Latin, or Punic.

R. implies rare; RR. rarer; RRR. extremely rare; RRRR. almost unique. C. common; CC. very common.

1 S. is silver of the size of Roman large brass; and is only found in coins of Syracuse and Rhodes.

2 S. is all silver from the drachma up to the tetradrachm; or didrachms, tridrachms, and tetradrachms.

3 S. is all beneath the drachma; that is, the tetarobolus, hemiobolus, obolus, dyobolus, triobolus, or hemidrachm, and drachma.

2 and 3 B. second and third brass.—G. is gold.

Aballo in Gaul, B. RRR.
Abba, Abbasus, or Abacænum in Sicily, 3 S. C. 3 B. RRR.
Abbætum in Mysia, 3 B. RRR.
Abbasum in Mysia, 3 B. RRR.
Abdera in Thrace, 2 S. C. 3 S. C. 3 B. C. with name of magistrate, R.
Abudos in Gaul, S. RRR.
Abydus in Troas, G. RRR. 2 S. R. 3 S. and 3 B. C.
Acanthus in Macedon, 2 S. R. 2 B. R.
Acarnania, 3 G. RRR. 3 S. C.
Ace in Phœnicia, RRR.
Acena in Italy, 2 B. R.
Acerra in Campania, R.
Achaia, 3 S. CC.

Acherontium in Italy, 2 B. RRR. 3 B. RRR.
Acheruns in Græcia Magna, RRR.
Acilium in Italy, 3 B. RRR.
Acinipo in Spain, 2 B. RRR.
Acmona in Phrygia, 2 B. RRR.
Acressus in Lydia, 1 B. RRR.
Actium in Epirus, 3 S. RR. 3 B. RRR.
Adana in Cilicia, 2 B. RRR.
Adramytium in Mysia, 2 B. RRR.
Adranum in Sicily, S. RR. 3 B. RRR.
Adrianopolis in Thrace, 2 B. RRR.
Adrianotheritæ on the Hellespont, 3 B. RRR.
Aedipsus in Eubœa, 3 S. RRR.
Aegæ in Aeolia, 2 B. RRR. ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ.
Aegea in Cilicia, 2 B. C. ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ.
Aegea in Macedon, 2 S. RRR. 2 B. RRR. (A goat: ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ.)
Aegesta in Sicily, 3 B. RR.
Aegium in Achaia, 2 S. RRR. 3 S. RRR. (head of Jupiter and AX. with name of magistrate.)
Aegialos an isle, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Aegina an isle, 3 S. C. 3 B. C. (AI or ΑΙΓΙ an indented square; a tortoise on obverse.)
Aegospotamos in Cilicia, 2 B. R.
Aegyptus, 3 B. RR.
Aela or Lelanes in Palestine, 2 B. RRR.
Aemonia in Phrygia, B. RRR.
Aenia in Arcarmnia, 2 S. RRR. B. RRR.
Aenianes in Thessaly, 3 S. RRR. B. RRR.
Aenos in Thrace, 2 S. C. 3 B. C.
Aepea in Messenia, 2 B. RRR.
Aeragus in Sicily, 2 S. RR. 3 S. RRR. B.
Aerde in Sicily, 2 B. RRR.
Aeserna in Italy, 3 B. RRR.

Aetna in Sicily, 3 B. R.
Aetolia, 3 G. RRR. 3 S. C. 3 B. R.
Aezanis in Phrygia, 2 B. RRR.
Aezernia in Italy, B. RRR.
Agathyrsum in Sicily, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Agassia in Thrace, 3 B. RRR.
Agrigentum in Sicily, 3 S. and 3 B. CC. G. RRR.
Agrippiæ in Bithynia, or that in Judæa, 3 B. RR.
Agusta in Sicily, 3 B. RRR.
Agyrina in Cilicia, 3 B. C.
Alabanda in Caria, 3 B. RRR.
Ala in Cilicia, RRR.
Alæsa in Sicily, 3 S. CC. 2 B. R. 3 B. RR.
Alba in Italy, 3 S. RRR.
Alea in Arcadia, RR.
Alea in Phrygia, B. RRR.
Alexandria in Cilicia, 3 B. RR.
Alexandria in Troas, 3 B. CC. (a horse feeding.)
Alicyentium in Sicily, RRR.
Alindus in Caria, 3 B. RRR.
Allariotæ of Crete, RRR.
Almum in Mœsia, 3 B. RRR.
Alontinum in Sicily, 3 B. C.
Alvona in Illyria, 3 B. RRR.
Alyatta in Bithynia, RRR. *Le Bret Catalogue.*
Amanum in Cilicia, RRR. *Id.*
Amantia in Illyria, 3 B. C.
Amasia in Pontus Galaticus, 3 B. RRR.
Amastris in Paphlagonia, 2 and 3 B. C. rev. Homer.
Amathus in Cyprus, RRR. G.
Amba in Spain, 3 B. RRR.
Ambactus in Gaul, B. RRR.
Ambracia in Epirus, 3 S. R. 3 B. C.

Amestra in Sicily, 2 B. R.
Amisus in Paphlagonia, 2 B. CC.
Amnesus in Crete, RRR. *Corsini.*
Amorium in Phrygia, 2 and 3 B. RR.
Amorgus an isle, RRR.
Amphaxis in Macedon, 2 B. R.
Amphicæa in Phocis, RRR. *Le Bret.*
Amphilochia in Acarnania, 2 S. RRR. 3 S. C.
Amphipolis in Macedon, 2 S. RRR. 3 B. C.
Amphipolis in Syria, 3 B. R.
Anactorium in Acarnania, 2 S. RRR. 3 S. C.
Anaplystus in Attica, 3 S. RR. 3 B. RRR.
Anazarba in Cilicia, 3 B. RRR.
Anchialus in Thrace, or that in Cilicia, RRR.
Ancona in Italy, 3 B. R.
Ancyra in Galatia, 3 B. R.
Andanitæ of Messenia, RRR. *Le Bret.*
Andegavi in Gaul, 3 S. RRR. B. RRR.
Andob in Gaul, B. RRR.
Andros an isle, S. RRR. 3 B. C.
Anemurium in Cilicia, B. RRR.
Angela in Arcadia, 1 B. RRR.
Anolus in Lydia, 3 B. R.
Anthedon in Bœotia, RRR.
Anthemusia in Mesopotamia, RRR. *Maffei.*
Antigone in Chaonia, 3 S. and 2 B. RR.
Antiochia ad Callirrhan, B. RRR.
Antiochenses ad Daphnem Syria, B. RRR.
Antiochia in Caria, 3 B. and S. R. (a Pegasus.)
Cilicia, RRR.
Ptolemais, RRR.
Syria, 2 and 3 B. CCC.
Antiparia in Spain, 3 B. RRR.

Antipatris of Samaria, RRR.
Antipolis in Narbonne, 3 s. and 2 B. RR.
Antiphellos in Lycia, RRR.
Antissa in Lesbos, 3 B. RRR.
Antium in Italy, RRR.
Aornus in Epirus, 3 B. RRR.
Apamea in Bithynia, B. RRR.
ad Axium in Syria, B. RRR.
Apamœa in Phrygia, 2 s. c. 3 B. c.
Syria, 3 B. ccc.
Aphra in Spain, B. RRR.
Aphrodisias in Caria, 3 B. RRR.
Aphytes in Macedon, 3 B. RRR.
Apollonia in Illyria, 3 s. cc. 3 B. c.
Crete, 2 s. RRR. (a tripod.)
Sicily, 3 B. c. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ.
Caria, B. RRR.
Aetolia, B. RRR.
Apollondea in Lydia, B. RRR.
Apollonos an isle, 2 B. RRR.
Apollonis in Thrace, RRR.
Aptera in Crete, 3 s. and 3 B. c.
Apyre in Lycia, RRR.
Aquileia in Italy, RRR.
Aquinum in Italy, RRR.
Aradus an isle of Phœnicia, 2 and 3 s. cc. 2 and 3 B cc.
Arcadia in Crete, 3 s. c.
of Peloponnesus, 3 s. c. 3 D. R.
Arconesus an isle, RRR. *Pellerin.*
Area in Spain, 2 B. RRR. 3 B. R.
Aremacios in Gaul. 3 B. RRR.
Argennos an isle, RRR.

Argos in Peloponnesus, 3 s. c. 3 b. r.
Acarnania, 2 s. rrr. 3 s. c.
Aria in Spain, rrr.
Aricanda in Lycia, rrr. *Le Bret.*
Ariminum in Italy, 3 b. rrr.
Aristæum in Thrace, 3 b. rrr.
Arpi in Italy, g. rrr. 3 s. rrr. 3 b. c.
Arsinoe in Crete, 2 b. rrr. 3 b. rrr.
Artace in Phrygia, rrr.
Arva in Spain, rrr.
Arxata in Armenia, 2 s. rrr.
Aryca in Greece, rrr. *Arigoni.*
Ascalon in Palestine, 3 s. rrr. 3 b. r.
Asea in Peloponnesus, rrr. *Arigoni.*
Asido in Spain, rrr. 2 b. rrr. 3 b. rrr.
Asine in Laconia, b. rrr.
Aspendus in Pamphylia, 2 s. c. 3 s. cc.
Assorus in Sicily, 3 b. rrr.
Assus in Aeolia, b. rr.
Assus in Mysia, 3 b. c.
Asta in Spain, rrr.
Astyra in Rhodes, b. rrr.
Atabyrium in Sicily, 2 and 3 s. rrr. 3 b. r.
Atala in Sicily, rrr. *Arigoni.*
Atarnæ in Mysia, 3 s. rrr. b. rrr.
Atella in Campania, rrr.
Athamenes in Aetolia, b. rrr.
Athenæ, 3 g. rrrr. 2 s. cc. 3 s. c. 2 and 3 b. cc.
Athos in Macedon, 3 b. rr.
Atinum in Italy, 3 b. rrr.
Atrax in Thessaly, s. rrr.
Atria in Italy, 1 b. c.

Attæa in Phrygia, B. RRR.
Attalea in Pamphylia, 3 B. RRR.
Attalia in Lydia, B. RRR.
Attaitæ, RRR.
Attouda in Phrygia, RRR.
Attuda in Phrygia, RRR.
Aufa in Italy, 3 B. RRR.
Aulerci in Gaul, 3 S. RRR. B. RRR.
Ausa in Spain, 1 B. RRR.
Automala in Cyrene, 3 B. RRR.
Avaricum in Gaul, B. RRR.
Avenio in Gaul, 3 S. RRR. 3 B. RRR.
Axia in Italy. 3 S. RRR. 3 B. C.
Axur in Italy, 3 B. RRR. Crete, B. RRR.
Azetinum, or Azetos, in Attica, 3 B. RRR.

B.

Bage in Lydia, B. RRR.
Bagedo in Cappadocia, 3 B. RR.
Bailo in Spain, 3 B. RRR.
Bala in Syria, *(Coll. Acad. Vindobon.)* B. RRR.
Barce in Cyrene, 2 and 3 S. R.
Bargasa in Caria, 2 B. RRR.
Baris in Italy, 3 B. RRR.
Basta in Italy, B. RRR.
Berenice in Africa, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Beroea in Syria, 3 B. RRR.
Berytis in Phœnicia, G. RRR. 3 B. R.
Besidiæ in Italy, RRR.
Beterrha in Phœnicia, RRR. *Liebe.*
Bitontum in Magna Græcia, 2 B. RR. *Colleg. Acad. Vind.*

Biterræ in Narbonne, 3 B. RRR.
Bizaltia in Macedon, 2 and 3 S. RR.
Bizya in Thrace, 3 B. R.
Blaundum in Lydia, 2 B. RRR.
Boeotia, 3 S. C. 3 B. C.
Bottiæ in Macedon, RRR.
Brettii of Italy, 3 G. RRR. 3 S. C. 2 and 3 B. C.
Brico in Gaul, S. RRR.
Briula in Lydia, 3 B. RRR.
Brundusium in Italy, 3 B. C.
Bullis in Epirus, RRR.
Bura in Achaia, RRR.
Buthrotum in Epirus, B. RRR.
Butrotum in Italy, 3 B. RRR.
Butuntum in Calabria, 2 B. RR.
Byblus in Phœnicia, RRR.
Byzantium in Thrace, 2 and 3 B. C.

C.

Cabellio in Gaul, 3 B. R.
Cabira in Pontus of Cappadocia, 2 and 3 B. RRR.
Cadi in Phrygia, B. RRR.
Calatia in Masia, B. RRR.
Cœlina in Italy, 2 B. RR. 3 B. C.
Cœne or Cœnum an isle, 3 B. RRR.
Cæsarea in Cilicia, 3 B. RRR.
Cappadocia, 2 and 3 B. R.
Calacta in Sicily, 3 B. C.
Calamia in Argolis, RRR. *Goltz.*
Calenum in Campania, RRR.
Cales in Italy, 3 B. CC.
Calletium in Spain, RRR.

Calliopolis in Thrace, 2 S. RRR.
Calydonium in Ætolia, RRR.
Camarina in Sicily, 2 S. RRR. 3 S. and 3 B. C.
Camudolanum in Britain, 2 B. RRRR.
Camusium in Italy, R.
Campania in Italy, 3 S. RR.
Canata in Palæstine, RRR. *Pellerin.*
Canusium in Italy, 3 B. RRR.
Cappadocia, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Capua in Italy, 3 S. RRR. 3 B. C.
Capyas, RRR.
Caralia in Pamphylia, 3 B. RRR.
Carbula in Spain, 1 B. RRR. 2 B. RRR.
Carcinum in Italy, G. RRR. 3 S. RRR.
Cardia in Thrace, 3 B. RRR.
Carimæ in Magna Græcia, 3 S. RR.
Carisia in Spain, 3 B. R.
Carmo in Spain, 1 B. RRR. 2 B. R.
Carne in Phœnicia, RRR.
Carpasium in Cyprus, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Carpathium an isle, 3 B. RRR.
Carræ in Mesopotamia, 3 B. R.
Carenæ, 3 B. RRR.
Carrisa in Spain, 3 B. RR.
Carteia in Spain, 3 B. CC.
Cartha in the isle of Ceos, 3 B. R.
Carthago, 3 G. C. 2 S. R. 3 S. C. 2 B. RRR. 3 B. C.
Carthago nova in Spain, 3 B. R.
Caryotus in Eubœa, 2 S. RRR. 3 B. R.
Cascantum in Spain, 2 B. R. 3 B. RR.
Cassandria in Pallene, 3 B. RRR.
Cassope in Epirus, 3 B. RR.
Castulo in Spain, 2 B. RRR.

Catalaunia in Gaul, 3 B. RRR.
Catanea in Sicily, 2 S. C. 3 S. C. 2 and 3 B. C.
Caulonia in Italy, 2 and 3 S. R.
Caura in Spain, 1 B. RRR.
Caystri in Ionia, 3 B. RRR.
Celenderis in Cilicia, 2 S. RR. 3 S. R.
Celsa in Spain, 2 B. RRR.
Celti in Spain, 2 B. RRR.
Cenchrea in Achaia, B. RRR.
Centoripa in Sicily, 2 B. RRR. 3 B. C.
Ceos an isle, 3 B. RR.
Cephaloedium in Sicily, 3 S. R. 3 B. C.
Cephalonia an isle, 3 S. and 3 B. RRR.
Cerætania in Crete, 3 S. RRR.
Ceraunia in Achaia, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Cerdilus, RRR.
Ceretapa in Phrygia, 3 B. RRR.
Ceretium in Spain, 3 B. RRR.
Cerynthus in Eubœa, RR.
Chabacta in the Pontus Galaticus, 3 B. RRR.
Chalcedon in Bithynia, 3 S. RR. 3 B. C.
Chalcis in Eubœa, 3 S. CC. 3 B. C.
Chaonia, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Chelidonia an isle, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Chersonesus of Crete, 2 S. RRR. 3 B. RRR.
Taurica, 3 B. RR.
Chios an isle, 3 S. CC. 2 B. C. 3 B. CC.
Chylinum, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Cibyra in Phrygia. 2 S. RRR. 3 S. RRR. 3 B. RR.
Cimolis an Isle, B. RRR.
Cithæron in Bœtia, B. RRR.
Cius in Bithynia, 2 B. RRR.
Claros, RRR.

Claudias in Cappadocia, 3 B. RRR.
Clazomenæ in Ionia, 3 S. R. 3 B. C.
Cleides isles, B. RRR.
Cleonæ in Argolis, 3 S. RRR.
Clunia in Spain, 2 B. RRR.
Cnidus in Caria, 3 S. C. B. R.
Cnossus in Crete, 2 S. C. 2 B. R. 3 B. C.
Colophon in Ionia, 2 S. RR. 3 S. R. 3 B. C.
Colossa in Phrygia, 2 B. RRR.
Comana in Pontus Galaticus, 3 B. RRR.
Comios in Gaul, 3 S. RRR.
Commagene in Syria, 3 B. R.
Conium in Phrygia, B. RRR.
Cophos in Attica, 3 S. RRR. *Acad. Vindob.*
Copia in Italy, 3 B. R.
Corcyra an isle, 2 S. RR. 3 S. C. 2 B. RR. 3 B. CC.
Corduba in Spain, 3 B. RRR.
Corinth, 3 S. CC. 3 B. CC.
Corycus in Cilicia, 3 B. RR.
Cos an isle, 2 S. R. 3 S. C. 2 B. R.
Cosa or Cosea in Thrace, 3 G. R. 3 S. RR. These coins were formerly ascribed to Cosa in Italy, but Neuman has proved them to have been struck in Thrace by Brutus. *Num. vet. pop.* &c. Tom II. Vind. 1783. p. 128.
Cossetani of Spain, RRR.
Cossura an isle, 2 B. R. 3 B. RR.
Cotyceum in Phrygia, 2 B. RRR.
Couphonia in Babylonia, 2 S. RRR.
Cragus in Lycia, 3 S. R. 2 B. RR. 3 B. R.
Cranium in Cephalenia, 3 S. C. 3 B. RR.
Cranum in Thessaly, 3 B. RRR. (a horse.)
Crete, 2 S. RR.
Cromna in Paphlagonia, 3 S. RR.

Crotona in Italy, G. RRR. 2 S. C. 3 S. C. 3 B. RRR.
Ctimenæ in Thessaly, 2 S. RR. B. RR. 3 B. RRR.
Cuma in Italy, 2 S. RRR. 3 S. C.
Cyme in Aetolia, 2 S. C. 3 B. CC.
Cydna in Lycia, 3 S. RRR.
Cydon in Crete, 2 S. C. 2 B. R. 3 B. C.
Cyllene in Elæa, B. RRR.
Cyme in Æolia, 2 S. RR. B. RR.
Cyon in Caria, 3 B. RRR.
Cyparissus in Phocin, B. RRR.
Cypharissa in Messenia, 2 B. RRR.
Cyrene in Africa, 3 G. C. 2 S. R. 3 S. C. 2 B. RR. 3 B. CC.
Cyrium in Cyprus, RRR.
Cyrrhus in Syria, RRR.
Cytharestum, 3 S. RRR. *Goltz.*
Cythnus an isle, 3 S. RRR. 3 B. RR.
Cytonis in Paphlagonia, RRR.
Cyzicus in Mysia, G. RR. 2 S. RRR. 2 B. C. 3 B. R.

D.

Daldis in Lydia, 3 B. RRR.
Damascus in Syria, 2 B. R. 3 B. RR.
Damastium in Epirus, 2 S. RRR. 3 S. RRR.
Dardanus in Troas, 1 B. RR.
Darrhæ on the Red Sea, RRR. *Goltz.*
Decelia in Attica, RRR. *Le Bret.*
Delos an isle, 3 B. RRR.
Delphi in Greece, G. RRR. 3 S. and 3 B. RRR.
Demetrias in Assyria, 3 B. R.
Thessaly, 3 S. R.
Derbe in Lycamia, RRR.
Diablintes in Gaul, 3 S. RRR.

Dioscurias in Colchis, 3 B. RRR.
Diosherion in Ionia, RRR.
Dionysopolis in Thrace, 2 B. RR.
Docimeum in Phrygia, 3 B. RR.
Doliche in Commagene, 2 B. R.
Doliclis in Lycia, RRR. *Goltz.*
Dora in Phœnicia, 3 B. RRR.
Dornacus in Gaul, 3 S. C.
Dosa in Assyria, 3 B. RRR.
Drepanum in Sicily, 3 S. and 3 B. RR.
Duratum in Gaul, 3 S. RRR.
Dyrrachium in Illyria, 3 S. CC. 3 B. R.
Laconia, B. RRR.

E.

Eburo in Gaul, 3 S. RRR.
Eglon in Palestine, 3 B. RRR.
Eiona in Thrace, RRR.
Elace in Eolis, RRR.
Elæusa in Cilicia, RRR.
Elatea in Phocis, RRR. *Arigoni.*
Elea in Etolia, 3 S. RRR. 3 B. RR.
Elenita an isle, 3 S. RRR.
Eleusis in Attica, 3 B. C.
Eleutherna in Crete, 2 S. RR. 3 S. R. 3 B. R.
Elis in Peloponnesus, 3 B. RRR.
Elyrus in Crete, 3 S. R. 3 B. RR.
Emporiæ in Spain, 3 S. RRR. 1 B. RRR. 2 B. C.
Enna in Sicily, 2 B. RR. 3 B. C.
Entella in Sicily, 3 S. RRR. 3 B. C.
Ephesus in Ionia, 2 and 3 S. C. 2 B. RR. 3 B. C.
Epicnemidij in Locris, 3 S. RR.

Epictetos of Phrygia, 3 B. RRR.
Epidaurus in Argolis, 3 B. RR.
Epiphania in Syria, 3 B. RR.
Epirus, 2 S. RR. 3 S. R. 3 B. C.
Eradæ in Attica, B. RRR.
Eresus in Lesbos, 3 S. and 3 B. RRR.
Eretria in Eubœa, 3 S. C. 3 B. R.
Eriza in Caria, RRR. *Pellerin.*
Ermocapalis in Lydia, 3 B. RRR.
Erythra in Ionia, 3 S. C. 3 B. C.
Erythræa in Crete, 3 B. RRR.
Eryx in Sicily, RRR.
Etenna in Pamphylia, RRR. *Pellerin.*
Eubœa an isle, 2 S. RRR. 3 S. C. 3 B. C.
Eucarpia in Galatia, 3 B. RRR.
Eufara, unknown, RRR.
Eumenea, RRR.
Eurydicium in Elis, B. RRR.
Eusebia in Cappadocia, 2 B. RRR.
Evæ in Arcadia, 3 S. RRR. The gold ascribed to Evæ with EYA belong to Cyrene.
Euthenitos in Caria, RRR.

F.

Fæsulæ in Italy, 3 B. RRR.
Falisci in Italy, 3 S. C. 3 B. RR.
Faria an isle, 2 S. RRR.
Fastium in Bœotia, 3 S. RRR. *Goltz.*

G.

Gaba in Phœnicia, RRR.

Gades in Spain, s. RR. 2 B. RR.
Galacte in Sicily, 3 B. RRR.
Galatia, RRR.
Galatinæ, RRR.
Gaza in Palestine, 3 B. RRR.
Gazium in Paphlagonia, 2 B. RRR.
Gaulos an isle, 3 B. RRR.
Gelas in Sicily, 2 and 3 s. and 3 B. C.
Germa in Mysia, RRR.
Gili in Spain, 2 B. RRR.
Gomphi in Thessaly, 3 B. RR.
Gordus in Lydia, 3 B. RR.
Gorgippia, Cimmerian Bosphorus, RRR.
Gortyna in Crete, 2 and 3 s. and 3 B. C. R.
Gravisca in Italy, 3 B. RRR.
Grumentum in Italy, 3 B. RRR.
Gyrton in Thessaly, 3 B. RRR.
Gythium in Laconia, RRR. *Goltz.*

H.

Hadrianum in Mysia, RRR. *Colleg. Acad. Vindob.*
Hadrumetum in Africa, 1 B. RR.
Halesa in Sicily, RRR.
Haliartus in Bœotia, RRR.
Halicarnassus, RRR. *Goltz.*
Halonesus an isle, B. RRR.
Haluntium in Sicily, RRR.
Harma in Bœotia, RRR.
Harpasa in Caria, RRR.
Hatria in Italy, B. RR.
Heliopolis in Syria, RRR. *Goltz.*

Hephestia in Lemnos, 3 B. RR.
Heraclea in Acarnania, 2 and 3 S. and 3 B. RRR.
Bithynia, HPAKΛEIA, 3 S. C. 3 B. RR.
Heraclea in Caria, 3 B. RRR.
Italy, 3 S. C. 3 B. C.
Macedon, 2 S. R. 3 S. R.
Heracleum, in Pontus, RRR.
Heraclia in Italy, G. RRR. 2 S. RR.
Hermicapelus in Lydia, B. RRR.
Hierapolis in Cilicia, 3 B. RR.
Phrygia, 2 B. RRR. 3 B. R.
Syria, 3 B. RRR.
Hierapytna, 2 and 3 S. RRR.
Hierocæsarea in Lydia, 2 and 3 B. RRR.
Himera in Sicily, 3 S. C. 3 B. C.
Hiponium in Italy, 3 S. RR. 2 B. R. 3 B. RR.
Hispania, 3 B. RR.
Hippana in Sicily, 3 B. RRR.
Hipparis in Sicily, 3 B. RRR.
Hippone in Africa, RRR.
Histiæa in Eubœa, RRR.
Homatia in Macedon, 2 B. RR.
Homolium in Thessaly, RRR.
Hybla in Sicily, 2 B. RRR.
Hyccarum in Sicily, RRR.
Hydrela in Caria, B. RRR.
Hydruntum in Italy, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Hylæ in Locris, 2 B. RRR.
Hypepa in Lydia, 3 B. RR.
Hypatæum in Aetolis, RRR.
Hyrina in Italy, S. RR.
Hyrcania, 3 S. RR. 2 B. RRR. 3 B. RR.

I.

Iætia in Sicily, 3 B. RRR.
Iasus in Caria, RRR.
Icarus an isle, 2 S. RRR.
Iconium in Lycaonia, 3 B. RRR.
Idalium in Cyprus, RRR.
Ilipense in Spain, 2 B. R. 3 B. R. 2 and 3 B. C.
Ilipla in Spain, 1 B. RRR. 2 B. RRR.
Ilium in Troas, 2 S. RRR. 3 B. RR.
Ilures in Spain, 2 B. RR.
Imbrus an isle, B. RRR.
in Caria, B. RRR.
Ios an isle, 3 B. RRR.
Iotappe in Cilicia, RRR.
Ipogro in Spain, 3 B. RRR.
Irene an isle, 3 B. RRR.
Iria in Italy, RRR.
Irippo in Spain, 2 B. C. 3 B. RR.
Irrhesia an isle, RRR. *Pellerin.*
Isaurus in Isauria, B. RRR.
Isindus in Pamphylia, B. RRR.
Ismene in Bœotia, 3 S. RRR.
Issa an isle, 3 B. C.
Istiæa in Eubœa, 2 S. RRR. 3 S. C. 3 B. C.
Istrus in Mæsia, 3 S. C.
Isulis in Ceos, 3 B. RRR.
Isus in Bœotia, RRR. *Arigoni.*
Ithaca an isle, 3 B. RRR. Neuman has published a fine one, obv. head of Ulysses in a sailor's cap; rev. a cock, ΙΘΑΚΩΝ.
Itonus in Crete, 2 S. RRR. 3 S. C.
Ituci in Spain, 2 B. RRR.

Julias in Palestine, B. RRR.
Juliogordis, 3 B. RR.
Juliopolis in Phrygia, 2 B. RRR.

L.

Lacanatæ of Sicily, RRR. *Le Bret.*
Lacedæmon, 2 S. RRR. 3 S. RR. 2 B. C. 3 B. C.
Lachanitis or Lacanatæ in Cilicia, 2 S. RR.
Laclia in Spain, 2 B. RRR.
Lacydon in Gaul, 3 S. RRR.
Laini of Lucania, 2 S. RRR.
Lalassis in Isacoria, B. RRR.
Lamia in Thessaly, 3 S. RRR.
Lampa in Crete, B. RRR.
Lampsacus in Mysia, 3 G. RR. 3 S. C. 3 B. RR.
Landina in Italy, B. RRR.
Laodicea in Phrygia, 2 S. RRR. 3 B. RR.
Syria, 2 S. RRR. 2 B. R. 3 B. C.
Pontus, B. RRR.
Lapithæ of Thessaly, RRR.
Lappa in Crete, 3 S. RRR.
Larinum or Laris in Italy, 2 B. RR. 3 B. R.
Larissa in Thessaly, 3 S. C. 3 B. R.
Lastigi in Spain, 2 B. RR. 3 B. RR.
Lebedus in Ionia, 2 S. RRR.
Leontinum in Sicily, 2 and 3 S. C. 3 B. C.
Leptis in Africa, 2 B. RRR.
Lesbos an isle, 3 S. C.
Leuca in Italy, 3 S. RRR.
Leucas in Acarnania, 3 S. C. 3 B. C.
Syria, B. RRR.

Lexovii in Gaul, B. RRR.
Lilybæum in Sicily, 2 B. RRR. 3 B. R.
Limyra in Lycia, 3 S. RRR.
Lipara an isle, 3 G. RRR. 3 S. RR. 2 B. C.
Litanobriga in Gaul, 3 S. RRR.
Liternum in Italy, B. RRR.
Liviopolis in the Asiatic Pontus, RRR. *Arigoni.*
Locris in Italy, G. RRR. 3 S. R. 2 and 3 B. R.
Locris, 3 S. C. 2 B. RR.
Longone in Sicily, B. RRR.
Lopadussa an isle, RRR.
Lucania in Italy, 2 B. RR. 3 B. R.
Luceria in Italy, 2 B. R. 3 B. C.
Lus in Gaul, 3 B. RRR.
Lycium in Thessaly, RRR. *Coll. Acad. Vindob.*
Italy, 2 B. RR. 3 B. R.
Lyciani in Italy, 3 B. RRR.
Lysias in Caria, RRR.
Lysimachia in Etolia, 3 S. RRR.
Thrace, 3 B. R.
Lyttus in Crete, 2 S. C. 3 S. R. 3 B. R.

M.

Macedon, 2 and 3 S. C. 2 and 3 B. CC. After, it became a Roman province, and was divided into four parts; whence on coins, First, &c. Macedon. ΠΡΟΤΗΣ, &c.
Macella in Sicily, RRR.
Macrocephalum in Pontus, 3 S. R.
Maeonia in Lydia, 3 B. R.
Magnesia in Ionia, 2 S. R. 3 S. RR. 3 B. C.
Lydia, 2 and 3 B. R.
Thessaly, 3 B. RRR.

Malea in Laconia, 3 s. c.
Malienses in Thessaly, 2 s. rrr. 3 s. rrr.
Mallus in Cilicia, 3 s. rr.
Mamertum in Italy, 2 and 3 b. c.
Mantinea in Arcadia, rrr. *Pellerin.*
Marathon in Attica, rrr.
Marathus in Syria, b. c.
Marcianopolis in Mæsia, rrr.
Marium in Cyprus, 3 s. rrr.
Maronea in Thrace, 2 and 3 s. cc. 2 b. rr. 3 b. c.
Massicytes in Lycia, 3 s. r. 3 b. r.
Massilia in Gaul, 3 s. cc. 2 b. r. 3 b. cc.
Mastaura in Lydia, b. rrr.
Mazara in Sicily, rrr. *Pellerin.*
Mediomatrici in Gaul, b. rrr.
Medion in Etolia, rrr.
Megalopolis in Arcadia, 3 s. c.
Megara in Attica, 3 s. r. 3 b. c.
Sicily, 3 b. c.
Megarsus in Cilicia, 3 s. rrr.
Megiste an isle, rrr.
Melita an isle, 2 b. c. 3 b. c.
Melitopolis on the Hellespont, 2 b. rr.
Melos an isle, 3 s. r. 2 b. r. 3 b. c.
Mena in Sicily, 3 b. c.
Mende in Macedonia, 2 s. rrr.
Mesambria in Thrace, 3 s. rr.
Messana in Sicily, 2 and 3 s. c. 2 b. r. 3 b. c.
Messene in Greece, 3 s. r. 3 b. c.
Metapontum in Italy, g. rrr. 2 s. c. 3 s. c. 3 b. rr.
Methymna in Lesbos, 3 s. rrr. 3 b. c.
Metropolis in Phrygia, or in Thessaly, 3 s. rrr. 3 b. rr.
Miletopolis in Mysia, b. rrr.

Miletus in Ionia, 3 s. c. 3 b. c.
Minya in Thessaly, rrr. *Pellerin.*
Molino, rrr.
Mopsos in Cilicia, 3 b. c.
Morgantum in Sicily, 3 s. rrr. 2 and 3 b. rrr.
Moslene in Lydia, b. rrr.
Mothone in Messenia, 2 b. rrr.
Motye in Sicily, 3 s. rr.
Mumertum in Italy, 2 s. rrr. 3 s. rrr. 1 b. rrr. &c.
Munda in Spain, 2 b. rrr.
Myconus an isle, 3 b. c.
Mylæ isles of Crete, b. rrr.
Mylasa in Caria, 3 b. rrr.
Myndus in Caria, 2 b. rrr. 3 b. r.
Mynea in Thessaly, 3 s. rrr. b. rrr.
Myrina in Eolia, 2 s. c. 3 b. rrr.
Myrlea in Bithynia, b. rrr.
Mytilene in Lesbos, 3 s. r. 3 b. rr. 3 b. c.

N.

Nacolea in Phrygia, b. rrr.
Nacrusa in Lydia, b. rrr.
Nagidus in Cilicia, 3 s. rrr.
Naupactus in Etolia, 3 s. rrr.
Naxus in Sicily, 3 s. c. 3 b. r.
Naxus an isle, 3 s. r.
Nea an isle, rrr. *Pellerin.*
Neapolis in Italy, 2 s. rrr. 3 s. cc. 3 b. cc.
Caria, 3 b. rrr. (a bunch of grapes.)
Macedon, 3 s. c. (a masque.)
Nemausus in Gaul, 2 s. rrr. 3 b. rrr.
Nicæ in Bithynia, 3 b. rrr.

Nice in Thrace, 3 B. RRR.
Nicomedia in Bithynia, 3 B. R.
Nicopolis in Epirus, 2 S. RRR. B. RRR. *Pellerin.*
Numo in Gaul, 2 S. RRR.
Nisæa near Megara, 3 B. RR.
Nisyros an isle, 3 B. R.
Nola in Italy, 3 S. RRR.
Norba, in Spain, 3 B. RRR.
Nuceria in Italy, 3 S. RRR. 3 B. R.
Nucrinum in Italy, B. RRR.
Nysa in Caria, 3 B. RRR.
Preonia, B. RRR.

O.

Oaxes in Crete, RRR.
Obulco in Spain, 2 B. C. 3 B. R.
Obules in Spain, 1 B. RRR. 2 B. RR. 3 B. RRR.
Ocu in Gaul, B. RRR.
Odessus in Thrace, RRR.
Oeniadæ in Acarnania, 3 B. C.
Oetrei in Thessaly, S. RRR. B. RRR.
Olbia in Pamphylia, RRR.
Olbiopolis in Sarmatia, 3 B. RRR.
Oluntium in Spain, 3 S. RRR. 3 B. RRR.
Olus in Crete, 2 S. RRR.
Olynthus in Thrace, RRR.
Olympus in Lycia, 3 S. RR.
Onuba in Spain, 3 B. RRR.
Ophrysium in Troas, RRR.
Opus in Locris, 2 and 3 S. C. 3 B. RR.
Orchomenus in Bœotia, 3 B. RR.
Oricus in Epirus, RRR.

Orippo in Spain, 2 B. RRR. 3 B. RRR.
Oroagri, 3 B. RRR.
Oroundu in Pamphylia, B. RRR.
Orra in Italy, 2 B. R. 3 B. RR.
Orsantum in Italy, 3 B. RRR.
Orthagoria in Macedonia, 2 S. RRR.
Orthosias in Caria, B. RRR.
Ortona in Italy, 2 B. RRR.
Osca in Spain, 3 S. RRR.
Osicerda in Spain, B. RRR.
Osseta in Spain, 2 B. C.
Ostur in Spain, 2 B. RRR. 3 B. RRR.
Oxyrinthus in Egypt, RRR.

P.

Pæonia, 3 B. RRR.
Pæstum or Posidonia, 2 S. R. 2 and 3 B. C.
Pagasæ in Macedon, RRR.
Pagæ in Attica, 3 B. RRR.
Palermon in Sicily, with Phœnician characters, S. RR.
Pales in Cephalonia, 3 S. RRR. 3 B. RR.
Palmyra (head of Serapis), 3 B. RRRR.
Paltos in Syria, RR.
Pandorium in Italy, 3 S. RRR. *Goltz.*
Pandosia in Italy, 2 S. RRR. 3 S. RRR.
Panormus in Sicily, 3 G. RRR. 3 S. RRR. 3 B. C.
Panopolis in Egypt, B. RRR.
Pantala in Thrace, 3 B. RR.
Panticapæum on the Bosphorus, 3 G. RRR. 3 S. RRR. 3 B. C.
Paphos in Cyprus, 3 S. RR. 3 B. RR.
Parium in Mysia, 2 S. RRR. 3 S. C.

Paros an isle, 2 and 3 s. RRR. 3 B. R.
Patara in Lycia, 3 s. RR.
Patræ in Achaia, 2 s. RR. 3 s. R. 2 and 3 B. R.
Peiræ in Achaia, 3 s. C.
Pelinna in Thessaly, 2 s. RRR. 3 s. RRR.
Pella in Macedon, 3 s. RRR. 3 B. C.
Pelecania in Bœotia, B. RRR.
Peloponnesus, 2 s. RR. 3 s. RR. B. RRR.
Pelusium in Egypt, RRR. *Frœlich.*
Peparethus an isle, 3 B. C.
Perga in Pamphylia, 3 B. RR.
Pergamus in Mysia, G. RRR. 2 and 3 s. C. 3 B. C.
Perinthus in Thrace, 3 B. C.
Perrhebea in Thessaly, s. RRR.
Pessinas in Galatia, RRR.
Petelia in Italy, 2 B. R. 3 B. C.
Petra in Africa, B. RRR.
Phacium in Thessaly, 3 B. RR.
Phænice, 2 B. R.
Phaistus in Crete, 2 and 3 s. C. 3 B. C.
Phalanna in Thessaly, 2 s. RRR. 3 B. R.
Phalasarna in Crete, 2 s. RR. 3 s. C.
Phanagoria, Cimmerian Bosphorus, RR.
Phanagoria on the Bosphorus, B. RRR.
Pharcadon in Thessaly, 3 s. RRR.
Pharnacia in Pontus, B. RRR.
Pharsalia in Thessaly, 3 s. C.
Pharus an isle, RRR.
Phaselis in Lycia, 3 s. C. B. RRR.
Phea in Elis, B. RRR.
Pheneos in Arcadia, 2 s. RRR. 3 B. RRR.
Pheræ in Thessaly, 3 B. RRR.
Philadelphia in Lydia, 3 B. C.

Philadelphia in Syria, B. RRR.
Philippi in Macedon, 2 S. RRR. 3 B. RR.
Philippopolis, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Philocalea in Pontus, 3 B. RRR.
Philomelium in Phrygia, 3 B. RR.
Phina in Pontus, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Phocis, 3 S. C. 3 B. RR.
Phocæa, 2 B. RRR. 3 B. C.
Picenum in Italy, 3 S. RRR. *Goltz.*
Pinamyti of Egypt, RRR. *Froel.*
Pimolisa in Pontus Galaticus, 3 B. RRR.
Pisaurum in Italy, RRR.
Pitane in Mysia, 3 B. RRR.
Plarassa in Caria, 3 S. RRR.
Plotinopolis in Thrace, 3 B. RRR.
Poemaneni in Mysia, B. RRR.
Polyrrhenum in Crete, 2 S. RR. 3 S. R.
Pompeiopolis in Cilicia, 2 B. RRR.
Populonium in Italy, 3 S. R. 2 B. R.
Posidonia in Italy, G. RRR. 2 S. R. 3 S. C. 3 B. C.
Præsus in Crete, 2 S. RR. 3 S. and 3 B. RR.
Prasia in Laconia, 3 B. RRR.
Priansus in Crete, 3 S. and 3 B. RRR.
Priapos on the Hellespont, 3 S. RRR. *Coll. Acad. Vindob.*
Priene in Ionia, 3 B. RR.
Proana in Thessaly, 3 S. RRR.
Proconnesus an isle, 3 S. RR.
Pronos in Cephalonia, B. RRR.
Prusa in Bithynia, 2 B. RR.
Psamathus in Laconia, RRR. *Arigoni.*
Pthiotis in Thessaly, 3 S. and 3 B. RRR.
Ptolemais in Cyrene, 3 B. RR.
in Galilea, 2 B. RR.

Pydna in Macedon, 3 B. RR.
Pylos in Elis, 3 s. and 3 B. RRR.
Puteoli in Italy, 3 B. RRR.
Pylos in Messenia, 3 B. RRR.
Pyrus in Caria, B. RRR.
Pythium in Thessaly, 3 B. RRR.
Pythopolis in Bithynia, B. RRR.

R.

Ratumacos in Gaul, 3 B. RRR.
Raucos in Crete, 2 s. RR. 3 s. RR. 3 B. RRR.
Ravenna in Italy, B. RRR.
Remi in Gaul, 3 B. RRR.
Rhegium in Italy, 2 and 3 s. c. 2 and 3 B. cc.
Rhesena in Mesopotamia, 1 B. RR.
Rhithymna in Crete, 3 s. and 3 B. RR.
Rhodes, 1 s. RR. 2 and 3 s. cc. 2 and 3 B. cc.
Rhodo in Spain, 3 s. RR.
Rhodunusia in Gaul, 3 s. RRR.
Rhosos in Syria, RRR. *Maffei.*
Ricina in Italy, 2 s. RRR.
Rome, ΡΟΜΑΙΩΝ, *Roma,* or *Romano,* struck in Sicily and Græcia Magna, 3 s. and 3 B. c.
Rotomagus in Gaul, B. RRR.
Rubi in Italy, 3 B. RRR.
Roveca in Gaul, 3 s. RRR. B. RRR.
Rovu in Gaul, 3 s. RRR.
Rypœ in Achaia, 3 B. RRR.

S.

Sacili in Spain, 2 B. RRR. 3 B. RRR.

Saetabis in Spain, 2 B. RR. 3 B. RRR.
Saettem in Lydia, RRR.
Sagalassus in Pisidia, RRR.
Saguntum in Spain, 1 B. RRR. 2 and 3 B. RRR.
Sais in Egypt, RRR.
Sala in Phrygia, 3 B. R.
Salamis an isle, 3 B. RRR.
Salamis in Cyprus, G. RR. 2 S. RR. 3 S. RRR. B. RRR.
Salapia in Italy, 2 B. R. 3 B. R. 3 S. RRR. CAΛA.
Salentinum in Italy, 3 S. RRR. *Goltz.*
Salpesa in Spain, 2 B. RRR. 3 B. RRR.
Samdalium in Pisidia, B. RRR.
Same in Cephalene, 3 S. RRR. 3 B. R.
Samos an isle, 3 S. C. 3 B. R.
Samosata in Commagene, 3 B. C.
Samothrace, 3 B. RRR.
Sandaleum in Pisidia, RRR.
Santones in Gaul, 3 S. R.
Sardes in Lydia, 2 S. RR. 2 and 3 B. C.
Saxus in Crete, B. RRR.
Scepsis in Mysia, RRR.
Troas, 3 S. RRR. B. RRR.
Sciathus an isle, B. RRR.
Scodræ in Illyricum, 3 B. RRR.
Scotussa in Thessaly, 2 S. RRR. 3 B. RRR.
Scyletium in Calabria, 1 B. RRR. 3 B. RRR.
Scyrus an isle, 3 S. RRR. *Goltz.*
Searo in Spain, 2 B. RRR. 3 B. RRR.
Sebaste in Syria, 3 B. RRR.
Segesta in Sicily, 2 and 3 S. C. 3 B. C.
Segobriga in Spain, 2 B. RR. 3 B. RR.
Segovia in Spain, 2 B. RRR.
Segusia in Gaul, 3 S. RRR.

Seleucia in Syria, 2 s. c. 2 and 3 b. c.
Cilicia, 3 b. c.
Pamphylia, b. rrr.
Selge in Pisidia, 2 s. r. 3 b. rr.
Selinus in Sicily, 2 and 3 s. c. 2 b. rr.
Sequani in Gaul, 3 s. rrr.
Seriphus an isle, 2 and 3 s. c. 2 and 3 b. c. 3 b. rr.
Sestus in Thrace, b. rrr.
Siberene in Italy, rrr.
Sicinus an isle, 3 b. rr.
Side in Pamphylia, 2 and 3 s. c. 3 b. r.
Sidon in Phœnicia, 2 s. rr. 2 and 3 b. c.
Sigeum in Troas, 3 b. rrr.
Silandus in Lydia, 3 b. rrr.
Sinope in Lydia, 3 s. r. 3 b. c.
Paphlagonia, 2 s. rr. 3 s. r. b. r.
Sinuessa in Latium, 3 s. rrr. *Goltz.*
Siphnus an isle, 2 s. rr. 3 s. and 3 b. c.
Sipontum in Italy, b. rrr.
Siris in Italy, 3 b. r.
Smintheia in Troas, or in Eolis, rrr.
Smyrna in Ionia, 2 s. c. 2 b. c. 3 b. cc.
Soli in Cilicia, 3 b. rrr.
Cyprus, 2 s. c. 3 b. rr.
Solontinum in Sicily, 3 b. r.
Solus in Sicily, b. rrr.
Sotioga in Gaul, 3 s. rrr.
Spartolium in Macedon, rrr.
Stabine in Italy, b. rrr.
Stectorium in Phrygia, b. rrr.
Stratonicea in Macedon, 3 b. r.
Stymphalum in Arcadia, 3 s. and 3 b. rr.
Styra in Eubœa, 3 b. rr.

Suberita in Crete, RRR.
Suesano in Italy, 2 S. RR. 2 B. R.
Sumatia, 2 B. RRR.
Sybaris in Italy, 2 and 3 S. C.
Sybritia in Crete, 2 S. RR. 3 B. RRR.
Syme an isle near Rhodes, 3 S. RRR. *Goltz.*
Synnade in Phrygia, 3 B. RRR.
Synonia in Corsica, 3 B. RRR.
Syracuse, 3 G. C. 1 S. R. 2 and 3 S. CC. 2 and 3 B. CC.
Syria, G. RRRR. S. R.
Syros an isle, B. RRR.

T.

Taba in Syria, 3 B. R.
Taballa in Lydia, RRR.
Tabenum in Pisidia, 3 B. R.
Taletes in Laconia, 2 B. RRR.
Tamasus in Cyprus, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Tanagra in Bœotia, RRR.
Tanos in Crete, B. RRR.
Taphia an isle, 3 S. RRR. 3 B. RRR.
Tarentum in Italy, 3 G. RR. 2 and 3 S. CC. 3 B. RRR.
Tarsus in Cilicia, 2 and 3 B. C.
Tauromenium in Sicily, 3 G. RR. 3 S. R. 2 and 3 B. CC.
Teanum in Italy, 3 S. R. 3 B. C.
Tegea in Arcadia, 3 B. C. A coin ascribed to Tegea by Frœlich, in his Notitia, is apparently of Lesbos.
Tegea in Crete, B. RR.
Temenothyra in Lydia, 2 B. RR.
Phrygia, B. RRR.
Temesæ in Magna Græcia, RRR.
Temnis in Eolis, 2 and 3 B. RR.

Tenea near Corinth, RRR.
Tenedos an isle, 2 and 3 S. R. B. RRR.
Tenos an isle, 3 s. and 3 B. C.
Teos in Ionia, 2 and 3 s. C. 3 B. C.
Terina in Italy, 2 and 3 s. C. 3 B. RR.
Termessus in Pisidia, 2 B. RRR.
Terpillus in Macedon, 3 B. R.
Thasus an isle, 2 and 3 s. C. 3 B. C.
Thebes, 3 G. RR. 2 and 3 s. C. 3 B. R.
Themisonium in Phrygia, B. RRR.
Theodosia in the Taurica Chersonesus, 3 B. RRR.
Thera an isle, B. RRR.
Thermæ in Sicily, 3 s. R. 3 B. C.
Thespiæ in Bœotia, 3 s. RRR. 3 B. RRR.
Thessaly, 2 and 3 s. C. 3 B. C.
Thessalonica, 3 B. CC.
Thibrus in Thessaly, B. RRR.
Thurium in Italy, G. RRR. 2 and 3 s. CC. 3 B. R.
Thyessus in Lydia, B. RRR.
Thurium in Acarnania, 3 s. R.
Thuria in Messania, 3 B. RRR.
Thyatira in Lydia, 2 and 3 B. C.
Tiati or Teate in Italy, 2 and 3 B. R.
Tiberiopolis in Phrygia, 2 B. RR.
Tirida in Thrace, 3 s. RRR.
Tium in Bithynia, B. RRR.
Toledo in Spain, 2 B. RR.
Tomi in Mysia, 3 B. C.
Torone in Macedon, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*
Trajanopolis in Thrace, 1 B. RRR.
Tralles in Lydia, 2 s. and 3 B. R.
Trapezus in Cappadocia, 3 B. RR.
Tremithiopolis in Cyprus, 3 B. RRR. *Goltz.*

Triadizza in Mæsia, 3 B. R.
Trichonium in Ætolia, RRR. *Goltz.*
Tricca in Thessaly, 3 S. RR.
Tricola in Sicily, 3 S. RRR.
Trimenotyra in Mysia, RRR.
Tripolis in Phœnicia, 2 S. RR. 2 and 3 B. C. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.
Caria, 2 and 3 B. C. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.
Troas, 3 B. R.
Troezene in Argolis, 3 B. RRR.
Turones in Gaul, 3 B. RRR.
Tuder in Italy, 3 S. RRR. 3 B. C.
Tyanum in Bithynia, 3 B. RR.
Tylis in Thrace, 2 S. RRR.
Tyndaris, 3 S. and 3 B. R.
Tyre in Phœnicia, 2 S. C. 3 B. C.
Tyrana in Thrace, RRR.

V.

Valentia in Spain, 2 B. RRR.
Italy, 2 S. R. 3 S. RRR. 1 B. R. 2 B. C. 3 B. C.
Velia in Italy, G. RRR. 2 and 3 S. CC. 2 and 3 B. C.
Venafrum in Italy, 2 B. RRR.
Ventippo in Spain, 1 B. RRR. 2 B. RRR.
Verulamium in Britain, 3 S. and 3 B. RRR.
Uia in Spain, 1 B. RRR.
Vicus Julius in Gaul, 3 S. RRR.
Viritium in Gaul, B. RRR.
Ulia in Spain, 2 B. R.
Volcæ in Gaul, 3 S. and 3 B. RRR.
Volaterra in Italy, 2 B. C.
Uria in Apulia, 3 S. RRR.
Calabria, 3 S. C. 3 B. RR.

Urina in Italy, 2 s. RR.
Urso in Spain, 2 B. RRR.
Ursona in Spain, 1 B. RRR.
Uthina in Italy, 3 B. RRR.
Uxentum in Italy, B. RRR.

X.

Xanthus in Lycia, B. RRR.

Z.

Zacynthus an isle, 2 s. RRR. 3 s. and 3 B. C.
Zancle, (or Messana) 2 s. RRR. *Havercamp and Arigoni.*
Zephalis or Cœphalis in Sicily, 3 B. RRR.
Zephyri in Locria, 3 s. RRR. *Goltz.*
Zephyrium in Cilicia, 3 s. RRR. B. RRR.
Zeugma in Syria, RR. *Goltz.*

No. VII.

An Account of the Rarity of Greek Coins of Kings.

The kingdoms are arranged according to the priority of æra of their coins. The abbreviations are the same as in the preceding estimate; but the coins commonly marked, as *tetr.* tetradrachms; *didr.* didrachms; *dr.* drachmas; *hemidr.* hemidrachms.

MACEDON.

The kingdom of Macedon was founded by Caranus, about 794 years before the Christian epoch; but of him there are no coins; nor of his successors Cœnus, Thurimas, Perdiccas, Argeus, Philip I., Aeropus, Alcetas, Amyntas I. Some brass coins with AMIMT □ ϒ. M. have been ascribed to the last; but Frœlich thinks they belong to Amyntas king of Galatia. The square form of the omicron is certainly so far from being a proof of their antiquity, that it is found on coins of the Arsacidæ about the Christian æra. And it is impossible that these coins can belong to Amyntas I., not having the indented square, or any other mark of such antiquity.

Alexander I. began his reign before Christ, 501. s. tetr. very large, RRRR. dr. RRRR.

Perdiccas II. 458, s. hemidr. RRRR. in Dr. Hunter's cab. ΠΕΡΔΙΚ.

Archelaus I. 430, (his portrait; rev. a horse pacing.) s. tetr. common size, RRR. dr. RR. 2 B. RRR.

Orestes, 406, none.

Archelaus II. 403, a silver tetr. with Jupiter, on reverse, ΑΡΧΕΛΑΙΥ, imputed to Archelaus I. seems to belong to him: it is RRRR.

Pausanias, 398, s. tetr. RRRR. if not unique, Dr. H. cab.

Amyntas II. or III. [III. if Amyntas son of Philip be numbered,] 389, s. tetr. RR. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ — 2 B. ΑΜΥΝΤΑ or ΠΥΔΝΑΙΟΝ, RR. — 3 B. (wants the portrait*) RRR.

Alexander II. 370, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, (a horse) s. tetr. RRR. 3 B. RR.

Ptolemæus Alorites, 369, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΑΛΟΡΙΤ. s. didr. RRR.

Perdiccas II. 366, ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΟΥ, (a horse) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΟΥ, (a club) 2 B. RRR. (a lion.)

Philip II. or as some, III. commonly called Philip of Macedon, 360, G. didr. C. — G. hemidr. RR. — S. tetr. and dr. C. — 2 and 3 B. C. ΒΑ. Φ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, &c.

Olympias, as supposed, her portrait without inscription, rev. a man on horseback, also no inscription, 1 B. RRR. — with ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ. RRRR.

Alexander the Great, 334, G. tetr. RR. — G. didr. C. — G. hemidr. RR. — S. tetr. C. — S. dr. C. — S. hemidr. with his portrait, RRRR. — S. didr. RRR. — 2 and 3 B. C.

Philip Aridæus, brother of Alexander, 322, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ

* When the portrait of any prince is found, as most common, no notice is taken; but if wanting, it is so marked.

ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, perfectly resembling those of Alexander, according to Frœlich, G. didr. and hemidr. RRR. — S. tetr. and dr. RR. — 3 B. RR. Hayme, with his usual inaccuracy, ascribes a coin, BA. AP. to Aridæus: it belongs to Archelaus II.

Cassander, 315, 2 and 3 B. R.

Antigonus, 296, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, 2 B. RRR.

Antipater, 296, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ, 2 and 3 B. RR.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, 292, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, sometimes ΣΟΤΗΡΟΣ, S. tetr. &c. RR. — 3 B. (no portrait) RRR.

Lysimachus, 286, G. tetrastater or octodrachm, RRR. — G. tetr. RR. — G. didr. R. — S. tetr. C. — S. dr. C. — S. hemidr. RRRR. rev. a lion, Dr. II. no ram's horn, true portrait. — 2 and 3 B. R.

Ptolemy Ceraunus, 281, S. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, ΚΕΡΑΥΝΟΥ, (head of Alexander) RRR. dubious.

Meleagros, 280, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΡΟΥ ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ, G. RRRR. — 3 B. RRRR.

Antipater, 280, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ. G. RRRR.

Sosthenes, 280, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΣΟΣΘΕΝΟΥ, (bust of Alexander) S. RRRR.

Antigonus Gonatas, 278, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ ΓΟΝΑΤΟΥ, S. tetr. RR. 3 B. RR.

Demetrius II. 242, S. tetr. R. 3 B. C.

Antigonus III. Doson, 232, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, (head of Pan) G. didr. RRR. — S. tetr. RRR. 3 B. R.

Philip III. or IV. 219, (a face much like M. Antony, and quite unlike Philip II. or III.) S. tetr. RRR. — S. didr. RRR. — 2 and 3 B. RR.

Perseus, 177, S. tetr. RRR. 2 B. R. — with portrait, RRR. 3 B. R.

SICILY.

Gelo, the first king of Syracuse, B. C. 491, ΓΕΛΩΝ. G. RRR. — S. didr. and dr. R. — 3 B. C. *

Thero, king of Agrigentum, 480, ΘΕΡΟ, (no portrait) 3 B. RRR.

Hiero I. (478 to 467) G. dr. C. (no bust) — 1 and 2 B. CC.

Dionysius I. 404, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ, G. RRR. (no bust) — S. R. (no bust) — 3 B. with his bust, or without, RRR. — Tin, size of tetr. RRR.

Dionysius II. 368, S. R. B. RRR.

Philistis, her æra is not certain. However, it is probable she was widow of Gelo son of Hiero II. S. tetr. R. dr. RRRR.

Icetas of Syracuse, 340, ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΤΑ, G. didr. RR. — S. RR. (they have no portrait.)

Agathocles, 314, G. didr. RR. (no bust) — S. tetr. RR. (no bust) — didr. (with bust) RRR. — 2 and 3 B. (no portrait) CC.

Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum, about 300, 2 and 3 B. R.

Hiero II. (275 to 215) S. didr. RR. — 2 and 3 B. CC.

Hieronymus, 214, (almost always a thunderbolt on reverse) G. didr. RRR. — S. didr. RRR. — 2 and 3 B. R.

* More probably of Gelo son of Hiero II.

CYPRUS.

Evagoras, about 400, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΕΥΑΓΟΡΟΥ. ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ, S. RRRR.

In 332 the kingdom surrendered to Alexander the Great.

CARIA.

Hecatomnus, 391, s. didr. RRR. (no bust.) — s. dr. RRR. (no bust.)

Mausolus, 381, s. didr. RRR. (no bust; full face of Apollo.)

Artemisia, none.

Idrieus, 355, ΙΔΡΙΕΟΣ, s. didr. RRR. 2 B. RRR.

Ada, none.

Pexodarus, about 340, ΠΕΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ, s. didr. RRR. (no bust) s. dr. RRR. (no bust.)

Thontopatos, 337, s. didr. RRR.

PÆONIA.

Audoleon, 330, s. tetr. RRR. — s. dr. RRRR. — 3 B. RRRR. only RR. in Germany: See *Neuman.*

HERACLIA PONTICA.

Timotheus Dionysus, about 356, (see *Phot. Bibl.* p. 703) ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ, s. hemidr. RRRR.

Amastris, about 340, ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΟ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣ. RRRR. *Spanheim.*

EPIRUS.

Arisbas, 2 B. RRRR. (Imp. cab. Paris.)

Alexander son of Neoptolemus, 336, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ, G. didr. and hemidr. s. tetr. and dr. RRR. — 3 B. ΑΛΕΞΑ. ΤΟΥ ΝΕ. RRRR. (no portrait; but a thunderbolt within a laurel wreath, rev. an eagle.) The G. didr. is of miraculous workmanship, with the head of Jupiter Dodonæus. The G. hemidr. has a full face of Apollo.

Pyrrhus, 278, G. dr. RRR. (no portrait.) — s. tetr. RRRR. — s. didr. RR. (no portrait.) — 3 B. R. Goltzius gives a s. coin of Pyrrhus in his Silicia, ΘΕΣΠΡΟΤΙΩΝ, which has his bust.

Pthias, Mother of Pyrrhus, 2 B. C.

EGYPT.

The successors of Alexander having divided his conquests among them; Ptolemy had Egypt; Seleucus, Syria; Antigonus, Asia Minor.

The eagle is almost always the reverse of Egyptian kings. The date is that of the reign marked L. The silver tetradrachms have commonly the date: the brass seldom, whence the latter are not easily ascertained; and are consequently of very little value.

Ptolemy I. Soter, 323, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, G. tetr. RRR. didr. RR. with a chariot drawn by elephants, RRRR. G. hemidr. RR. — S. tetr. sometimes ΣΩΤΗΡΩΣ, C. S. didr. R. — 1, 2, and 3 B. C. The vast Egyptian brass pieces begin with Ptolemy I. and appear of most of the Ptolemies.

Berenice his queen, rev. of Ptolemy I. 2 and 3 B. RR. — alone, G. tetr. RRR. — G. hemidr. RR. — 1 and 2 B. RR. 3 B. RRR.

Ptolemy II. Philadelphus, 282, G. tetr. ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ, with the heads of his father and mother (Ptolemy I. and Berenice) on one side, and those of himself and Arsinoë on the other, RR. — G. didr. with the same, RRR. — S. tetr. and 3 B. R. with ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, RRR — 2 B. with his father, and his first wife, the daughter of Lysimachus, RRR.

Arsinoë, G. tetr. R. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑ.

Magas, who usurped Cyrene from Ptolemy Philadelphus his brother, 3 B. RRRR. *Neuman.* Rev. of Ptolemy before his usurpation, 3 B. RR.

Ptolemy III. Evergetes, 245, s. RRRR. — 3 B. with ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, RRR.

Berenice his queen, 3 B. RRR.

Ptolemy IV. Philopator, 226, G. tetr. RRR. — 2 B. ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, RRR. S. didr. RR.

Arsinoë his queen, G. tetr. RRR. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ.

Ptolemy V. Epiphanes, 204, s. tetr. RR. mostly marked ΠΑ. or ΣΑ. explained Paphos or Salamis, both cities in Cyprus, which island was part of the Egyptian monarchy.

Cleopatra I. his queen, 3 B. RRR.

Ptolemy VI. Philometor, 180, ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ, s. tetr. RRRR. Vaillant tells us he gave 20 gold crowns for his, about 10*l.*; a price then esteemed very high. 1, 2, and 3 B. supposed his, have only the head of Jupiter.

Ptolemy VII. Physcon, 169, s. tetr. RRR.

Cleopatra II. his queen, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ, rev. an eagle and cornucopia, 3 B. RRR.

Ptolemy VIII. Lathyrus, 119, s. tetr. R. dubious, 3 B. R. dubious.

Ptolemy IX. Alexander, 109, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ, s. tetr. RRRR. dubious.

Selene his wife, or Cleopatra III. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΣΗΛΗΝΗΣ. 3 B. RRRR.

Cleopatra IV. widow of Ptolemy IX. and queen of Egypt, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ, clothed in elephant's skin with the proboscis over her brow, 3 B. RR.—2 B. with a child at her bosom, as Venus and Cupid, RRR.

Berenice queen of Egypt against Ptolemy IX. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ, rev. a cornucopia and a star on each side of it, with the letter E. 3 B. RRRR.

Ptolemy X. (Alexander II.) 77, s. tetr. RRRR. ΑΛΕΞ-

ΑΝΔΡΟΥ. He is drest in lion's skin, rev. an eagle, dubious. — 3 B. RRR.

Ptolemy XI. Auletes, 72, G. tetr. and didr. RRRR. he appears as Neptune with a trident.— 3 B. RRR. dubious.

Berenice III. daughter of Auletes, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΙΝΙΚΗΣ, rev. a cornucopia, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, 2 B. RRR. — 3 B. RR.

Ptolemy XII. Dionysus, s. tetr. RRR. as Bacchus, with ivy crown, and thyrsus, G. tetr. a radiated crown and javelin, RRRR. — 3 B. RR.

Ptolemy XIII. s. tetr. RRRR. marked ΜΕ. for Memphis. — Dr. Combe ascribes the G. tetr. rev. a cornucopia, and ΝΙ in the field, to him.

Cleopatra V. 42, s. tetr. rev. of Antony, RR. — Roman denarii with Antony, R. — 1 and 2 B. gr. rev. and eagle, RRR. — 3 B. gr. rev. of Antony, RRR. — 1 B. lat. with Antony, RRR. — 3 B. latin with Antony, RR.

SYRIA.

Seleucus I. Nicanor, 310, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, G. RRRR. — S. tetr. C. S. dr. R. — 2 and 3 B. C. His coins sometimes have a full face with two horns.

Antiochus I. Soter, 281, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, G. didr. RRR. — S. tetr. R. S. dr. RRR. — 2 and 3 B. C. serrated, or with rev. an elephant, RR.

Stratonice his queen, (her head veiled, with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ) 2 B. RRR.

Antiochus II. Theos, 259, G. tetr. RRRR. — S. tetr. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, rev. a tripod, C. — 3 B. R.

Seleucus II. Callinicus, 244, G. RRRR. — S. tetr. R. 2 and 3 B. rev. Apollo, a horse, or pegasus, R.

Seleucus III. Ceraunus, 226, G. didr. RRR. — S. tetr. S. didr. RRR. — 2 and 3 B. RRR. (with Castor and Pollux, falsely called Seleucus and his brother Antiochus III.)

Antiochus III. the Great, 222, G. tetr. RRRR. — S. tetr. RRR. S. dr. RRR. — 2 and 3 B. R. with ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ, RRR.

Achæus, 3 B. RRRR.

Seleucus IV. Philopator, 187, S. tetr. RRRR. — 2 and 3 B. C. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Some have ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, RRR.

Antiochus IV. Epiphanes, 174, S. tetr. RR. with PO. S. dr. RRR. hemidr. RRRR. — 2 and 3 B. C. rev. commonly an eagle, being king of Egypt, with names of cities, as Antioch, Tyre, Sidon, Ptolemais.

Antiochus V. Eupator, 164, always ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, S. tetr. and dr. RRR. — 3 B. RRRR.

Demetrius I. Soter, 162, sometimes ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΣΟΤΗΡΟΣ, often ΤΥΡΕΩΝ, S. tetr. and dr. C. — 2 and 3 B. C.

Alexander I. Bala, 150, S. tetr. and dr. RR. — S. hemidr. RRR. — 2 and 3 B. C. He has commonly epochs on rev. none of which occur on Alexander the Great's coins: names of cities also appear on some. Sometimes he bears ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΣ. — 3 B. rev. of Jonathan of Judæa, RRR. this has no portrait.

Cleopatra his queen, rev. an elephant, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, 3 B. RRR.

Demetrius II. Nicator, 145, ΒΑ. ΔΗ, ΤΥΡΙΩΝ, ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, or ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, or both, and epochs. S. tetr. and dr. C. — 2 and 3 B. C.

Antiochus VI.* Theos, 144, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ,

* Vaillant gives his coins to Antiochus XII. and those of Antiochus XII. to him. But see Frœlich Annales Syriæ.

s. tetr. RRR. s. dr. C. s. hemidr. R. — 3 B. C. in B. he has an ivy crown.

Tryphon, 144, s. tetr. and dr. RRR. — 3 B. C.

Antiochus VII. Sidetes, 140, commonly ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, s. tetr. R. s. dr. RR. — 3 B. C.

Cleopatra his queen, first married to Demetrius II. 3 B. RRR. rev. a bull with scattered letters; often POE or POΔ beneath.

Alexander II. Zebenna, 127, s. tetr. RR. dr. RR. hemidr. RRR. — 3 B. R. often radiated, and cornucopias on rev. with epochs.

Seleucus V. 121, no coins.

Antiochus VIII. Gryphus, 120, G. RRRR. commonly ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ. — s. tetr. with Cleopatra his mother, RRR. — other s. C. except hemidr. RR. — 3 B. C. with Cleopatra, RRR.

Tryphena his wife, s. rev. ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ, an elk, RRRR. — 3 B. rev. an elephant's head, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, RRRR.

Antiochus IX. Cyzicenicus, 112, in coins, ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, s. tetr. R. dr. RRR.—2 and 3 B. C.

Selene his queen, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΣΗΛΗΝΗΣ, rev. an eagle. The coin was struck when she was married first to Ptolemy Lathyrus, her brother, RRRR.

Seleucus VI. 94, always ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, s. tetr. RR. s. hemidr. RRR. — 3 B. R.

Antiochus X. Eusebes, 93, ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥ, or ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, or both, s. dr. RRR. — 3 B. RR.

Antiochus XI. 92, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, s. tetr. RRR. — 3 B. RRR.

Philip, 91, s. tetr. RR. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, also; — 2 B. with Demetrius III. his brother, RRRR. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΕΤ. ΚΕ. — 3 B. RRR. radiated: rev. a thunderbolt with ΔΙ.

Demetrius III. Euchares, 90, ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΥ, ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, or ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ, 3 B. RRR. S. tetr. RRR.

Antiochus XII. (called by Josephus falsely Dionysus,) 85, ΘΕΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ, ΝΙΚΕΦΟΡΟΥ, S. RRRR. — 3 B. C. Vaillant gives hiscoins to Antiochus VI.

Tigranes king of Armenia, 81, S. tetr. RRR. S. dr. RRRR.— 2 B. RRR.—3 B. RRR.

Tigranes the son, rev. his sister, 3 B. unique in Dr. Hunter's cab.

Antiochus XIII. Asiaticus, 61, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ, ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΥ, ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ, 3 B. R.

ASIA MINOR.

Antigonus, 309, 2 B. RRR.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, 298, S. tetr. RR. — 3. B. RR. (this has no portrait.)

SPARTA.

Areus, 309, S. tetr. RRRR. time of Antigonus son of Demetrius. *Pausan.* III. 6.

There is likewise a coin of Patreus, king of Sparta, and founder of Aroe-Patrensis, struck by Patræ, S. RRR.

PERGAMUS.

Philetærus the first king, 280, s. tetr. R.—s. didr. RRRR.—3 B. RR.

Eumenes III. 155, s. RRRR.

Attalus III. 130, s. RRRR.

CASSANDRIA.

Only an unique coin is known of this kingdom, which is in Dr. Hunter's cabinet, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΡΟΥ, a horseman, reverse a lion. This king Apollodorus arose in the time of Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedon, 278 years before Christ.

PARTHIA, OR THE ARSACIDÆ.

Very few of the Parthian coins can be ascertained, as the name of Arsaces ran through most of the monarchs; and none have dates till a very late period. The empire was founded by Arsaces I. 253, who rescued Parthia from Antiochus II. of Syria: it had been conquered by Alexander the Great, and held by his successors. *Zozim.* lib. 1. *Justin,* lib. 41. Vaillant's arrangement shall be followed, though mostly dubious.

Arsaces I. 253, s. tetr. RRRR. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ, very dubious.

II. Tiridates, 233, addition of ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ to title, s. tetr. RRR. dubious.

III. Artabanes, 196, same title with the last, s. tetr. RRR. dubious.

IV. Phriadatius, none.

V. Phrahates, none.

VI. Mithradates, title as above, s. dr. RRR. dubious.

VII. Phrahates II. title has ΞΕΝΙΟΥ, or ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ, instead of ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ, s. dr. RR. dubious.

VIII. Artabanes II. none.

IX. Mithradates II. same titles, s. dr. RR. dubious.

X. Mnaskires, same titles, s. dr. RRR. dubious.

XI. Sinatroces, title, among others, of ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, s. dr. RRR. dubious.

XII. Phrahates III. ΘΕΟΥ among others, s. dr. RRR. dubious.

XIII. Mithradates III. ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ among others, s. dr. RRR. dubious.

XIV. Orodes, who slew Crassus, ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, s. dr. RRR. dubious.

XV. PHRAHATES IV. The æra first appears answering to 22 B. C. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, s. dr. RRR.

XVI. Phrahataces, none.

XVII. Orodes II. none.

XVIII. Vonones I. s. dr. RRR.

XIX. Artabanes III. s. dr. RRR.

XX. Gotarces, s. dr. RRR.

XXI. Bardanus, ΠΑΝΑΡΙΣΟΥ, s. dr. RRR.

XXII. Vonones II. ΜΗΤΡΑΗΤΟΥ, s. dr. RRR.

Arsaces XXIII. Vologeses I. After Christ 52. ΒΟΛΑΣΑΚΟΥ, without ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, for the first time, s. tetr. RRRR. date TH, 308 of the Arsacian æra.

XXIV. Pacorus, A. C. 99, s. dr. and 3 B. RRR. date ENT. 355.

XXV. Chosroes, A. C. 118, conquered by Trajan, 3 B. RRRR. ΔΟΤ, 374.

XXVI. Moneses, A. C. 160*, ΜΟΝΝΗΣΟΥ, billon, RRRR. ΥΚΒ. 422.

XXVII. Vologeses II. A. C. 167, s. dr. RRR.—2 B. RRRR. ΓΚΥ, 423.

XXVIII. Vologeses III. A. C. 195. ΒΟΛΑΣΑΚΟΥ, and still with ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ, s. tetr. RRR. ΑΝΥ, 451.

XXIX. Artabanes IV. 215, 3 B. RRR. ΑΟΥ, 471, or ΠΥ, 480.

Artaxerxes king of Persia, who conquered Artabanes IV. 235, s. tetr. RRRR. ΑqΥ. 491.

Sapor, 264, who conquered Valerian and made him captive, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΗΦ, 508, Base s. tetr. RRRR.

The SASSANIDÆ, or kings of Persia, follow; but the characters not being yet known, they cannot be arranged. There are twenty-two in silver, and seven in second brass, in Dr. Hunter's cabinet.

* Vaillant places Vologeses II. before Moneses: Frœlich is followed.

CAPPADOCIA.

Ariorathes V. B. C. 223, ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥ, G. RRR. — S. dr. R.

Ariorathes VI. died 130, B. C. fighting for the Romans against Aristonicus: *Justin.* lib. 37. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ, s. dr. RRRR. Frœlich ascribes this to the former, and his to this.

Ariorathes VIII. 96, ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ, s. dr. RRRR.

Ariorathes IX. 93, ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. He lived in the time of Cicero, who praises his affection for his brother. *Epist. ad Fam.* lib. xv. s. dr. R.

Ariobarzanes, 63, s. dr. R.

Archelaus, 33, ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, rev. a club, s. dr. RRR.

PAPHLAGONIA.

Pylæmon was the common name of the kings of Paphlagonia; and it cannot be determined to which of them this belongs.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΠΥΛΑΙΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, 2 B. RRR. It has no portrait.

THRACE.

The kingdoms of Thrace, Pontus, and the Bosphorus

Cimmerius, lying all around the Euxine Sea, and being separated only by no very wide parts of it, were frequently subject to the same prince. Hence their succession is sometimes so blended, as not to be separable: the two latter in particular, which shall therefore be given in one view.

The kings of these three countries, with those of Bithynia, were called ACHEMENIDÆ, because they all claimed a common origin from Achæmenes the hero, son of Perseus.

M. Cary, who has given us a very valuable work upon the history of the kingdoms of Thrace, Pontus, and the Bosphorus, Paris 1752, 4to, shall be chiefly followed in the chronological part.

Ceraunus king of Thrace, the Ptolemy Ceraunus of Macedon, 2 B. R. with portrait, RRR.

Seuthes IV. about 200 B. C. ΣΕΥΘΟΥ, 2 B. RR.

Cotys III. 57 B. C. ΚΟΤΥΟΣ, an eagle, 3 B. RRRR.

Sadalas, or Adalas, 48 B. C. — ΣΙΛΕΟΣ — ΑΔΑΛΟΥ, 3 B. RRRR.

Cotys IV. made king by Augustus, 29 B. C. 3 B. RRR.

Rhæmetalces I. B. C. 16, rev. of Augustus, 3 B. RRR.

Cotys V. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΟΤΥΣ, rev. a Victory, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΡΑΣΚΟΥΠΟΡΙΔΟΣ, 3 B. RRR.

Rhescuporis, same coin.

Cotys V. and Rhescuporis were kings at once. Cotys reigned over the Sapæans next Greece: Rhescuporis over the more northern parts of Thrace. See the history of them in *Tacit.* lib. II. c. 65. Cary.

Rhæmetalces II. A. C. 19, rev. of Caligula, and of Claudius, 3 B. RRR.

With him the series closes.

PONTUS AND THE BOSPHORUS.

Arranged from Cary.

Pharnaces, B. C. 183, s. tetr. RRR. — 3 B. RRR. (this has no portrait.)

Mithradates V. 154, ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, ΓΟΡ, 173, s. tetr. RRR. Sometimes he bears the title ΦΙΛΟΡΟΜΑΙΟΥ, because he assisted the Romans in the Punic wars. — 3 B. RRR.

Mithradates VI. 124, Eupator, or the Great, who was conquered by Pompey, s. tetr. RRR. — s. didr. RRRR. — 2 and 3 B. RR.

Pærisades III. 115, G. didr. RRRR.

Pharnaces II. 63, G. RRRR. — S. RRRR. — 3 B. RRR.

Asander, 48, G. dr. and S. RRRR.

Polemo I. 13, s. didr. with M. Antony, RRR. — 3 B. RRR.

BOSPHORUS ONLY.

Pythodoris queen, rev. of Augustus, s. RRRR. (no bust.)

Sauromates I. rev. of Tiberius, s. and 3 B. RRR.

The following are mostly in electrum: but a few in 2 or 3 B. They are all RRR.

Cotys, rev. of Nero,

Rhescuporis II. rev. of Domitian.

Sauromates II. Trajan, and Hadrian.

Eupator, Antoninus Pius.

Sauromates III. Commodus.
Rhescuporis III. Caracalla.
Ininthymævus, Alexander Severus.
Rhescuporis IV. Maximin I.
Rhescuporis V. Valerian.
Teiranes, Probus.
Thothorses, Diocletian.
Sauromates V. Constantine I.
Rhescuporis VI. Licinius.
Sauromates VI. last king. No coins.
Constantine Porphyrogenitus tells us that in him the kingdom ended.

BACTRIA.

This kingdom, one of the most distant of Alexander the Great's conquests, was assumed by Theodotus, 255 years before Christ. The history of the Greeks in Bactria, Ariana, and the north of India, is very obscure. Though the Greek kings in India struck coins, none have been found.

An unique coin of Eucratides V. 181 years before Christ, is fully described, but not engraved, by Bayer, *Hist. Regn. Græc. Bactr.* It is a silver didrachm, found near the Caspian Sea; and passed from Count Bruce's collection to that of the Russian Empress. Obverse, a helmed head; reverse, ΒΑΣΙ-ΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, HP or year 108: two horsemen with Bactrian tiaras, palms, and long spears. The same, *Pell. Rois.* Euthydemus, G. *Peller. Add.* Heliacles (see Uncertain.)

BITHYNIA.

This kingdom was founded 383 years before Christ, and lasted 308 years down to 75 B. C. Its kings were Didalus, Botyras, Byas, Zipostes, Nicomedes I., Zelas, Prusias I., Prusias II., Nicomedes II., Nicomedes III.

Certain Coins are of

Prusias II. B. C. 178, G. dr. RRRR. — S. tetr. RRR. S. didr. RRRR. — 2 and 3 B. C.

Nicomedes II. B. C. 150, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΣ, S. tetr. RR.

Nicomedes III. B. C. 120, S. tetr. RR. ⊏Σ 206, or Σ 200.

These following coins are also given to Bithynia.

Mousa, queen, 2 B. RRR.

Orodaltes, daughter of Lycomedes, (read Nicomedes III.) king of Bithynia, 2 B. RRRR. See *Hirtius*, Bell. Alex. c. 66. It is published by Neuman, Vol. II. p. 18.

ILLYRICUM.

Gentius, B. C. 168, 3 B. RRRR.

Monunius, ΔΥΡΡΑΧ. S. dr. RRRR. (no bust.)

Mostides, 2 B. RRR. (dubious if of this country.)

ARMENIA.

Xerxes, a petty prince, B. C. 165, 3 B. RRRR. See *Polyb. Frag.* lib VIII. ad fin.

For Tigranes, See Syria.

Sames, 3 B. RRRR.

Artavasdes, 3 B. RRRR.

Manisarus, 3 B. RRRR.*

ARABIA.

Aretas, supposed about 120 B. C. 3 B. RRR. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΡΕΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΙΝΟΣ. It appears to be struck in Damascus.

Bacchius Judæus, rev. of a Roman denarius, R.

Mannus, rev. of Lucilla, 3 B. RRR. — of M. Aurelius, and of Verus, s. dr. and 3 B. RRR. — rev. of Abgarus, 3 B. unique in Dr. H.'s cab. at least RRRR.

MAURETANIA.†

Juba the elder, B. C. 70, s. dr. c.

* These three, Imp. cab. Paris.

† There is a coin in 3 B. called the black king, from the negro features of the countenance: but there is no legend. It is R.

Juba the son, B. C. 44, s. dr. RR. — with Cleopatra his wife, RRR. — 2 and 3 B. RRR. — s. dr. with lion's skin on bust, RRRR.

Cleopatra, rev. of Juba the son, s. dr. RRR. She was the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra; and from her husband's known character for learning, I take her to be that queen Cleopatra who writes the work Περι Κοσμητικων, fragments of which are extant.

Ptolemy the grandson, A. C. 2, s. dr. RRR. — 2 and 3 B. RR. He was murdered by Caligula, and closed the series.

GALATIA.

The kings of Galatia, or Gallogræcia, are often confounded with the kings of Gaul. It is probable that all the Greek coins belong to the former.

Balanus, B. C. 109, 3 B. RRR. ΒΑΛΑΝΟΥ. See Livy XLIV. 14.

Ballæus, 3 B. RRR. *Neuman.* ΒΑΛΛΑΙΟΥ.

Bitucus, 3 B. RRR. ΒΙΤΟΥΚΟΣ.

Dubnosus, or Dumnosus, S. RRR. ΔΥΒΝΟΣΟΥ.

Psamitus, RRR.

Cæantolus, RRR.

There is a small brass coin marked B. AMIMTOY, which Frœlich rightly takes from Amyntas I. king of Macedon, for it is certainly not his: but whether it belongs to a king of Galatia, as he says, is dubious, though highly probable. This Amyntas lived about the Christian æra.

GAUL.

The æra of these kings is uncertain, but mostly previous to, or of, the time of Cæsar.

Litovicus, RRRR.

Orgetorix, RRRR.

Vergausilaunus, RRRR.

Dubnosus, or Dumnosus, ΔΥΒΝΟ, S. RRR. This appears to be the Dumnorix of Cæsar, lib. v. c. 6. and to have been a common name; for there is a coin of Dubnosus, a Gallic king of Galatia. See above. It is likely this king was of Galatia.

Eppius, G. didr. RRR.

Comius, son of Eppius, G. dr. and hemidr. RRR.

Eugorix, S. RRR.

BRITAIN.

The coins of British kings are not more easily ascertained than the Gallic. None of the coins are surely previous to Julius Cæsar: but Cunobeline, or Cymbeline, whose coins are almost the only ones which can be ascertained, was cotemporary with Augustus and Tiberius. See Milton's Hist. of England.

Cassibelanus, as supposed, B. C. 58, 3 B. RRR. dubious.

Cunobelinus, B. C. 10, G. RRR. — S. RRR. — 3 B. RR.

Boadicea, A. C. 50, S. RRRR. (see Bouteroue) — 3 B. RRR. dubious.

CILICIA.

Philopator, B. C. 40, 3 B. RRR.
Tarcondimotus, B. C. 21, 3 B. RRRR.

JUDÆA.

Herod I. B. C. 37, 2 and 3 B. RR. (no bust.)
Zenodorus, rev. of Augustus, 3 B. RR.
Philip, rev. of Augustus, 3 B. RRR. (no bust.)
Herod II. Antipas, A. C. 3, 3 B. RR.
Herod III. of Chalcis, A. C. 40, 3 B. RRR.
Agrippa, A. C. 50, 3 B. R. with bust, RRR. rev. of Vespasian, Titus, Domitian.

This king died in the third year of Trajan, as Photius shows from Justus of Tiberias: he therefore survived the ruin of Jerusalem 30 years.

GETÆ.

Comoricus, in the time of Tiberius, 2 B. RRRR. *Frœlich Accessio Nova.*

COMMAGENE.

Antiochus, the celebrated king, from the time of Claudius down to that of Titus, with whom he besieged Jerusalem, 1 and 2 B. RRR.

Iotape his queen, 2 B. RRR. rev. of Antiochus, RRR.

EDESSA OR OSRHOENE.

The kings seem to have been all called *Abgari,* as the Parthian *Arsacidæ,* &c. They appear on reverses of Hadrian, M. Aurelius Verus, Commodus, Severus, Gordian III. The coins are all 2 and 3 B. and some of them common enough; and the others of no esteem. Some ascribe Mannus to Edessa. See Arabia.

PALMYRA.

Zenobia, A. C. 260, Egyptian, base S. RRR. This princess ruled Egypt and Syria, as well as Palmyra.

Timolaus, son of Zenobia, 3 B. unique, in Dr. Hunter's cabinet.

Vaballathus, third son of Zenobia. (See Roman emperors *.)

* Coins of Poleman and Ajax, priests and princes of Olba. (Imp. cab. Paris.) 3 B. RRR. Timarchus king of Babylon. Ib. 3 B.

UNCERTAIN KINGS.

Samus, 3 B. RRR. 3 in Dr. Hunter's cabinet.

Adinnigai, S. tetr. RRRR.

Minnisares, S. tetr. RRRR.

Zarias, 3 B. RRRR. Frœlich, *Accessio Nova.*

Heliocles, S. tetr. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ, (fabric seems Syrian) unique in D'Ennery's cab.

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PART II.

RELATING TO ROMAN COINS.

No. I.

Abbreviations occurring on Roman Medals.

A.

A. AULUS: in the exergue it implies the first mint, as ANT. A. coined at Antioch in the first mint.

A. A. A. F. F. Auro, Argento, Aere, Flando, Feriundo.

A. or AN. Annus.

A. A. Apollo Augusti.

A. F. A. N. Auli filius, Auli nepos.

ABN. Abnepos.

ACT. Actiacus, or Actium.

AD FRV. EMV. Ad fruges emundas.

ADIAB. Adiabenicus.

ADOP. Adoptatus.

ADQ. Adquisita.

ADV. Adventus.

AED. Ædes.

AED. P. Ædilitia potestate.

AED. S. Ædes sacræ.

AED. CVR. Ædilis Curulis.

AED. PL. Ædilis Plebis.

AEL. Ælius.

AEM. or AIMIL. Æmilius.

AET. Æternitas.

AFR. Africa, or Africanus.

ALBIN. Albinus.

ALIM. ITAL. Alimenta Italiæ.

ANN. AVG. Annona Augusti.

A. N. F. F. Annum Novum Faustum Felicem.

ANIC. Anicius.

ANN. DCCCLXIIII. NAT. VRB. P. CIR. CON. Anno 864, Natali Urbis Populo Circenses constituti.

ANT. AVG. Antonius Augur.

ANT. Antonius, or Antoninus.

AP. Appius.

A. P. F. Argento Publico Feriundo.

A POP. FRVG. AC. A Populo Fruges Acceptæ.

AQ. or AQL. Aquilius.

AQVA MAR. Aqua Martia.

ARAB. ADQ. Arabia Adquisita.

ARR. Arrius.

AVG. Augur, Augustus, Augusta.

AVG. D. F. Augustus Divi Filius.

AVGG. Two Augusti.

AVGGG. Three Augusti.

AVR. or AVREL. Aurelius.

B.

B. the mark of the second mint in any city.

BON. EVENT. Bonus Eventus.

B. R. P. NAT. Bono Reipublicæ Nato.

BRIT. Britannicus.

BRVT. Brutus.

C.

C. Caius, Colonia.

C. A. Cæsarea Augusta.

C. CAE. or CAES. Cæsar.

CAESS. Cæsares.

CARTH. Carthage.

CEN. Censor.

CENS. P. Censor Perpetuus.

CEST. Cestius, or Cestianus.

CIR. CON. Circum condidit, or Circenses concessit.

CIVIB. ET SIGN. MILIT. A PARTH. RECVP. Civibus et Signis Militaribus a Parthis Recuperatis.

CN. Cneius.

COEL. Cœlius.

CON. OB. Constantinopoli Obsignata, or Constantinopoli Officina secunda, or Conflata obryzo.

COL. Colonia.

CONS. SVO. Conservatori suo.

CONCORD. Concordia.

CL. V. Clypeus Votivus.

COMM. Commodus.

CLOD. Clodius.

CL. or CLAVD. Claudius.
COS. Consul.
COSS. Consules.
CORN. Cornelius.
CVR. X. F. Curavit Denarium Faciendum.

D.

D. Decimus, Divus, Designatus.
DAC. Dacicus.
D. F. Dacia felix.
D. M. Diis Manibus.
DES. or DESIG. Designatus.
DICT. Dictator.
DOMIT. Domitianus.
D. N. Dominus noster.
DID. Didius.
D. P. Dii Penates.
DV. Divus.

E.

EID. MAR. Idus Martiæ.
EX CONS. D. Ex Consensu Decuriorum.
EX S. C. Ex Senatus Consulto.
EQ. ORDIN. Equestris Ordinis.
EX A. PV. Ex Argento, or Auctoritate Publica.
EXER. Exercitus.
ETR. Etruscus.

F.

F. Filius, or Filia, or Felix, or Faciundum, or Fecit.
FEL. Felix.
FELIC. Felicitas.
FL. Flavius.
FLAM. Flamen.
FORT. RED. Fortunæ Reduci.
FOVRI. Fourius, for Furius.
FONT. Fonteius.
FRVGIF. Frugiferæ (Cereri.)
FVL. Fulvius.
FVLG. Fulgerator.

G.

G. Gneius, Genius, Gaudium.
GA. Gaditanus.
G. D. Germanicus Dacicus.
GEN. Genius.
GERM. Germanicus.
GL. E. R. Gloria Exercitus Romani.
GL. P. R. Gloria Populi Romani.
GOTH. Gothicus.
G. P. R. Genio Populi Romani.
G. T. A. Genius Tutelaris Ægypti, or Africæ.

H.

HEL. Helvius.

HEL. Heliopolis.
HER. Herennius, or Herennia.
HO. Honos.
HS. Sestertius.

I.

I. Imperator, Jovi, Julius.
IAN. CLV. Janum clusit, for clausit.
IMP. Imperator.
IMPP. Imperatores.
I. S. M. R. Juno Sospita, Mater, or Magna, Regina.
IT. Italia, Iterum.
ITE. Iterum.
IVL. Julius, or Julia.
IVST. Justus.
I-I. S. Sertertius.
I. O. M. SACR. Jovi Optimo, Maximo, Sacrum.
II. VIR. Duumvir.
III. VIR. R. P. C. Triumvir Reipublicæ Constituendæ.
IIII. VIR. A. P. F. Quatuorvir, or Quatuorviri, Auro, or Argento, or Ære, Publico Feriundo.
IVN. Junior.

L.

L. Lucius.
LAT. Latinus.
LEG. PROPR. Legatus Proprætoris.
LEG. I. &c. Legio Prima, &c.
LEP. Lepidus.
LENT. CVR. X. F. Lentulus Curavit Denarium Faciundum.
LIBERO P. Libero Patri.
LIB. PVB. Libertas Publica.
LIC. Licinius.
L. S. DEN. Lucius Sicinius Dentatus.
LVC. Lucifera.
LVD. CIR. Ludi Circenses.
LVD. EQ. Ludi Equestres.
LVD. SAEC. F. Ludos Sæculares Fecit.

M.

M. Marcus, or Marius.
MAR. CL. Marcellus Clodius.
M. F. Marci Filius.
M. OTACIL. Marcia Otacilia.
MAG. or MAGN. Magnus.
MAC. Macellum.
MAX. Maximus.
MAR. Martia (aqua).
MAR. VLT. Marti Ultori.
MES. Messius.
METAL. Metallum.

MINAT. Minatius.
MINER. Minerva.
M. M. I. V. Municipes Municipii Julii Uticensis.
MON. or MONET. Moneta.

N.

N. Nepos, or Noster.
N. C. Nobilissimus Cæsar.
NAT. VRB. Natalis Urbis.
NEP. Nepos.
NEP. RED. Neptuno Reduci.

O.

O. Optimo.
OB C. S. Ob Cives Servatos.
OF. Officina.
OPEL. Opelius.
ORB. TERR. Orbis Terrarum.

P.

P. or POT. Potestate.
PAC. ORB. TER. Pacatori Orbis Terrarum.
PAPI. Papius or Papirius.
PARTH. Parthicus.
PERP. Perpetuus.
PERT. or PERTIN. Pertinax.
PESC. Pescennius.
P. F. Pius Felix.
PLAET. Plætonius.
P. L. N. Pecunia Londini Notata.
P. LON. S. Pecunia Londini Signata.
P. M. or PONT. MAX. Pontifex Maximus.
POMP. Pompeius.
P. P. Pater Patriæ.
PR. Prætor.
P. R. Populus Romanus.
PRAEF. CLAS. ET OR. MARIT. Præfectus Classis et Oræ Maritimæ.
PRINC. IVVENT. Princeps Juventutis.
PRIV. Privernum.
PROC. Proconsul.
PRON. Pronepos.
PROP. Proprætor.
PROQ. Proquæstor.
PROV. DEOR. Providentia Deorum.
PVPIEN. Pupienus.

Q.

Q. Quintus, or Quæstor.
Q. C. M. P. I. Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Pius Imperator.

Q. DESIG. Quæstor Designatus.
Q. P. Quæstor Prætorius.
Q. PR. Quæstor Provincialis.

R.

R. Roma, Restituit.
RECEP. Receptis, or Receptus.
REST. Restituit.
ROM. ET AVG. Romæ et Augusto.
R. P. Respublica.

S.

SAEC. AVR. Sæculum Aureum.
SAEC. FEL. Sæculi Felicitas.
SAL. Salus.
SALL. Sallustia.
SARM. Sarmaticus.
S. C. Senatus Consulto.
SCIP. ASIA. Scipio Asiaticus.
SEC. ORB. Securitas Orbis.
SEC. PERP. Securitas Perpetua.
SEC. TEMP. Securitas Temporum.
SEN. Senior.
SEPT. Septimius.
SER. Servius.
SEV. Severus.
SEX. Sextus.
SIC. V. SIC X. Sicut Quinquennalia, sic Decennalia.
SIG. Signis.
S. M. Signata Moneta.
S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus.
STABIL. Stabilita (terra).
SVL. Sulla.

T.

T. Titus, Tribunus.
TER. Terentius, or Tertium.
TEMP. Temporum.
TI. Tiberius.
TR. or TREV. Treveris.
TREB. Trebonianus.
TR. MIL. Tribunus Militaris.
TR. P. or TRIB. POT. Tribunicia Potestate.

V.

V. Quintum.
V. C. Vir Clarissimus.
VESP. Vespasianus.
VIB. Vibius.
VICT. Victoria.
VII. VIR. EPVL. Septemvir Epulonum.
VIL. PVB. Villa Publica.
VIRT. Virtus.

VN. MR. Venerandæ Memoriæ.

VOT. X. MVLT. XX. Votis Decennalibus Multiplicatis Vicennalibus.

X.

X. Decem, Denarius.

XV. VIR. SACR. FAC. Quindecim Vir Sacris Faciundis.

No. II.

Abbreviations on the Exergue.

FROM BANDURI AND MONALDINI.

A. Officiani Primis.
ALE. Alexandria.
AMB. Antiochensis Moneta Secundæ Officinæ.
AN. ANT. ANTI. Antiochia.
ANB. Antiochiæ Secunda Officina: to ANH. Antiochiæ Octava Officina.
A. P. L. (In officina) Prima percussa Lugduni.
AQ. AQL. Aquileiæ.
AQ. O. B. F. Aquileiæ Officinæ Secundæ Fabrica.
AQ. P. S. Aquileiæ Pecunia Signata.
AQ. S. Aquileiæ Signata.
A. AR. ARL. Arelate.
A. SISC. Prima (in officina) Sisciæ.
B. SIRM. Secunda Sirmii.
B. S. L. C. Secunda Signata Lugduni.
C. Θ. Constantinopoli Nona.
COMOB. Conflata Moneta Obryzo. Only on gold, or silver from a gold dye.
CON. Constantinopoli.
CONOB. Conflata Obryzo. Only on gold.
CONS. Constantinopoli.
KART. Carthago.
K. O. Carthaginensis Officina.
L. LC. LVC. LVG. Lucduni, Lugduni.
L. LON. Londini.
L. P. Lugdunensis vel Londinensis Pecunia.
LVC. P. S. Lugduni Pecunia Signata.
MDPS. Mediolani Pecunia Signata.
M. K. V. T. Moneta Kartaginensis Urbis (in officina) Tertia.
M. L. Moneta Lugdunensis vel Londinensis.

MOSTT. Moneta Officinæ Secundæ Treverorum.

MSTR. Moneta Signata Treveris.

O. Officina.

OFF. III. CONST. Officina Tertia Constantinopoli.

PARL. Percussa or Pecunia Arelate.

PLON. Pecunia Londinensis.

PLVG. Pecunia Lugdunensis.

P. R. Pecunia Romana: or Percussa Romæ.

P. T. Pecunia Treverensis.

Q. AR. Quincta Arelatensis (officina.)

R. RO. ROM. Romæ.

RA. Ravennæ.

ROPS. Romæ Pecunia Signata.

S. AR. Signata Arelate.

S. CONST. Signata Constantinopoli.

SIS. Sisciæ.

SS. P. Sisciensis Pecunia.

SISC. V. Siscia Urbs.

SMA. Signata Moneta Antiochiæ.

S. M. HER. Signata Moneta Heracleæ.

S. M. N. Signata Moneta Nicomediæ.

S. M. R. Signata Moneta Romæ.

S. T. Signata Treveris.

TESOB. Tessalonicæ Officina Secunda.

THEOPO. Theopoli.

TR. Treveris.

TROB. Treveris Officina Secunda.

No. III.

A List of Roman Colonies whose coins remain; and Abbreviations on these Coins.

Abdera in Spain.
Acci in Spain.
Achulla in Africa.
Ælia Capitolina in Judæa.
Agrippina in Germany.
Antiochia in Pisidia.
in Syria.
Apamea in Bithynia.
Arna in Thessaly.
Astigi in Spain.
Babba in Mauritania Tingitana.
Berytus in Phœnicia.
Bilbilis in Spain.
Bostra in Arabia.
Bracara Augusta in Spain.
Buthrotum in Epirus.
Cabellio in Gaul.
Cæsar-Augusta in Spain.
Cæsarea in Palestine.
Calagurris in Spain.
Calpe in Spain.
Camudolanum in Britain.
Carrhæ in Mesopotamia.
Carteia in Spain.
Carthago in Africa.
Carthago Nova in Spain.
Cascantum in Spain.
Cassandria in Macedon.
Celsa in Spain.
Clunia in Spain.
Coillu in Numidia.
Comana in Cappadocia.
Corinthus in Greece.
Cremna in Pisidia.
Culla in Thrace.
Damascus in Celesyria.
Dertosa in Spain.
Deulton in Thrace.
Dium in Macedon.
Ebora in Spain.
Edessa in Mesopotamia.
Emerita in Spain.
Emesa in Phœnicia.
Ergavica in Spain.
Germe in Galatia.
Graccuris in Spain.
Hadrumetum in Africa.
Heliopolis in Celesyria.
Hippo Regius in Africa.

Iconium in Lycaonia.
Ilerda in Spain.
Illergavonia in Spain.
Illeci in Spain.
Iol in Mauritania.
Italica in Spain.
Laelia in Spain.
Laodicea in Syria.
Leptis in Africa.
Lugdunum in Gaul.
Neapolis in Palestine.
Nemausus in Gaul.
Nesibis in Mesopotamia.
Norba Cæsarea in Mauritanica.
Obulco in Spain.
Oea in Africa.
Olba in Pamphylia.
Osca in Spain.
Osicarda in Spain.
Panormus in Sicily.
Parium in Mysia.
Parlais in Lycaonia.
Patræ in Achaia.
Patricia (Corduba) in Spain.
Pax Julia in Spain.
Pella in Macedon.
Philippi in Macedon.
Philippopolis in Arabia.
Ptolemais in Phœnicia.
Ruscino in Gaul.
Romula (Hispalis) in Spain.
Rhesæna in Mesopotamia.
Sabaria in Hungary.
Saguntum in Spain.
Sebaste in Palestine.
Segobriga in Spain.
Sidon in Phœnicia.
Singara in Mesopotamia.
Sinope in Pontus.
Stobi in Macedon.
Tarraco in Spain.
Thessalonica in Macedon.
Traducta (Julia) in Spain.
Troas in Phrygia.
Turiaso in Spain.
Tyana in Cappadocia.
Tyrus in Phœnicia.
Valentia in Spain.
Vienna in Gaul.
Viminacium in Mœsia.
Utica in Africa.

Abbreviations on Colonial Coins.

ACCI. Accitana Colonia, *Guadix in Spain.*

ADI. Adjutrix *legio.*

AEL. MVN. COEL. Ælium Municipium Cœla, *near Sestos on the Hellespont.*

AST. Astigitana, *Eceja* in Andalusia.

B. A. Braccara Augusti, *Brague in Portugal.*

C. A. Cæsarea Antiochiæ.

C. A. A. P. or PATR. Colonia Augusta Aroe Patrensis.

CAB. Cabellio.

C. A. BVT. Colonia Augusti Buthrotum, *in Epirus.*

C. A. C. Colonia Augusta Cæsarea.

C. A. I. Colonia Augusta Julia, *Cadix.*

C. A. E. Colonia Aug. Emerita, *Merida.*

CAL. Calagurris, *Calahorra in Spain.*

C. A. O. A. F. Colonia Antoniana Oea Aug. Felix, *Tripoli in Africa.*

C. A. PI. MET. SID. Colonia Amelia Pia Metropolis Sidon.

C. A. R. Colonia Augusta Rauracorum, *or* Colonia Asta Regia: Augst *in Swizzerland,* or Ast near Xeres de la Frontera *in Spain.*

C. C. A. Colonia Cæsarea Augusta, *Saragossa in Spain.*

C. C. COL. LUG. Claudia Copia Colonia Lugdunensis.

C. C. I. B. Colonia Campestris Julia Babba, *in Mauritania.*

C. C. I. B. D. D. Colonia Campestris Julia Babba, Decreto Decurionum.

C. C. I. H. P. A. Colonia Concordia Julia, Hadrumetina, Pia Augusta.

C. CIV. D. D. P. Corona Civica data Decreto Publico.

C. C. N. A. Colonia Carthago Nova Augusta.

C. C. N. C. D. D. Colonia Concordia Norba Cæsareana, Decreto Decurionum.

C. COR. Colonia Corinthus.

CC. T. Ducentesima Remissa.

C. C. S. Colonia Claudia Sabaria, *in Hungary.*

C. F. P. D. Colonia Flavia Pacensis Develtum, *Develtum in Thrace.*

C. G. I. H. P. A. Colonia Gemella Julia Hadriana, Pariana, Augusta.

C. I. C. A. Colonia Julia Concordia, Apamea.

C. I. A. D. Colonia Julia Augusta Dertona, *Tortona near Milan.*

C. I. AV. Colonia Julia Aug. *Cadix.*

C. I. AVG. F. SIN. Colonia Julia Augusta Felix Sinope.

C. I. B. Colonia Julia Balba, *in Mauritania.*

C. I. C. A. P. A. Colonia Julia Carthago Augusta Pia Antiqua, or Corinth, or Carthago Nova.

C. I. CAL. Colonia Julia Calpe, *Gibraltar.*

C. I. F. Colonia Julia Felix, *Cadix.*

C. I. G. A. Colonia Julia Gemella* Augusta.

C. I. I. A. Colonia Immunis Illice Augusta, *Elche in Spain.*

C. I. N. C. Colonia Julia Norba Cæsareana, *or* Alcantara: *sometimes it means* Col. Julia Nova Carthago.

C. I. V. Colonia Julia Valentia, *Valencia in Spain.*

C. V. T. Colonia Victrix Tarraco.

C. L. I. COR. Colonia Laus Julia Corinthus.

C. L. I. N. AVG. Colonia Laus Julia Nova Augusta, *Laus or Lodi in Lucania.*

C. M. L. Colonia Metropolis Laodicea, *in Cœlesyria.*

CO. DAM. METRO. Colonia Damascus Metropolis.

* Gemella implies a colony drawn from two others.

COHH. PRET. VII. P. VI. F. Cohortes Prætorianæ Septimum Piæ, Sextum Felices.

COH. I. CR. Cohors prima Cretensis.

COH. PRET. PHIL. Cohors Prætoriana Philippensium.

COL. AEL. A. H. MET. Colonia Ælia Augusta Hadrumetina Metropolis, *in Africa.*

COL. AEL. CAP. COMM. P. F. Colonia Ælia Capitolina Commodiana Pia Felix.

COL. ALEX. TROAS. Colonia Alexandriana Troas.

COL. AMAS. or AMS. Colonia Amastriana, *in Paphlagonia.*

COL. ANT. *Antioch in Pisidia.*

COL. ARELAT. SEXTAN. Colonia Arelate Sextanorum, *Arles.*

COL. AST. AVG. Colonia Astigitana Augusta, *Eceja in Spain.*

COL. AVG. FEL. BER. Colonia Augusta Felix Berytus.

COL. AVG. FIR. Colonia Aug. firma, *Eceja.*

COL. AVG. IVL. PHILIP. Colonia Augusta Julia Philippensis.

COL. AVG. PAT. TREVIR. Colonia Augusta Paterna Trevirorum, *Treves in Germany, sent from Paternum in Italy.*

COL. AVR. KAR. COMM. P. F. Colonia Aurelia Karrhæ Commodiana Pia Felix, *or* Carneatum Commagene, or *Carrhæ in Asia.*

COL. B. A. Colonia Braccara Augusta, *Brague.*

COL. BERYT. L. V. Colonia Berytus Legio Quinta.

COL. CABE. Colonia Cabellio.

COL. CAES. AVG. Colonia Cæsarea Augusta, *in Palestine.*

COL. CAMALODVN. Colonia Camalodunum, *England.*

COL. CASILIN. Colonia Casilinum, *Castellazo in Italy.*

COL. CL. PTOL. Colonia Claudia Ptolemais, *Acre in Phœnicia.*

COL. DAMAS. METRO. Colonia Damascus Metropolis.

COL. F. I. A. P. BARCIN. Colonia Flavia Julia Augusta Pia, Barcino *or Barcelona.*

COL. FL. PAC. DEVLT. Colonia Flavia Pacensis Deultum, *Develtum in Thrace.*

COL. HA. ME. T. Colonia Hadriana Mercurialis Thænitana, Mercuriali, *Fermo in Italy, and Thenes in Africa.*

COL. H. (or HEL.) LEG. H. Colonia Heliopolis Legio Heliopolitana.

COL. HEL. I. O. M. H. Colonia Heliopolis Jovi Optimo Maximo Heliopolitano.

COL. IVL. AVG. C. I. F. COMAN. Colonia Julia Augusta Concordia Invicta Felix Comanorum, *drawn from Concordia in Italy, and sent to Comana in Cappadocia.*

COL. IVL. AVG. FEL. CREMNA. Colonia Julia Augusta Felix Cremna, *in Pamphylia.*

COL. IVL. CER. SAC. AVG. FEL. CAP. OECVM. ISE. HEL. Colonia Julia Certamen Sacrum Augustum Felix Capitolinum Oecumenicum Iselasticum Heliopolitanum.

COL. IVL. CONC. APAM. AVG. D. D. Colonia Julia Concordia Apamea Augusta Decreto Decurionum.

COL. IVL. PATER. NAR. Colonia Julia Paterna Narbonensis.

COL. NEM. Colonia Nemausus.

COL. NICEPH. COND. Colonia Nicephorium Condita, *in Mesopotamia.*

COL. PATR. Colonia Patrensis *or* Patricia, *Patras in Greece, or Cordova in Spain.*

COL. P. F. AVG. F. CAES. MET. Colonia Prima Flavia Aug. Felix Cæsarea Metropolis, *in Palestine.*

COL. P. FL. AVG. CAES. METROP. P. S. P. *same as above,* P. S. P. *is* Provinciæ Syriæ Palestinæ.

COL. PR. F. A. CAESAR. Colonia Prima Flavia Augusta Cæsarea, *in Palestine.*

COL. R. F. AVG. FL. C. METROP. Colonia Romana Felix Aug. Flavia Cæsarea Metropolis. *The same.*

COL. ROM. Colonia Romulea, *or Seville.*

COL. ROM. LVG. Colonia Romana Lugdunum.

COL. RVS. LEG. VI. Colonia Ruscino Legio Sexta, *Rousillon in France.*

COL. SABAR. Colonia Sabariæ.

COL. SEBAS. Sebaste *in Palestine.*

COL. SER. G. NEAPOL. Colonia Servii Galbæ Neapolis, *in Palestine.*

COL. V. I. CELSA. or COL. VIC. IVL. CELSA. Colonia Victrix Julia Celsa, *Kelsa in Spain.*

COL. VIC. IVL. LEP. Colonia Victrix Julia Leptis, *in Africa.*

COL. VIM. AN. I. or II. &c. Colonia Viminacium Anno primo, *Widin in Servia.*

COL. VLP. TRA. Colonia Ulpia Trajana: *Kellen,* or *Warhal in Transilvania.*

CO. P. F. COE. METRO. Colonia Prima Flavia Cæsarea Metropolis.

CO. P. I. A. Colonia Pacensis Julia Augusta, *or* Col. Octaviana.

C. R. I. F. S. Colonia Romana Julia Felix Sinope.

C. T. T. Colonia Togata Tarraco.

C. V. IL. Colonia Victrix Illice, *Elche in Spain.*

D. Decuriones.

D. C. A. Divus Cæs. Aug.

DERT. Dertosa.

GEN. COL. NER. PATR. Genio Coloniæ Neronianæ Patrensis.

G. L. S. Genio Loci Sacrum.

M. H. ILLERGAVONIA DERT. Municipium Hibera Illergavonia Dertosa, *Tortosa in Catalonia.*

M. M. I. V. Municipes Municipii Julii Uticensis.

M. R. Municipium Ravennatium.

MVN. CAL. IVL. Municipium Calagurris Julia, *in Spain.*

MVN. CLVN. Municipium Clunia, *Crunna in Spain.*

MVN. FANE. ÆL. Municipium Fanestre Aelium. *Fano.*

MVN. STOB. Municipium Stobense, *Stobi in Macedon.*

MV. TV. Municipium Turiaso, *in Spain.*

N. TR. ALEXANDRIANAE COL. BOSTR. Nerviæ Trojanæ Alexandrianæ Coloniæ Bostræ, *in Palestine.*

SEP. COL. LAVD. Septimia Colonia Laudicea, *or* Laodicea.

SEP. TYR. MET. Septimia Tyrus Metropolis.

No. IV.

Roman Families on Consular Coins.

C. are common: R. rare, &c.

Aburea, C.
Accoleia, R.
Acilia, C.
Aebutia, RRR.
Aelia, C.
Aemilia, C.
Afrania, C.
Alitia, RRR.
Alliena, RRR.
Annia, C.
Antestia, C.
Antia, RR.
Antistia, C.
Antonia, C.
Appuleia, R.
Apronia, C.
Aquillia, C.
Arria, RR.
Asinia, C.
Atia, RR.
Atilia, C.
Attia, RRR.
Aufidia, RR.
Aurelia, R.
Axsia, R.
Baebia, C.
Bellia, RRR.
Betiliena, R.
Caecilia, C.
Caecina, R.
Caelia, C.
Caesennia, RR.
Caesia, C.
Calidia, C.
Calpurnia, C.
Caninnia, RR.
Carisia, C.
Cassia, C.
Cestia, R.
Cipia, C.
Claudia, C.
Clovia, C.
Cloulia, C.
Cocceia, R.
Coelia, C.
Cominia, RR.

Considia, C.
Coponia, C.
Cordia, C.
Cornelia, C.
Cornuficia, RR.
Cosconia, C.
Cossutia, R.
Crepereia, RR.
Crepusia, C.
Critonia, R.
Cupiennia, R.
Curiatia, RR.
Curtia, C.
Didia, C.
Domitia, C.
Durmia, RR.
Egnatia, R.
Egnatuleia, R.
Eppia, C.
Epria, RR.
Fabia, C.
Fabricia, R.
Fabrinia, RR.
Fadia, C.
Fannia, C.
Farsuleia, C.
Flaminia, C.
Flavia, C.
Fonteia, C.
Fufia, C.
Fulvia, C.
Fundania, C.
Furia, C.
Gallia, C.
Gellia, R.
Gessia, RR.
Grania, C.
Herennia, C.
Hirtia, RR.
Horatia, RRR.
Hosidia, C.
Hostilia, C.
Itia, R.
Julia, C.
Junia, C.
Juventia, R.
Laetilia, RR.
Licinia, C.
Livia, C.
Livineia, C.
Lollia, R.
Lucilia, C.
Lucretia, C.
Luria, C.
Lutatia, C.
Maecia, RR.
Maecilia, C.
Maenia, C.
Maiania, C.
Mamilia, C.
Manlia, C.
Marcia, C.
Maria, C.
Memmia, C.
Mescinia, R.
Mettia, C.

Minatia, RRR.
Mindia, C.
Mineia, RR.
Minucia, C.
Mitreia, RR.
Mucia, C.
Munatia, C.
Mussidia, RR.
Naevia, C.
Nasidia, RR.
Neratia, RR.
Neria, R.
Nonia, C.
Norbana, C.
Novia, RR.
Numitoria, C.
Numonia, RR.
Octavia, R.
Ogulnia, C.
Opeimia, C.
Oppia, RR.
Papia, C.
Papiria, C.
Pedania, C.
Petillia, C.
Petronia, C.
Pinaria, C.
Plaetoria, C.
Plancia, C.
Plautia, C.
Plotia, C.
Poblicia, C.
Pompeia, C.
Pomponia, C.
Porcia, C.
Posthumia, C.
Procilia, C.
Proculeia, RR.
Pupia, RR.
Quinctia, C.
Quinctilia, RR.
Rabiria, RR.
Renia, C.
Roscia, C.
Rubellia, C.
Rubria, C.
Rustia, C.
Rusticelia, RRR.
Rutilia, C.
Salvia, R.
Sallustia, RR.
Sanquinia, C.
Satriena, C.
Saufeia, C.
Scribonia, C.
Sempronia, RR.
Sentia, C.
Sepullia, RR.
Sergia, C.
Servilia, C.
Sestia, C.
Sextilia, RR.
Sicinia, C.
Silia, C.
Sosia, RR.
Spurilia, C.

Statia, RR.
Statilia, C.
Suillia, RR.
Sulpicia, R.
Tadia, RR.
Tarquitia, RR.
Terentia, C.
Thoria, C.
Titia, C.
Titinia, C.
Tituria, C.
Trebania, C.
Tullia, C.
Valeria, C.
Vargunteia, C.
Ventidia, R.
Vergilia, C.
Verria, R.
Vettia, R.
Veturia, C.
Vibia, C.
Vinicia, R.
Vipsania, RR.
Vitellia, RR.
Ummidia, RR.
Voconia, RR.
Volteia, C.
Volumnia, RR.

No. V.

An Estimate of the Rarity of all the Coins of Roman Emperors, with their Prices.

The first writer who seems to have formed an idea of this estimate was Savot, in his *Discours sur les Medailles*, Paris, 1627, followed by Baudelot, in his book *De l'Utilité des Voyages*, Paris, 1686. The Baron Ezekiel Spanheim succeeded; a man of great distinction in life, and of no mean knowledge of medals. His manuscript is extant in the British Museum, N° 3879, of Mr. Ayscough's Catalogue (not to be named without praise, as the best digested ever yet offered to the public), and is entitled *Numismata Imperatoria, secundum varios raritatis gradus, per Ezekielem Spanhemium.* He uses no less than eight degrees of rarity, which is indeed a superfluous nicety, and his whole list is very full of mistakes; whence it is in fact of infinitely more prejudice than utility.

The next attempt of this kind was by a French writer of later period, and better information. It is annexed to the best, but now very rare, edition of La Science des Medailles, Paris, 1739, 2 tomes, 12mo, and though infinitely preferable to that of Spanheim, yet is by no means faultless.

At length M. Beauvais, one of the first medallists of the age, set about this necessary work, and produced his *Histoire Abregé des Empereurs Romains*, Paris, 1767, 3 tomes, 12mo. They however, who advised him to swell his estimate, at first his only intention, with short accounts of all the emperors and empresses, gave unnecessary counsel, for the work were bet-

ter without them. However, this has no effect upon his valuation, which may be looked upon as the most perfect that can well appear. He was the first writer who added the prices, which is a vast improvement: and the assistance which he had from M. D'Ennery *, and others, the first medallists in France, almost insures infallibility to his labours, which I have had before my eye, and almost copied, but with several additions and alterations, in every instance of the succeeding estimate.

In France and Italy most medals bear a higher price than in England: in other countries a lower. This is owing solely to the vast prevalence of this study in Italy and France; and its being less general, and much less violent, here. The prices therefore fixt by M. Beauvais are in a few instances reduced one half, to accommodate them to this country: these alterations are however almost all authorised by attention to sales, and sale-catalogues, and other practical modes of information. Yet in very important articles, such as medallions, and coins of supreme scarcity, no change could take place: because if they cannot bring the high value here, the seller may send them with ease to Paris, so that the price must be the same, if they are bought in this country at all. To make this estimate as compact as possible, the following abbreviations are used.

G. signifies gold coins

S. Silver coins.

1 B. 2 B. 3 B. the first or large brass, second or middle, and third or small.

* Beauvais, however, is accused of marking D'Ennery's duplicates a double value, and the coins he wanted at half-price. It was from D'E.'s cab. and by D'E.'s assistance, that his work was chiefly digested. Pellerin's cabinet he had access to; but it is doubtful if P. gave any assistance.

In the metals and sizes NOT mentioned in the several reigns, no authentic medals yet occur.

lat. implies Latin coins struck at Rome; and where no mark of country is given, the Roman are always meant.

gr. Greek coins; or those struck by Grecian cities.

eg. Egyptian, commonly of brittle brass.

col. Colonial.

r. rev. Reverse, or reverses.

B. C. Before the Christian æra.

A. C. After it. The years marked are those in which the several reigns began.

C. Common.

R. The lowest degree of rarity.

RR. The second, or higher, degree.

RRR. The third.

RRRR. The supreme degree of rarity; coins with this mark being frequently unique.

The emperors are in Roman capitals; the tyrants, or more properly usurpers, in Italic character.

The prices put suppose the coins in good preservation: when they are in bad, a diminution of the value must take place in proportion to their condition. If in perfectly fine preservation, the price of common coins may be doubled.

JULIUS CÆSAR: (Perpetual Dictator or first Emperor, B. C. 44. slain, B. C. 40. after ruling 3 years 4 months) G. RRR. 5*l.* 5*s.* — head of Antony on reverse, 10*l.* 10*s.* — with a Venus, 15*l.* 15*s.* — S. R. 10*s.* to 1*l.* — some reverses, 2*l.* 2*s.* — 1 B. reverse of Augustus, R. 5*s.* — 2 B. same rev. R. 5*s.* — other reverses, RR. 10*s.* to 2*l.* — 3 B. RRR. 2*l.* — Colonial, 2 and 3 B. RR. 5*s.* — Greek, 1 and 2 B. RR. 5*s.*

Pompey the Great*: G. RRR. 21*l.* — S. R. 10*s.* — 1 B. R. 5*s.* — 2 B. R. 4*s.* — Greek, 2 B. RRR. 2*l.*

Gneius Pompey, the son, unique in Dr. Hunter's cabinet, 20*l.*

Sextus Pompeius: G. RRR. 21*l.* — S. RR. 3*l.* 3*s.*

Brutus: G. RRR. 25*l.* — S. RRRR. 6*l.* 6*s.*

Lepidus: G. RRR. 15*l.* — S. reverse of Augustus, RR. 1*l.* 1*s.* — with Mussidius Longus on rev. 2*l.* 2*s.* — 1 B. of Colony *Cabe*, RRR. 5*l.* 5*s.* — 2 B. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. R. 4*s.* — Greek, 3 B. RRR. 2*l.* 2*s.*

Mark Antony: G. RR. 5*l.* 5*s.* — S. C. 2*s.* 6*d.* — rare rev. from 5*s.* to 30*s.* — Medallions of S. with Cleopatra, RRR. 3*l.* 3*s.* — 2 B. with Augustus, R. 5*s.* — with Cleopatra, RR. 10*s.* — Colonial, 2 B. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. RR. 5*s.* — Greek, 1 B. RRR. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* — 3 B. gr. 15*s.*

Mark Antony the son: G. RRRR. rev. of his father, 30*l.*

Cleopatra: G. RRRR. 30*l.* — S. RR. 1*l.* 1*s.* — 2 B. latin or egyptian, R. 10*s.* — 3 B. lat. or eg. R. 10*s.*

Caius Antonius: S. RRR. 3*l.* 3*s.*

Lucius Antonius: S. RR. 15*s.* always rev. of M. Antony, and not found by himself.

AUGUSTUS: (began to reign, B. C. 28, there being an interregnum of 12 years†) G. C. 1*l.* 1*s.* — rare r. from 30*s.* to

* The first Roman coins struck with the bust of a living personage were those of Cæsar when perpetual dictator. Pompey the Great had neither opportunity nor power to strike coin with his own portrait: it must have been done by his sons; and by a city or two of Sicily, using Greek characters, when Sextus Pompeius commanded there.

† Suetonius is followed, who says he ruled with Lepidus and Antony 12 years (an interregnum), and reigned alone 44 years: he was 16 years of age when Julius was slain, and died at the age of 73. Tacitus says, his years of Tribunician power were but 36; it must have been in the 8th

3*l.* 3*s.* — restored by Trajan, RRR. 5*l.* 5*s.* — S. C. except rare reverses. Medallions of S. RR. from 15*s.* to 30*s.* — of B. RRR. 10*l.* — 1 B. R. 7*s.* 6*d.* — 2 B. C. — rev. of Tiberius, RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. C. — Colonial, 1 B. RR. from 10*s.* to 20*s.* — col. 2 and 3 B. C. — gr. 1 B. RRR. 2*l.* 2*s.* — 2 B. gr. with the head of Livia, or with Rhemetalces, king of Thrace, from 25*s.* to 30*s.* — gr. 3 B. C. — eg. S. RR. 10*s.* — 2 B. eg. R. 5*s.*

Livia: 1 B. Colony *Romulea*, RR. 25*s.* — *Emerita* and *Patras*, 2*l.* 2*s.* — 2 B. Colonial, RR. 1*l.* 1*s.* — col. 3 B. RR. 10*s.* 6*d.* — 2 B. latin under the effigy of Justitia, Pietas, or Salus, C. — gr. 2 B. RR. 20*s.* — 3 B. RRR. 2*l.*

Agrippa: G. RRRR. 40*l.* — S. RRR. 5*l.* — restored by Trajan, RRRR. 10*l.* — 2 B. R. 5*s.* — restored by Titus, or by Domitian, R. 5*s.* — 3 B. RR. 20*s.* — 1 B. colony of *Gades*, RRR. 5*l.* — Colonial, 2 and 3 B. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. gr. RRR. 3*l.*

Julia, daughter of Augustus: 3 B. gr. RRR. 2*l.*

Caius Cæsar: 2 B. RRR. 2*l.* — 3 B. RR. 1*l.* — 1 B. col. RRR. 5*l.* — 2 B. col. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. col. RR. 7*s.* — 3 B. gr. RR. 15*s.* — 2 B. eg. rev. of Aug. RRR. 1*l.*

Lucius Cæsar: the same in all respects.

Agrippa Cæsar: 3 B. col. *Corinth*, RRRR. 3*l.*

Tiberius: (A. C. 15.) G. C. 1*l.* — rev. head of Augustus, 2*l.* — restored by Titus, RRR. 6*l.* — *minimi* of gold, RR. 2*l.* — S. C. — gr. S. R. 5*s.* — gr. S. medallions, R. 20*s.* — lat. B. medallion, RRR. 10*l.* — 1 B. RRR. 5*l.* — 2 B. C. if restored 7*s.* — 3 B. C. — 1 B. col. RR. 2*l.* — 2 and 3 B. col. C. — *Spintriati*, 3 B. RR. 1*l.* about 60 *spintriati* are known. — eg. S. R. 5*s.* — 2 B. R. 3*s.*

Julia wife of Tiberius: IOY. ΘEAC CEBACTHC, rev. of

year of his reign that he took that office. Some scrupulously date his reign from his assumption of it.

Tib. 3 B. gr. of Mitylene, RRR. 3*l.* M. Morel, who gives the coin, wrongly ascribes the portrait to Livia.

Drusus, son of Tiberius: s. rev. of Tib. RRR. 10*l.* — 2 B. C. — rev. of Tib, RRR. 2*l.* — restored, R. 5*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. RR. 10*s.* — 2 B. gr. rev. of Germanicus, RR. 1*l.* — 3 B. gr. RR. 10*s.*

Nero Claudius Drusus, brother of Tiberius: G. RR. 2*l.* — S. RR. 15*s.* — 1 B. R. rather than C. 2*s.* 6*d.* they are struck in the reign of Claudius. — restored, 5*l.*

Antonia, daughter of M. Antony: G. RR. 3*l.* — S. RR. 2*l.* — eg. S. RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. C. — 2 B. gr. rev. of Claudius, RRR. 25*s.* — 3 B. gr. RR. 1*l.*

Germanicus, son of Nero Drusus and Antonia: G. RR. 6*l.* — S. RR. 1*l.* — 1 B. RRRR. 15*l.* — 2 and 3 B. C. — 2 and 3 B. col. RR. 10*s.* — 2 B. gr. rev. of Agrippina his wife, or Caligula his son, RR. 15*s.* — 3 B. gr. RR. 15*s.*

Agrippina, wife of Germanicus: G. RR. 4*l.* — S. RR. 1*l.* — gr. medallions, S. RRR. 5*l.* — 1 B. R. 5*s.* — restored, RRR. 3*l.* — 2 and 3 B. col. RRRR. 2*l.*

Nero and Drusus, Cæsars, 2 B. C. on horseback. — 2 B. col. RR. 10*s.*

Caius Cæsar Augustus: (CALIGULA, A. C. 38.) G. RR. 5*l.* in Italy worth 10*l.* — S. rev. of Aug. R. 5*s.* others 10*s.* to 2*l.* — gr. S. RR. 15*s.* — medallions, S. RR. 1*l.* — 1 B. R. 5*s.* — 2 B. C. — 3 B. rev. of Germanicus, R. 5*s.* others. C. — 1 B. col. RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. col. rev. of Germanicus his father, R. 10*s.* — 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* — 2 B. gr. RR. 1*l.* — 3 B. gr. RR. 1*l.* — eg. S. RR. 10*s.*

Drusilla, sister of Caligula: 2 B. gr. rev. of Cal. RRR. 2*l.* — 3 B. gr. same reverse, RRR. 1*l.* — there are no Roman, save on rev. of large brass of Caligula.

Julia Livilla, sister of Caligula: 3 B. gr. RRR. 1*l.*

Tiberius CLAUDIUS Cæsar Augustus: (A. C. 42.) G. C. 1*l.* —

rare rev. 50*s.* — restored, RRR. 3*l.* — S. C. — gr. S. RR. 1*l.* — latin medallions, s. 2*l.* — gr. medallions, s. RR. 30*s.* — eg. s. with the name of Messalina, and her figure standing on rev. R. 5*s.* — 1 B. C. 2*s.* except rare rev. — 2 and 3 B. C. — 2 B. col. R. and with the heads of his children, RR. 1*l.* — 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. gr. RRR. 3*l.* — 2 B. gr. C. — with the heads of Drusus and Antonia, RR. 1*l.* — with his head, and that of Agrippina, R. 10*s.*

Messalina: 2 B. col. RRR. 2*l.* — 3 B. rev. of Claudius, col. RRR. 30*s.* — 1 B. gr. RRRR. 15*l.* — 2 B. gr. rev. of Claudius, RR. 1*l.* — 3 B. gr. RR. 1*l.* — there are no Roman.

Agrippina daughter of Germanicus and the elder Agrippina: G. R. 30*s.* — G. gr. reverse of Cotys king of Bosphorus, 10*l.* — S. R. from 7*s.* to 12*s.* — Latin medallions, S. RRR. 3*l.* — gr. medallions, S. RRR. 3*l.* — 1 B. lat. RRRR. 20*l.* — 3 B. col. RR. 10*s.* — 1 B. gr. RRR. 1*l.* — 2 B. gr. RRR. 2*l.* — 3 B. gr. RR. 1*l.*

Britannicus, son of Claudius: 3 B. lat. RRRR. or rather unique, with the title of Augustus, such as was in the cabinet of M. Pellerin, 5*l.* — 1 B. gr. RRRR. 10*l.* — 2 B. gr. RRR. 5*l.*

Nero Claudius Cæsar Augustus: (A. C. 55.) G. C. 1*l.* — some rev. 2*l.* — S. C. — some 10*s.* — gr. S. RR. from 5*s.* to 10*s.* — S. medallions, RR. 20*s.* — eg. S. C. 2*s.* — B. medallions, RRR. 8*l.* — 1 B. lat. C. 2*s.* — some 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. C. — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* — 1 B. gr. RR. from 10*s.* to 1*l.* — 2 B. gr. C. — with Agrippina, RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. gr. C.

Octavia, wife of Nero: eg. S. RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. col. with Nero, RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. with her head only, RRRR. 2*l.* — 2 B. gr. RR. 15*s.* — 3 B. gr. RRR. 1*l.*

Poppæa, second wife of Nero: S. rev. of Nero, RRR. 15*l.* — eg. S. R. 10*s.* — 2 B. eg. RRR. 1*l.* — 3 B. eg. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. gr. rev. of Nero, RRR. 2*l.*

Statilia Messalina, third wife of Nero: gr. RRRR. 5*l.*

Claudia, daughter of Nero: 3 B. RRRR. 5*l.*

Clodius Macer: (in Africa) S. RRR. 2*l.* (they want the portrait) — 3 B. RRRR. 10*l.*

Servius Sulpicius GALBA Cæs. Aug.: (A. C. 69.) G. R. 2*l.* — restored, RR. 3*l.* — S. C. — eg. S. R. 5*s.* — some 10*s.* — 1 B. lat. C. 2*s.* — some from 10*s.* to 3*l.* — restored, RRR. 3*l.* — 2 B. C. — except a few reverses. — 2 B. col. RRRR. 2*l.* — 3 B. col. RRR. 1*l.* — 2 B. gr. RR. 10*s.*

OTHO, Aug.: (A. C. 69.) G. RR. 5*l.* — S. C. — some reverses. 1*l.* — eg. S. RRR. 3*l.* — 1 B. col. of *Antioch*, RRRR. 50*l.* — 2 B. Antioch, RRR. 10*l.* — 3 B. of *Cæsarea*, RRR. 3*l.* — 1 B. eg. RRRR. 15*l.* — 2 and 3 B. eg. RRR. 2*l.*

VITELLIUS: (A. C. 70.) G. RR. 3*l.* — *Ob cives servatos*, 12*l.* — with rev. of his two sons, RRR. 5*l.* — S. C. — with rev. of his sons, RR. 3*l.* — eg. S. RRR. 3*l.* — 1 B. latin, RR. 3*l.* — 2 B. R. 10*s.* — 3 B. gr. RRR. 3*l.* — 2 B. of Egypt, RRR. 2*l.* — 3 B. of the same, RRR. 2*l.*

Lucius Vitellius, father of the Emperor: G. RRR. 6*l.* — S. RR. 3*l.*

Flavius VESPASIANUS Aug.: (A. C. 70.) G. C. 1*l.* save some rare reverses. — Restored by Trajan, R. 2*l.* — S. C. some are worth from 4*s.* to 12*s* — S. medallions, R. from 15*s.* to 30*s.* — 1 B. Roman C. — some reverses 2*l.* — 2 and 3 B. C. 1*s.* — with the heads of Titus and Domitian, RR. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. RR. 5*s.* — 1 B. gr. RR. 1*l.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. C. 2*s.* — S. and 1 B. of Egypt, with the head of Titus, R. 12*s.*

Domitilla, wife of Vespasian: G. RRRR. 30*l.* — S. RRR. 5*l.* — 1 B. R. 10*s.* (it wants the portrait) — 3 B. gr. of Egypt, RRR. 30*s.*

TITUS Cæsar Vespasianus Aug.: (A. C. 79.) G. C. 1*l.* — Restored by Trajan, R. 2*l.* — S. C. — some reverses from 4*s.* to 10*s.* — latin medallions, S. RRR. 2*l.* — gr. medallions, S. RR. 1*l.* — with Vespasian on rev. 3*l.* — 1 B. C. — some from

5*s.* to 35*s.* — 2 and 3 B. C. — 2 B. col. RR. 7*s.* — 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* — 1 B. gr. RR. 15*s.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. R. 2*s.* — 2 and 3 B. of Egypt, R. 2*s.*

Julia, daughter of Titus: G. RRRR. 15*l.* — S. RR. 1*l.* — some rev. are rarer. — S. medallions RRR. 5*l.* — 1 B. R. 8*s.* (there is no portrait) — 2 B. C. 2*s.* — 3 B. gr. RRR. 1*l.* 5*s.*

Domitianus Aug.: (A. C. 81.) medallions of G. RRRR. 20*l.* — G. C. 1*l.* — rev. of Domitia, RRR. 6*l.* — gr. with head of Rhescuporides, RRRR. 10*l.* — S. C. — with Domitia, 3*l.* — there are other rare rev. — medallions of S. gr. R. 5*s.* — 1 B. C. 1*s.* — some reverses from 4*s.* to 2*l.* — 2 B. C. 1*s.* — with rev. of Vespasian, RR. 15*s.* — 3 B. C. — 1 B. col. RRR. 1*l.* — 2 and 3 B. col. C. save a few rev. — 1 B. gr. RR. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. C. — 3 B. gr. with the head of Julia, RR. 1*l.* — 1 B. of eg. R. 3*s.* — 2 and 3 B. of eg. C. 1*s.* — eg. S. R. 3*s.*

Domitia, wife of Domitian: G. RRR. 5*l.* — some rev. more — S. RR. 2*l.* Medallions, S. RRR. 5*l.* — 1 B. RRRR. 25*l.* — 2 B. RRR. 5*l.* — 3 B. R. 5*s.* — 2 B. gr. with Domitian, RR. 15*s.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. RR. 10*s.*

Vespasian the younger, natural son of Vespasian: 3 B. gr. RRR. 2*l.* struck under Titus or Domitian.

Nerva Cæsar Aug.: (A. C. 96.) G. R. 2*l.* — restored, RRR. 5*l.* — S. C. save a very few reverses. — S. gr. R. 7*s.* — S. medallions, gr. and lat. RR. 2*l.* — 1 B. C. save about 10 rare reverses — 2 B. C. — 3 B. C. — 2 and 3 B. col. RR. 7*s.* — 1 B. gr. RRR. 1*l.* 5*s.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. RR. 7*s.* 6*d.* — eg. S. RRR. 2*l.*

Nerva Trajanus Aug.: (A. C. 98.) G. C. 1*l.* — some reverses 8*l.* — G. gr. rev. of Sauromates, RRRR. 10*l.* — S. C. save two or three rev. — S. gr. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — S. gr. rev. of Cotys or Ininthimævus, RRR. 6*l.* — S. medallions, lat. RR. from 1*l.* to 30*s.* — S. gr. RR. from 1*l.* to 30*s.* — S. with head of Trajan, rev. Diana with gr. legend, RRR. 2*l.* — 1 B. C. — some rev. from 5*s.* to 50*s.* — 2 B. C. — 3 B. C. — 1 B. col. RRR. 2*l.* — 2 B.

col. c.—3 B. col. c.—1 B. gr. RR. 10*s.*—with rev. of Jupiter, 5*s.*—2 B. gr. c.—3 B. gr. c.—Egyptian all c.—G. with head of Trajan the father, RRR. 3*l.*—S. with the same, RR. 1*l.*

Plotina, wife of Trajan: G. RR. 4*l.*—rev. *Ara Pudicitiæ* 12*l.*—G. *minimi*, RRR. 4*l.*—S. RRR. 4*l.*—with *Ara Pudicitiæ*, 6*l.*—1 B. RRR. 5*l.*—3 B. col. RR. 2*l.*—2 and 3 B. gr. RR. 15*s.*—2 B. gr. rev. of Trajan, RRR. 2*l.*

Marciana, sister of Trajan: G. RRR. 5*l.*—S. RRR. 4*l.*—with *Soror Imp. Trajani*, RRRR. 10*l.*—1 B. RRR. 6*l.*—3 B. gr. RRRR. 3*l.*

Matidia, daughter of Marciana: G. RRR. 5*l.*—rev. of Plotina 10*l.*—S. RRR. 4*l.*—1 B. RRRR. 6*l.*—3 B. gr. RRRR. 3*l.*

Nerva Trajanus HADRIANUS Aug.: (A. C. 117.) G. C. 1*l.* save some rev.—G. gr. rev. of Sauromates, RRR. 10*l.*—S. C.—some rev. from 5*s.* to 25*s.*—S. gr. R. 5*s.*—rev. of Rhescuporides, RRR. 4*l.*—S. medallions lat. RR. 1*l.*—S. medallions gr. RR. 30*s.*—1 and 2 B. C.—there are however about 100 rare rev. principally of provinces of the empire, which are worth from 30*s.* to 4*l.*—2 B. with head of Antoninus, RR. 1*l.*—3 B. C.—1 B. col. RR. 10*s.*—2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* 6*d.*—1 B. gr. R. 5*s.*—Egyptian common 1*s.*

Antinous, the favorite of Hadrian: gr. medallions of B. RRR. 3*l.*—1 B. gr. RR. 50*s.*—2 B. gr. RR. 15*s.*—3 B. gr. RR. 10*s.*—rev. of Hadrian, RRR. 2*l.*—1 B. eg. RR. 1*l.* 5*s.*—2 and 3 B. eg. RR. 12*s.*

Sabina, daughter of Matidia, and wife of Hadrian: G. R. 1*l.*—with consecration, 2*l.*—S. C.—some rev. 1*l.*—S. gr. R. 15*s.* to 25*s.*—S. medallions gr. RRR. 3*l.*—little medallions of eg. rev. of Hadrian, R. 10*s.*—1 B. C.—rev. of Hadrian, RR. 2*l.*—consecration, RR. 15*s.* to 25*s.*—2 B. C.—rev. of Hadrian, RR. 1*l.*—3 B. col. RR. 5*s.*—1 B. gr. RR. 15*s.*—2 and 3 B. gr. R. 3*s.*—3 B. gr. with head of Had. both in front, 1*l.* 5*s.*—1 B. eg. R. 10*s.*—2 B. eg. C.—3 B. eg. C.—gr.

medallions of brass, RRR. 10*l.* — eg. s. rev. of Hadrian, R. 5*s.* — others RR. 10*s.*

Lucius Aelius Cæsar, adopted by Hadrian, but died before him: G. RR. 3*l.* — S. R. 4*s.* — S. gr. RR. 15*s.* — S. medallions, gr. 30*s.* — 1 B. C. 2*s.* 6*d.* save very few rev. — 2 B. C. — 3 B. col. RRRR. 2*l.* — 1 B. gr. RR. 7*s.* 6*d.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. R. 3*s.* — B. eg. C.

ANTONINUS Pius Aug.: (A. C. 138.) G. C. 1*l.* — some reverses, 2*l.* — G. *minimi*, 30*s.* — S. C. — S. gr. R. 5*s.* — with equestrian statue of Hadrian, 25*s.* — rev. of Rhemetalces, RRR. 4*l.* — 1 B. C. — some rare rev. 5*s.* — some very rare 35*s.* — 2 B. C. — rev. of Faustina, RR. 1*l.* — rev. of Hadrian 12*s.* — with M. Aurelius and Faustina 25*s.* — 3 B. R. 2*s.* — 1 B. col. RR. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. gr. R. 5*s.* — some rev. more — 2 B. gr. C. — 3 B. gr. C. — Egyptian, C. — some rev. 10*s.* — B. medallions, gr. and lat. RR. 5*l.*

Faustina the Elder, wife of Antoninus Pius: G. C. 1*l.* — some rev. 2*l.* — *Puellæ Faustinianæ* 6*l.* — S. C. — some rev. 15*s.* — *Puellæ Faustinianæ* 3*l.* — S. *quinarii*, R. 5*s.* — medallions of base s. rev. of Antoninus, RR. 10*s.* — 1 B. C. — with rev. of Antoninus, 2*l.* — some rare from 3*s.* to 1*l.* — 2 B. C. — 1 B. col. RRR. 30*s.* — 2 B. col. RRR. 25*s.* with Antoninus — 1 B. gr. RRR. 15*s.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. RR. 5*s.* — eg. B. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — lat. medallions of B. RRR. 15*l.*

Galerius Antoninus, son of Antoninus and Faustina: 1 B. gr. rev. of Faustina, RRRR. 8*l.* — 2 B. gr. rev. of Faustina, 4*l.* — 2 B. eg. RRRR. 10*l.*

MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, called The Philosopher: (A. C. 161.) G. C. 1*l.* — some rev. 2*l.* — S. C. — S. gr. R. 5*s.* — 1 B. C. — rev. of Faustina, RR. 35*s.* — rev. of Verus, RRR. 3*l.* — there are other rare rev. — lead * of this size, RR.

* The few lead coins of Hadrian and the Antonini are doubtless trial-pieces.

10*s.* — 2 B. C. — 3 B. RR. 10*s.* — 1 B. col. RRR. 30*s.* — 2 B. col. R. 5*s.* — with Verus, RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. col. RR. 7*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. gr. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 2 B. gr. C. 1*s.* — with Abgarus, RR. 7*s.* 6*d.* — 3 B. gr. C. — eg. C. — medallions of B. gr. and RR. 2*l.* to 10*l.*

Faustina the Younger, wife of Antoninus the Philosopher*: G. C. 1*l.* — gr. RRR. 3*l.* — S. C. — consecration and *Matri castrorum,* 7*s.* 6*d.* — S. gr. RR. 15*s.* — 1 B. C. — some rev. as the consecration, 7*s.* 6*d.* — 2 B. C. — 3 B. col. RRR. 5*s* — 1 B. gr. R. 5*s.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. R. 3*s.* The gr. and eg. medals, with the name ANNIA FAUSTINA, are extremely rare. Lat. medallions, B. 5*l.* — gr. B. 10*l.* — eg. S. R. 5*s.*

Annius Verus, the fifth and last, but only surviving son of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, save Commodus, died in the 7th year of his age: 1 B. RRRR. with rev. of Commodus, 8*l.* — 2 B. same rev. RRR. 2*l.* — 2 B. gr. with Commodus, rev. of Marcus Aurelius, RRR. 35*s.* — 3 B. gr. rev. of Commodus, RRR. 2*l.*

Lucius Aurelius VERUS Aug. son of Aelius, the adopted heir of Hadrian: (A. C. 161 to 170.) G. C. 1*l.* — some rev. 2*l.* — S. C. — *Profectio Aug.* RRR. 15*s.* — S. gr. RR. 15*s.* — 1 B. C. — some rev. 25*s.* — lead of this size, RR. 10*s.* — 2 B. C. save some rev. — 3 B. R. 5*s.* — 1 B. col. RRR. 50*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. gr. R. 3*s.* — 2 B. gr. C. — with M. Aurelius and Verus, RR. 5*s.* — with Abgarus, RR. 9*s.* — 3 B. gr. and eg. C. Medallions, B. gr. and lat. 2*l.* to 20*l.* — eg. S. R. 3*s.*

Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus: G. C. 1*l.* 5*s.* — S. C. — S. gr. with the name of Mannus prince of Arabia, RRR. 3*l.* —

* She is known from the other by her aquiline nose, and more slender features; the mother has her hair fastened in many wreaths to the top of her head: the daughter wears it tied up in a large knot behind.

1 and 2 B. C. — 2 B. col. RRR. 2*l.* — 1 B. gr. RRR. 50*s.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. RR. 5*s.* Medallions, 2*l.* to 20*l.*

Lucius Aelius Aurelius Commodus Aug., or Marcus Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Aug.: (A. C. 180.) G. RRR. 4*l.* — some 6*l.* — G. medallions, RRRR. 40*l.* — G. *minimi.* RRR. 5*l.* — G. gr. rev. of Sauromates, RRR. 12*l.* — S. C. — some rev. 1*l.* — 1 B. C. — with Faustina, 30*s.* — other rare rev. from 3*s.* to 18*s.* — 2 B. C. — some rev. 7*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. col. RRR. 50*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. gr. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 2 B. gr. C. — rev. of M. Aurel. and Faustina, RR. 12*s.* — 3 B. gr. C. — 1 B. eg. RR. 1*l.* — eg. S. C.* There are about 120 medallions of this reign, 2*l.* to 30*l.*

Crispina, wife of Commodus: G. RRR. 6*l.* — S. C. 1*s.* — *Diis Genitalibus,* 5*s.* — 1 B. C. — 2 and 3 B. col. RR. 7*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. gr. RR. 7*s.* 6*d.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. R. 3*s.* — 1 B. eg. RRR. 25*s.* — 2 and 3 B. eg. RR. 10*s.*

Publius Helvius Pertinax Aug.: (A. C. 192.) G. RRR. 4*l.* — some rev. as of consecration eagle †, or funeral pile, RRRR. 15*l.* — S. RRR. 2*l.* — some rev. as *Liberatis Civibus,* 4*l.* *Menti Laudandæ,* 5*l.* — S. medallions of eg. RRR. 8*l.* — 1 B. RRR. 4*l.* — some reverses, as the consecration, and *Liberalitas,* 8*l.* — 2 B. RRR. 1*l.* — some rev. 2*l.* — 3 B. RRR. 5*l.* — 2 B. gr. RR. 2*l.* — S. and 3 B. eg. RRR. 30*s.* Medallions, gr. RRR. 50*l.* After this, no Roman 3 B. till Trajanus Decius.

* In this reign the silver of Egypt, always very base under the former emperors, becomes mere brittle brass; sometimes with a silver washing, sometimes without, as preserved: and is only distinguishable from the brass by its thickness, and appearance of mixt metal. After this æra, however, the brass and silver of Egypt are alike scarce; and, seldom or never being distinguished, are thrown together under one name of Egyptian, being generally the size of 3 Brass.

† The eagle, being the bird of Jupiter, is the most common mark of consecration of an emperor; as the peacock, the bird of Juno, shows that of an empress.

Titiana, wife of Pertinax. Her coins only occur in brittle brass of Egypt, RRR. 3*l.*

Marcus Didius Severus JULIANUS Aug.: (A. C. 193.) G. RRR. 10*l.* — S. RRR. 4*l.* — 1 B. R. 10*s.* — 2 B. RRR. 3*l.*

Manlia Scantilla, wife of Julian I. G.: RRR. 10*l.* — S. RRR. 8*l.* — 1 B. RR. 15*s.* — 2 B. RRR. 4*l.*

Didia Clara, daughter of Julian I.: G. RRR. 8*l.* — S. RRR. 8*l.* — 1 B. RR. 15*s.*

C. *Pescennius Niger* Justus Aug.: (in Syria) G. RRRR. unique in the king of France's cabinet, 50*l.* — lat. S. RRR. 5*l.* Gr. medallions of S. RRRR. 25*l.* — 1 B. gr. unique in Dr. Hunter's cab. 50*l.*

Pescennia Plautiana, wife of Niger: an unique gr. medal is given of this lady by Baudelot.

Decimus Clodius Septimius *Albinus* Aug.: (in Britain) G. RRRR. 20*l.* — S. R. 5*s.* — title of Aug. Imp. 10*s.* — 1 B. R. 5*s.* — some rev. 10*s.* — 2 B. R. 5*s.* — 1 B. gr. RRR. 50*s.* — 2 B. gr. RRR. 2*l.* Latin medallions of B. RRRR. 30*l.*

Lucius Septimius SEVERUS Pertinax Aug.: (A. C. 193.) G. R. 2*l.* — with different heads of his family, RRR. 5*l.* — G. gr. rev. of Sauromates, 10*l.* — S. C. — with heads of his family, or rare rev. from 3*s.* to 2*l.* — S. *quinarii,* RRR. 2*l.* — S. gr. R. 5*s.* — S. medallions lat. RR. 1*l.* — Syrian medallions of base S. gr. 10*s.* — 1 B. C. — with Julia or other rare rev. 2*l.* — 2 B. C. — some rev. 1*l.* — 1 B. col. RR. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. gr. R. 3*s.* — 2 B. gr. C. — rev. of Julia in a temple, or Abgarus, 5*s.* — 3 B. gr. C. — eg. R. 5*s.* — Latin medallions, RRR. 2*l.* to 10*l.* — gr. RR. 2*l.* to 5*l.*

Julia Domna Pia Felix Aug. wife of Severus: G. RR. 3*l.* — with Caracalla and Geta, RRR. 4*l.* — S. C. — with heads of her children, and of Septimius Severus, 50*s.* — some rare rev. 3*s.* to 10*s.* — S. *quinarii,* Juno, RR. 1*l.* — others, RRRR. 5*l.* — S. gr. R. 5*s.* — 1 B. C. — some rev. 5*s.* to 40*s.* — 2 B. C. —

some rev. 5*s.* — 1 B. col. RRR. 2*l.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 3*s.* — 1 B. gr. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 2 B. gr. C. — rev. of Caracalla, RR. 5*s.* — 3 B. gr. C. — eg. RR. 10*s.* Medallions, gr. and lat. RRRR. 10*l.*

Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Aug.: (CARACALLA *, A. C. 211.) G. C. 1*l.* — with Septimius Severus and Julia, 3*l.* — some rare rev. 2*l.* to 5*l.* — S. C. — with heads of Severus, Julia, and Geta, 2*l.* — some rare rev. from 3*s.* to 30*s.* — S. gr. R. 5*s.* — S. medallions, gr. RRR. 2*l.* — brittle brass of Egypt, C. — 1 B. C. — some rev. from 3*s.* to 30*s.* — 2 B. C. — some rev. from 3*s.* to 20*s.* — 1 B. col. R. 5*s.* (except Antioch in Syria) — 2 and 3 B. col. C. — 1 B. gr. C. — with heads of Caracalla and Geta, RR. 30*s.* — 2 B. gr. C. — with Julia, 7*s.* 6*d.* — 2 or 3 B. gr. rev. of Geta; or Plautilla face to face, 10*s.* — 1 B. eg. RR. 10*s.* Medallions of B. gr. R. 10*s.* to 5*l.* — lat. RRRR. 20*s.* — S. medallions, 2*l.* — B. 3*l.*

Plautilla, wife of Caracalla: G. RRR. 4*l.* — S. C. — some rev. 4*s.* — with Caracalla, 3*l.* — 1 B. RRRR. 10*l.* — nearly 1 B. RRR. 4*l.* — 2 B. R. 5*s.* — 1 B. of *Tyre*, RRR. 4*l.* — 3 B. col. RR. 5*s.* — 1 B. gr. RRR. 2*l.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* Medallions of brass, gr. RRR. 5*l.*

* The coins of Caracalla not being easily distinguished from those of Elagabalus, the names being the same, a few marks may be necessary. Caracalla has commonly the title GERM*anicus*, or BRIT*annicus*, which the other never has. Elagabalus bears most commonly FEL*ix*. Caracalla seldom is styled IMP. Elagabalus always. But the most certain mark is the sun, delineated like an asterisk, and thence by medallists vulgarly termed a star, which is almost always seen on coins of Elagabalus, behind or before the figures on the reverse. It is well known that he was priest of the sun, and thence the mark; which may likewise be found on coins of Julia Soæmias his mother, and on others. Some French writers will have it, that this badge appears also on one or two coins of Caracalla, which I must beg leave to impute to mistake till the strongest proof shall arise of their position, which I strongly suspect to be quite void of foundation.

Publius, or Lucius Sept. GETA Aug.: (A. C. 211 to 212.) G. RRR. 5*l.* — gr. RRRR. 6*l.* — s. c. — with heads of Sept. Severus, Julia, or Caracalla, 2*l.* — other rare rev. from 5*s.* to 30*s.* — s. gr. RR. 7*s.* 6*d.* — Syrian medallions of bad silver, RR. 15*s.* — 1 B. R. 5*s.* * — some rev. 15*s.* to 30*s.* — 2 B. C. — some reverses, 10*s.* — 1 B. col. RRR. 50*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. gr. RR. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. C. — Medallions, B. gr. and lat. RRR. 6*l.* — eg. RR. 10*s.*

Marcus Opelius Sev. MACRINUS Aug.: (A. C. 217.) G. RRR. 5*l.* — s. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — triumphal chariot, 3*l.* — Syrian medallions of base metal, R. 10*s.* — 1 B. R. 10*s.* — some rev. 1*l.* to 50*s.* — 2 B. C. — some rev. 5*s.* — 1 B. col. RRR. 30*s.* — 2 and 3 B. R. 5*s.* — 1 B. gr. RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. gr. R. 3*s.* — with Diadumenianus, 15*s.* — 3 B. gr. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — eg. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — lat. medallions of B. RRRR. 10*l.* — gr. RRR. 5*l.*

Mar. Opel. Ant. DIADUMENIANUS Cæsar Aug.: (A. C. 217.) G. RRRR. king of France's cost 42*l.* — s. RR. 12*s.* — *Fides Militum*, 2*l.* — 1 B. RR. 2*l.* — 2 B. R. 5*s.* — 1 B. of *Berithus*, RRRR. 3*l.* — *Laodicea*, 4*l.* — 2 and 3 B. col. RR. 12*s.* — 1 B. gr. RRR. 3*l.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. R. 5*s.* — eg. RR. 1*l.*

M. Aur. Antoninus Aug.: (ELAGABALUS, A. C. 218.) G. R. 2*l.* — s. C. — rev. of Soemias, 30*s.* — some reverses, 5*s.* to 25*s.* — 1 B. R. 7*s.* 6*d.* — some rev. 10*s.* to 20*s.* — 2 B. C. — some rev. 4*s.* to 8*s.* — 1 B. col. (save Antioch) RR. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. gr. R. 5*s.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. C. — eg. C. — B. medallions, lat. RRRR. 10*l.* — gr. RRR. 5*l.*

Julia Cornelia Paula Augusta, first wife of Elagabalus,

* The brass coins of Geta Augustus represent him with a long beard, and with a countenance of at least 40 years of age, though, if we credit history, he was killed at 23. The silver coins are almost all struck when he was quite a boy and Cæsar. Caracalla, who was slain at 29, has likewise a very ancient physiognomy on his coins.

G. RRR. 10*l.* — S. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — some rev. 7*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. RR. 30*s.* — rev. of three *Monetæ*, 3*l.* — 2 B. R. 7*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. col. RRR. 3*l.* — 2 and 3 B. col. RR. 10*s.* — 1 B. gr. RRR. 3*l.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. R. 10*s.* — eg. R. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Julia Aquilia Severa, second wife of Elagabalus: G. RRRR. 21*l.* — S. RR. 10*s.* — with rev. of two fig. 1*l.* — 1 B. RR. 2*l.* — 2 B. R. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. RRR. 15*s.* — 1 B. gr. RRR. 5*l.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. RRR. 1*l.* — eg. R. 5*s.*

Annia Faustina, third wife of Elagabalus: s. unique in king of Spain's cab. 40*l.* — 1 B. RRRR. 30*l.* — 2 and 3 B. col. RRR. 2*l.* — 2 B. gr. RRR. 3*l.* — eg. RR. 1*l.*

Julia Soemias Aug. mother of Elagabalus: G. RRR. 6*l.* — S. C. — rev. of Caracalla, RRR. 30*s.* — 1 B. R. 5*s.* — with Cybele, 30*s.* — 2 B. C. 2*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. RRR. 1*l.* — 1 B. gr. RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. gr. 10*s.* — 3 B. gr. R. 5*s.* — eg. R. 3*s.*

Julia Mæsa, grandmother of Elagabalus: G. RRR. 8*l.* — S. C. — consecration, lately discovered, 2*l.* — 1 B. C. — consecration, 2*l.* — 2 B. C. — 1 B. col. RRR. 30*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 10*s.* — 1 B. gr. R. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. C.

M. Aur. Sev. Alexander Aug.: (A. C. 222.) G. C. 1*l.* — some rev. as Mamæa, &c. 5*l.* — G. medallions, 25*l.* — S. C. — some 10*s.* to 2*l.* — 1 B. C. — some 4*s.* to 4*l.* — 2 B. C. — some from 2*s.* to 20*s.* — 2 B. with Orbiana, RRR. 2*l.* — with Mamæa, RR. 10*s.* — 1 B. col. (save Antioch) RR. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* — 1 B. gr. R. 2*s.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. C. — 2 B. gr. with Mæsa, RRR. 1*l.* — eg. C. — 2 B. eg. C. save with *Cæsar.* — B. medallions, lat. RRRR. 15*l.* — gr. 10*l.*

Barbia Orbiana Aug. last wife of Alexander Severus: G. RRRR. 25*l.* — S. R. 5*s.* — *Pudicitia*, 1*l.* — 1 B. R. 15*s.* — 2 B. R. 5*s.* — 1 B. gr. of *Sida*, RRR. 4*l.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. RRR. 1*l.* — eg. RRR. 1*l.*

Julia Mamæa, mother of Alexander: G. RRR. 4*l.* — S. C. 1*s.* — 1 B. C. — 2 B. C. save two rev. *Felicitas Perpetua*,

1*l.* and *Matri Castrorum,* 10*s.*—1 B. col. RR. 10*s.*—2 and 3 B. col. R. 5*s.*—1 B. gr. R. from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*—2 and 3 B. gr. R. 2*s.* 6*d.*—eg. R. 5*s.* Latin medallions of B. RRRR. 21*l.*

Uranius Antoninus, a tyrant in Germany, in the reign of Alexander Severus: G. unique in cab. of king of France, valued at least at 60*l.*

C. J. Verus MAXIMINUS Aug.: (Maximin I. A. C. 235.) G. RRR. 4*l.*—*Liberalitas,* 8*l.*—S. C.—some rev. 5*s.* to 15*s.*—1 B. C. save some from 3*s.* to 15*s.*—2 B. C.—some rare rev. 3*s.* to 15*s.*—2 B. col. RRR. 15*s.*—3 B. col. RR. 4*s.*—1 B. gr. RR. 1*l.*—2 B. gr. R. 5*s.*—with his son, RRR. 1*l.*—3 B. gr. R. 2*s.* 6*d.*—eg. R. 2*s.*—B. medallions, lat. RRRR. 21*l.*—gr. RR. 5*l.*

Paulina, wife of Maximin I.: S. RR. 1*l.*—1 B. R. 10*s.*—car of consecration, RRR. 30*s.*

C. J. V. Maximus Cæsar: S. RR. 10*s.*—1 and 2 B. C. 2*s.*—1 B. *Victoria Augg.* RRR. 2*l.*—2 and 3 B. col. RR. 10*s.*—1 B. gr. RR. 30*s.*—2 and 3 B. gr. R. 5*s.*—B. medallions, gr. RRRR. 25*l.*

M. Ant. GORDIANUS AFRICANUS Aug.: (I. A. C. 237.) G. RRRR. 10*l.*—S. RRR. 4*l.*—1 B. RR. 2*l.*—3 B. RRR. 4*l.*—eg. RR. 1*l.*

M. Ant. GORDIANUS AFRICANUS Aug. the younger: (II. A. C. 237.) S. RRR. 4*l.*—1 B. RR. 2*l.*—eg. RRR. 2*l.*

Decimus Cælius BALBINUS Aug.: (A. C. 237.) G. RRRR. 21*l.*—S. R. 4*s.*—some rev. 10*s.*—1 B. R. 5*s.*—some 30*s.*—2 B. RRR. 2*l.*—B. medallions, gr. from 2*l.* to 4*l.* according to their conservation.—2 B. gr. RR. 30*s.*—eg. RR. 1*l.*

M. Cl. PUPIENUS MAXIMUS. Aug.: (A. C. 237.) G. RRRR. 21*l.*—S. R. 4*s.*—some 10*s.*—1 B. R. 5*s.*—some rev. 15*s.*

and 30*s.* — 2 B. RRR. 2*l.* — B. medallions gr. RRR. from 2*l.* to 4*l.* — 1 B. gr. RRR. 3*l.* — 2 B. gr. RR. 1*l.* — eg. 1*l.*

M. Ant. GORDIANUS PIUS Aug.: (III. A. C. 238.) G. C. 1*l.* save some rev. — S. C. — with *Cæsar,* RR. 10*s.* — S. medallions gr. RR. 10*s.* — 1 B. C. — some from 4*s.* to 30*s.* — 2 B. C. — some from 2*s.* to 20*s.* — 1 B. col. R. 3*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* — 1 B. gr. C. — with Abgarus, 10*s.* — with Tranquillina, 2*l.* — 2 B. gr. C. — eg. with Serapis, 5*s.* — 3 B. with head of Abgarus, on rev. C. — B. medallions lat. RRRR. 25*l.* — gr. RR. 5*l.* to 10*l.*

Sabinia Tranquillina, wife of Gordian III.: S. RRRR. 10*l.* — S. *quinarius,* RRRR. 10*l.* — 1 B. RRRR. 12*l.* — 2 B. RRR. 5*l.* — 1 B. col. RRR. 3*l.* — 2 and 3 B. col. RR. 1*l.* — 1 B. gr. RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. gr. RR. 10*s.* — with Gordian, RRR. 1*l.* — 3 B. gr. RR. 10*s.* Medallions, gr. RRR. 5*l.* — eg. RR. 1*l.*

Marcus Julius PHILIPPUS Aug.: (A. C. 244.) G. RRR. 5*l.* — S. C. — with Otacilia, and Philip the son, RRR. 3*l.* — some other rev. from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* — S. medallions, lat. RRR. 30*s.* — 1 B. C. — some from 2*s.* to 2*l.* — 2 B. C. — some 2*s.* to 15*s.* — 1 B. col. RR. 10*s.* save *Viminacium,* 3*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 1 and 2 B. gr. C. — with Philip the son and Otacilia, RR. 7*s.* 6*d.* — eg. R. 2*s.* — B. medallions, lat RRR. 10*l.* — with Philip the son and Otacilia, RRRR. 30*l.* — gr. RR. 5*l.*

Marcia Otacilia Severa, wife of Philip the elder: G. RRR. 5*l.* — *Securitas Orbis,* 8*l.* — S. C. — with her portrait on both sides, RR. 10*s.* — Syrian medallions, S. RR. 15*s.* — 1 B. C. — some 2*s.* to 12*s.* — 2 B. C. — 1 and 2 B. col. R. 4*s.* — 3 B. col. RR. 5*s.* — 1, 2, and 3 B. gr. C. 2*s.* — B. medallions, gr. and lat. RRRR. 20*l.* — eg. R. 5*s.*

Marcus Julius PHILIPPUS Aug.: (Philip the younger, A. C. 246.) G. RRR. 5*l.* — *Pietas Augg.* 6*l.* — S. C. save without

the diadem. — 1 B. C. — some rev. as the sea horse, 10*s.* — 2 B. C. — some rev. 5*s.* — 1 B. col. (save Antioch) RR. 7*s.* 6*d.* — 2 and 3 B. col. RR. 4*s.* — 1 B. gr. RR. 5*s.* to 20*s.* — 2 B. gr. C. — rev. of the Three Furies struck at Antioch, 10*s.* — 3 B. gr. C. — B, medallions lat. and gr. RRR. 2*l.* to 10*l.* — eg. R. 2*s.*

P. Carvilius *Marinus* Aug.: (in Pannonia) 1 B. gr. RRRR. 5*l.* — 2 B. gr. RRR. 1*l.*

Ti. Cl. Mar. *Pacatianus* Aug.: (in Gaul*) S. RRRR. 8*l.*

Cn. Messius Q. Trajanus DECIUS Aug.: (A. C. 250.) G. RRR. 3*l.* — S. C. — *Victoria Germanica,* 7*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. C. — *Cæs. Decennalia Fel.* 2*l.* — 2 B. C. — 3 B. R. 2*s.* — 1 B. col. R. 3*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* — of *Rhesæna,* with Etruscilla, 10*s.* — 1 B. gr. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 2 B. gr. C. — with Herennius, RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. gr. C. — eg. R. 2*s.* — B. medallions lat. RRR. 5*l.* save *Felicitas Sæculi,* and *Victoria Aug.* C. 2*s.* — gr. RRR. 2*l.* to 5*l.*

Herennia Etruscilla Aug. wife of Decius: G. RRR. 4*l.* — S. C. — *Sæculum novum,* 5*s.* — Syrian medallions of bad silver, RR. 1*l.* — 1 B. R. 2*s.* — 2 B. C. — *Pudicitia Aug.* with three figures, 10*s.* — 1 B. col. RR. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 3*s.* — 1 B. gr. save *Samos,* RR. 15*s.* — 2 B. gr. R. 3*s.* — 3 B. gr. RR. 4*s.* — eg. RR. 5*s.* — B. medallions lat. RRR. 10*l.* save that with the figure of *Pudicitia* sitting, 10*s.*

Q. HERENNIUS Etruscus Messius Decius Aug.: (A. C. 250.) G. RRRR. 21*l.* — S. C. — some rev. 5*s.* to 15*s.* — S. medallions lat. RRR. 3*l.* — 1 B. R. 5*s.* — with rev. of instruments of sacrifice,

* His coins are mostly found in Champagne. Eutropius, lib. ix. says of Decius, *Bellum civile quod in Gallia motum fuerat obpressit.* Khell plausibly thinks this applies to Pacatian. *Suppl. ad Vaill.*

15s. — with title of emperor, RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. R. 3s. — 1 B. col. RR. 10*s.* — 2 B. col. R. 5*s.* — 3 B. col. RRR. 15*s.* — 1 and 2 B. gr. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. gr. R. 7*s.* — B. medallions, gr. RRRR. 20*l.* — eg. RR. 1*l.*

C. Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus or Covintus Aug.: (A. C. 250.) G. RRRR. 21*l.* — S. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — with quality of emperor, 5*s.* — some rev. 10*s.* — 1 B. R. 7*s.* 6*d.* — some 1*l.* — title of emperor, RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. RR. 10*s.* — *Romæ Eternæ,* 1*l.* — 1 B. col. RR. 10*s.* — 2 B. col. RR. 5*s.* — with Herennius, RRR. 1*l.* — 3 B. col. RR. 5*s.* — 1 B. gr. RRR. 3*l.* — 2 B. gr. RR. 1*l.* — 3 B. gr. RR. 15*s.* — B. medallions, lat. RRR. 10*l.*

C. Vibius Trebonianus Gallus Aug.: (A. C. 252.) G. RRR. 5*l.* — S. C. — with *Gallus Aug.* only, RRR. 1*l.* — S. *quinarii,* RR. 5*s.* — 1 B. C. — some 7*s.* — 2 B. C. — 1 B. col. R. 5*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. gr. R. 10*s.* — 2 B. gr. R. 7*s.* — 3 B. gr. R. 5*s.* — eg. R. 3*s.* — B. medallions, gr. and lat. RRR. 2*l.* to 20*l.*

C. Vibius Volusianus Aug.: (A. C. 253.) G. RRR. 5*l.* — S. C. — 1 B. R. 10*s.* — 2 B. R. 5*s.* — 1 B. col. RR. 7*s.* 6*d.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* — 1 B. gr. RR. 15*s.* — 2 B. gr. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. gr. R. 5*s.* — eg. R. 3*s.* — B. medallions, gr. RRRR. 30*l.*

C. or M. Julius Aemilius Æmilianus Aug.: (in Italy) G. RRRR. 20*l.* — S. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. RRR. 3*l.* — 2 B. RRR. 2*l.* — 3 B. RRR. 1*l.* — 1 B. col. RRRR. 4*l.* — 2 B. RRR. 1*l.* — 1 B. gr. RRRR. 5*l.*

Publius Licinius Valerianus Aug.: (I. A. C. 254 to 260.) G. RRR. 3*l.* — S. C. — some to 7*s.* — 1 B. R. 5*s.* — *Felicitas Augustorum,* with the car, 2*l.* — 2 B. R. 5*s.* — with Gallienus, 1*l.* — 3 B. C. — 1 B. col. R. 3*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R.

2*s.* — 1 B. gr. from 2*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. C. — with Gallienus and Valerian the younger, 15*s.* — B. medallions lat. RRR. 10*l.* — gr. RR. 5*l.* — eg. R. 5*s.*

Mariniana, second wife of Valerian: S. R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. RR. 10*s.* — 2 B. R. 5*s.* — 3 B. R. 2*s.*

P. L. Egnatius GALLIENUS Aug.: (A. C. 254 to 267.) G. R. 2*l.* — some 4*l.* — *Gallienæ Aug.* 8*l.* — G. medallions, RRR. 8*l.* — S. C. — some to 10*s.* The legions 2*s.* to 5*s.* — S. medallions, RRR. 2*l.* — S. *quinarii*, R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — 1 B. R. 10*s.* — some 15*s.* — 2 B. R. 5*s.* — some 10*s.* to 1*l.* — 3 B. C. — 1 B. col. R. 3*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 2*s.* — 1 B. gr. R. 5*s.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. R. 5*s.* — B. medallions lat. RRR. 5*l.* to 10*l.* save *Moneta Aug.* 1*l.* — consecrations of his predecessors in silver, C. 2*s.* — eg. C.

Julia Cornelia Salonina Aug. wife of Gallienus: G. RRR. 5*l.* — S. C. — 1 B. R. 10*s.* — *Aequitas Publica*, 1*l.* — 2 B. R. 2*s.* — 3 B. C. — 1 B. col. RR. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. col. R. 3*s.* — 1 B. gr. R. 7*s.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. C. — eg. C. — B. medallions lat. RRR. 10*l.* — gr. RRRR. 20*l.*

After this time there are very few* colonial coins.

P. L. VALERIANUS Aug.: (II. the brother of Gallienus, A. C. 263 to 267.) G. RRR. 5*l.* — S. C. — 1 B. RRR. 2*l.* — rev. of *Jovi Crescenti*, 4*l.* — 2 B. RR. 7*s.* — 3 B. C. — 1 B. gr. RR. 1*l.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. R. 5*s.*

Cornelia Supera, wife of Valerian II.: S. RRRR. 10*l.* — 2 B. gr. RRR. 8*l.*

P. L. Cor. SALONINUS VALERIANUS Aug.: (III. the son of Gallienus, A. C. 263 to 265.) G. RRR. 5*l.* — S. C. — title of Aug. RR. 1*l.* — 1 B. RRR. 30*s.* — 2 B. R. 5*s.* — 3 B. C. — 1 B. gr. RR. 1*l.* — 2 and 3 B. gr. R. 3*s.* — with CEBACTOC, RR.

* M. Beauvis says, *none*, though his own pages confute him.

10*s.* — 3 B. gr. rev. of Gallienus. RRR. 1*l.* — B. medallions lat. RRR. 30*l.*

Druantilla Aug.: s. RRRR. 30*l.**

M. Fulvius *Macrianus* Aug.: (in Persia†) eg. RRR. 2*l.*

T. Fulvius Junius *Macrianus* Aug. son of the former: base s. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. RR. 10*s.* — 2 B. gr. RRR. 1*l.* — eg. RR. 5*s.*

Fulvius *Quietus* Aug. brother of Macrianus: (in Syria) base s. and 3 B. RR. 10*s.* — 2 B. gr. RRR. 1*l.* — eg. RRR. 1*l.* — 3 B. eg RR. 10*s.*

Septimia *Zenobia* Aug.: (in Palmyra, Syria, and Egypt) eg. RRR. 4*l.*

Timolaus, son of Zenobia: 3 B. gr. unique in Dr. Hunter's cab. 20*l.*

M. C. Latienus *Postumus* Aug.: (in Gaul‡) G. RR. 2*l.* — with his son, RRR. 5*l.* — G. *minimi,* RRR. 3*l.* — base s. C. — with two portraits, RR. 1*l.* — 1 B. C. 2*s.* — some 5*s.* to 1*l.*—

* There are only two coins of this lady known; one in the cabinet of the emperor of Germany, and another in that of count Ariosto. Beauvais knew not of them: but Khell, in his Supplement to Vaillant, *Vien.* 1767, 4to, is sufficient authority.

† Trebellius Pollio, having heard of the thirty tyrants of Athens, wanted to make the like number in the reign of Gallienus. There were sixteen whose coins are known. Usurpers whose coins have not been found are Cyriades, Ingenuus, Odinathus, Herodinianus, Mæonius, Herennianus, Balista, Valens, Calpurnius Piso, Cæstius Aemilianus, Saturninus, Trebellianus, Celsus: in number thirteen. So that the whole make 29: and taking a tyrant or two from the two succeeding reigns of Claudius Gothicus, and Aurelian, which can spare them, the round 30 may stand. In the succeeding reigns no coins of Firmius, Septimius, Urbanus, Titus, Crescentius, Saturnius, Proculus, Bonosus, Aquilius, Sabinus, Achilleus, Narseus, are yet known.

‡ Gaul generally includes Britain and Spain, and the Netherlands.

2 B. C.—some 5*s.* to 20*s.*—3 B. C.—B. medallions, lat. RRR. 3*l.*

C. J. C. *Postumus* Aug.: (he only appears on his father's coin) G. RRR. 5*l.*—base s. RRR. 2*l.*—1 B. RRR. 2*l.*

Ulpius Corn. *Lælianus* Aug: (in Gaul) G. RRRR. 10*l.*—S. RRR. 4*l.*—base s. and 3 B. R. 2*s.*

M. Piauvonius *Victorinus* Aug.: (in Gaul) G. RRR. 5*l.*—S. RR. 1*l.*—base s. R. 10*s.*—3 B. C.—consecration, R. 3*s.*

L. Aur. Piauv. *Victorinus* Aug.: base s. R. 2*s.*—3 B. R. 2*s.*; both have *Aequitas Aug.*

Aurelia *Victorina* Aug. mother of Victorinus the elder: 3 B. RRRR. 2*l.*

M. A. *Marius* Aug.: (in Gaul) G. RRRR. 10*l.*—base s. R. 10*s.*—3 B. R. 2*s.*—*Pacator Orbis*, 10*s.*

Manius Acilius *Aureolus* Aug.: (in Illyricum) G. RRRR. 20*l.*—3 B. RRR. 2*l.*

Regalianus Aug.: (in Dacia) S. RRRR. 30*l.**

M. A. CLAUDIUS Aug.: (commonly called GOTHICUS, A. C. 268.) G. RRRR. 10*l.*—S. RRR. 2*l.*—B. medallions, RR. 10*s.*—2 B. R. 2*s.*—col. of Antioch of Pisidia, RR. 10*s.*—1 B. gr. RR. 1*l.*—eg. RR. 1*l.*—2 and 3 B. eg. C.—3 B. lat. C.—some, as *Regi Artis*, 10*s.*†

* First given by Khell, and unknown to Beauvais.

† From Claudius Gothicus to Diocletian there are no silver coins, says M. de la Bastie; no good silver, according to Beauvais. Of Florianus, Probus, and the family of Carus, even base silver denarij are extremely rare, and worth 2*l.* each: if any in fine silver occur, they may be held unique. Collectors supply the place of silver, in this interval, with copper washed with silver; nay, with the copper of Probus, which is only washed with tin. But these coins were never held silver currency in any period of the empire, for they are common in reigns when good silver is also frequent; that of Gallienus for example: not to add, that *quinarij* of good silver occur in these very reigns to which so bad a coinage is ascribed; and who will suppose that the

M. A. Cl. Quintillus Aug.: (A. C. 270.) G. RRRR. 30*l.*—base s. RR. 10*s.*—3 B. lat. C.—eg. RR. 5*s.*

L. Domitius Aurelianus Aug.: (A. C. 270.) G. RR. 2*l.*—G. medallions, RRR. 10*l.*—S. R. 10*s.*—small B. medallions, lat. rev. of Severina, R. 3*s.*—eg. with Athenodorus, RRRR. 3*l.*—2 B. lat. C.—with *Sol Dominus Imp. Rom.* 10*s.*—3 B. lat. and eg. C.

Ulpia Severina, wife of Aurelian: G. RRR. 3*l.*—base S. R. 2*s.*—B. medallions, rev. of Aurelian, R. 2*s.*—2 and 3 B. C.—eg. C.

Heroias or Hermias *Vabalathus** Aug. (in Palmyra) third son of Zenobia, received the title of Augustus from Gallienus: base s. and 3 B. lat. R. 3*s.*—same without the bust of Aurelian, RRR. 2*l.*—2 B. eg. RR. 10*s.*—eg. C.—2 B. gr. with his head only, RRR. 4*l.*

denarius was of washed copper, and its half of good silver? the denarij washed with silver, or with tin, were evidently the *denarij ærei* of the age of Aurelian; and had no more concern with silver currency than the black-money, and tin halfpence, of modern times. They who form sequences in distinct metals ought to keep the copper washed with silver, or with tin, among the series of small brass, or more properly apart by itself; but upon no account to blend it with the silver currency. It is truly risible to see such collectors mixing these coins with silver, or with brass, just as the washing happens to be in better, or worse, preservation; nay, some are so ignorant as to pronounce the fresh ones silver currency of the period!

These remarks ought likewise to be applied to the Egyptian coins of brittle brass; and those of the same country in billon, or those washed with silver. The latter two articles ought to be kept apart from the first by formal collectors, were it only on account of their colour.

* The Historia Augusta, p. 728, mentions money of Odenathus: and of Firmius, p. 952.—Vabalathus had a small province of Armenia from Aurelian with the title of *king*: and perhaps the puzzling VCRIMDR may imply *Voluntate Cæsaris Romani Imperatoris Maximi Domini, Rex.*

P. Pivesuvius *Tetricus* Aug.: (in Gaul) G. RRR. 4*l.* — with G. for *Gneius*, RRRR. 5*l.* — with his son, RRRR. 6*l.* — base s. RR. 7*s.* — B. medallions, RRRR. 20*l.* — 3 B. C. — with his son in front, RRR. 2*l.*

C. Pivesuvius *Tetricus* Cæsar: G. RRR. 10*l.* — base s. RR. 7*s.* 6d. — 3 B. C.

M. Cl. TACITUS Aug.: (A. C. 275.) G. RR. 2*l.* — base s. RR. 5*s.* — B. medallions, RRR. 30*s.* — 2 B. RRR. 10*s.* — 3 B. C. — eg. RR. 3*s.*

M. Annius FLORIANUS Aug.: (A. C. 276.) G. RRR. 4*l.* — B. medallions, R. 10*s.* — 2 B. R. 5*s.* — 3 B. C.

M. Aur. PROBUS Aug.: (A. C. 276.) G. RR. 2*l.* — some 4*l.* — G. medallions, RRR. 8*l.* — S. RRR. 5*l.* — S. *quinarij*, RRR. 10*s.* — B. medallions, RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. C. — with the consulates around the bust, R. 2*s.* 6*d.* — eg. C.

M. A. CARUS Aug.: (A. C. 282.) G. RR. 2*l.* — *Domino et Deo Caro*, 4*l.* — S. *quinarij*, RRR. 2*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 1*l.* — with Carinus and rev. the four seasons, RRRR. 10*l.* — 2 and 3 B. with his head and the sun in front, RR. 30*s.* — eg. C.

M. A. NUMERIANUS Aug.: (A. C. 282.) G. RRR. 4*l.* — S. *quinarij*, RRR. 2*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. C. — eg. C.

M. A. CARINUS Aug.: (A. C. 282.) G. RRR. 4*l.* — with Numerian, RRRR. 8*l.* — S. *quinarij*, RRR. 2*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 1*l.* — some 2*l.* — 2 B. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. lat. and eg. C.

Magnia Urbica, wife of Carinus*: G. RRRR. 12*l.* — S. RRR. 4*l.* — B. medallions, RRR. 2*l.* — 2 B. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. R. 5*s.*

Nigrianus, 3 B. unique in Dr. Hunter's cabinet, 10*l.*

Nigrinianus, S. RRRR. 10*l.* — 2 B. RR. 1*l.* — 3 B. RR. 5*s.*

* M. Beauvais weds Urbica to Carus; but an unique brass coin, given by Khell, assigns her to Carinus.

M. A. *Julianus* Aug.: (Pannonia) G. RRRR. 10*l.* — S. RRRR. 5*l.* — 3 B. RRRR. 2*l.*

C. V. DIOCLETIANUS Aug.: (A. C. 284.) G. RR. 2*l.* — G. medallions, RRR. 8*l.* — S. RR. 10*s.* — some rev. 2*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 10*s.* — some 30*s.* — 2 B. C. 1*s.* — 2 B. eg. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. lat. and eg. C.

M. A. Val. MAXIMIANUS Aug.: (I. surnamed Herculius, A. C. 285.) G. RR. 2*l.* — those which bear consulates, as well as those of Diocletian, are RRR. — G. medallions, RRR. 8*l.* — S. R. 2*s.* — some 1*l.* — S. medallions, RRR. 2*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 10*s.* to 30*s.* — 2 B. C. — with the bust of Hercules in front, RR. 3*l.* — 2 B. eg. with same, 10*s.* — 3 B. lat. and eg. C.

CONSTANTIUS: (I. Chlorus, A. C. 292.) G. RRR. 3*l.* — some 4*l.* — S. R. 4*s.* — some to 1*l.* — S. medallions, RR. 30*s.* — B. medallions, RRR. 1*l.*; save some rev. more valuable — 2 and 3 B. C. — eg. R. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Flavia Julia Helena Aug. wife of Constantius: G. RRRR. 40*l.* — 3 B. C.

Flavia Maximiana Theodora Aug. second wife of Constantius, upon divorcing Helena: S. RRR. 2*l.* — 3 B. C.

Galerius Val. MAXIMIANUS Cæs. et Aug.: (Maximian II. A. C. 292.) G. RRR. 3*l.* — some 5*l.* — S. RR. 10*s.* — some 1*l.* — S. medallions, RRR. 3*l.* — B. medallions, RRR. 2*l.* — 2 and 3 B. C. — eg. RR. 5*s.*

From this time there are very few* Greek or Egyptian coins till the reign of Nicephorus, about 500 years after.

Galeria Valeria Aug. wife of Maximian II., daughter of Diocletian: G. RRR. 8*l.* — 2 and 3 B. R. 2*s.*

Cn. Salvius *Amandus* Aug.: (in Gaul) 3 B. RRRR. 4*l.*

* M. Beauvais again says, *nonc*, with as little foundation as before.

CARAUSIUS Aug.*: (in Britain) G. RRRR. 50*l.* — *Virtus Carausij* round the bust, 60*l.* — S. RR. 2*l.* — 3 B. R. — some to 1*l.*

Allectus Aug.: (in Britain) G. RRR. 21*l.* — S. RRRR. 5*l.* — 3 B. R. — some 10*s.*

L. *Domitius Domitianus* Aug.: (in Egypt) S. RRR. 10*l.* — 3 B. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. eg. RRRR. 2*l.*

Flavius Val. SEVERUS Cæs. et Aug.: (A. C. 306.) G. RRR. 5*l.* — S. medallions, RRR. 3*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. R. 2*s.* — 3 B. RR. 5*s.*

C. Gal. Val. MAXIMINUS Cæs. et Aug.: (Maximin II. A. C. 306.) G. RRR. 3*l.* — S. *quinarius*, RRRR. 4*l.* — S. medallions, RRR. 2*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. C. — as *Filius Augg.* RR. 5*s.* — 3 B. C.

M. A. Val. *Maxentius* Aug.: (in Rome) G. RRR. 3*l.* — with *Princeps Juventutis*, 4*l.* — S. unique in M. d'Ennery's cab. 6*l.* — B. medallions, RRR. 3*l.* — 2 and 3 B. C.

Romulus, son of Maxentius: G. unique in cab. of M. Pellerin, who refused 50*l.* — S. *quinarius*, unique in M. d'Ennery's cab. 8*l.* — 2 B. RR. 10*s.* — 3 B. RR. 10*s.*

Alexander Aug.: (in Africa) 2 B. RRRR. 3*l.* — 3 B. RRR. 2*l.*

Fl. Val. Licinianus LICINIUS Cæs. et Aug.: (A. C. 311.) G. RRR. 3*l.* — S. medallions, RRR. 2*l.* — base S. RR. 1*l.* — B. medallions, RRR. 3*l.* — 2 and 3 B. C.

Fl. Val. Lic. Licinius Cæsar: G. RRR. 5*l.* — 3 B. C.

M. *Martinianus* Aug.: (in Bithynia) 3 B. RRR. 2*l.*

Fl. Val. CONSTANTINUS Maximus Aug.: (I. succeeded his father, A. C. 306; reigned alone in 323.) G. R. 1*l.* — some 3*l.* — G. medallions, RRR. 5*l.* — S. RR. 10*s.* — S. medallions, RRR. 2*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 30*s.* — 2 B C. — with *Filius*

* Carausius had his title acknowledged by Diocletian and Maximian, and was therefore a lawful prince, according to every idea we can form of the legal right of a Roman emperor.

Aug. in front, and *Genio Filij Augg.* on rev. RRR. 10*s.* — 3 B. C.: M. Genebrier had 1200.

Flavia Maxima Fausta Augusta: G. medallions, RRRR. 50*l.* — G. RRRR. 20*l.* — S. RRR. 2*l.* — B. medallions, RRR. 3*l.* — 3 B. C.

Fl. Julius Crispus Cæsar: G. RRR. 5*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 1*l.* — 3 B. C.

Helena, wife of Crispus, marked N. F.: *(nobilissima femina)* 3 B. RRR. 10*s.*

Fausta, N. F.: 3 B. RR. 5*s.*

Fl. Jul. Delmatius Cæsar: G. RRRR. 8*l.* — 3 B. R. 3*s.*

Fl. Cl. Hannibalianus Rex.: (nephew of Constantine I. G. RRRR. 40*l.* — 3 B. RRR. 2*l.*

Fl. Cl. CONSTANTINUS Junior Cæs. et Aug.: (Constantine II. A. C. 340.) G. RRR. 4*l.* — S. medallions, RRR. 2*l.* — base S. RR. 10*s.* — B. medallions, RR. 1*l.* — some 2*l.* — 3 B. C.

Fl. Jul. CONSTANS Cæs. et Aug.: (A. C. 340.) G. C. 15*s.* — some rev. 2*l.* — G. medallions, RRR. 5*l.* — S. C. — some 10*s.* — S. medallions, RR. 1*l.* — B. medallions, R. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. C.

Saturninus Aug.*: 3 B. RRRR. 3*l.*

Fl. Jul. Val. CONSTANTIUS Cæsar et Aug.: (Constantius II. A. C. 340.) G. C. 15*s.* — some 1*l.* — G. *quinarij*, RR. 1*l.* — G. medallions, RRR. 10*l.* — S. C. — some 10*s.* — S. medallions, RR. 1*l.* to 2*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 15*s.* — 2 and 3 B. C.

Fl. Popilius *Nepotianus*, or F. Nepot. Constantinus Aug.: (Rome) 2 and 3 B. RRR. 3*l.*

Vetranio Aug.: (in Pannonia) G. RRRR. 20*l.* — S. RRRR. 5*l.* — S. medallions. RRRR. 10*l.* — 2 B. RR. 1*l.* — 3 B. RR. 10*s.*

* From the A. behind the head, as in coins of Magnentius, this usurper may seem to have arisen in Gaul.

Fl. *Magnentius* Aug.: (in Gaul) G. R. 1*l.* — G. *quinarij*, RR. 1*l.* — G. medallions, RRR. 10*l.* — S. RR. 10*s.* — some 1*l.* — B. medallions, R. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. C.

Magnus *Decentius* Cæs. et Aug.: (in Gaul) G. RR. 2*l.* — S. RRR. 3*l.* — S. medallion lately discovered, RRR. 5*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. C. — 3 B. C.

Fl. Cl. Constantius Cæs.: (Gallus) G. RRR. 4*l.* — G. medallions, RRRR. 10*l.* — S. RR. 10*s.* — S. medallions, RRR. 3*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 2*l.* — 2 and 3 B. C.

Fl. Cl. JULIANUS Cæs. et Aug.: (Julian II. A. C. 361.) G. R. 1*l.* — some 2*l.* — G. medallions, RRRR. 10*l.* — S. C. — some rare rev. 5*s.* to 13*s.* as Cæsar, *Spes Reip.* RRR. 2*l.* — S. medallions, RRR. 2*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 10*s.* — 2 B. C. 2*s.* — 3 B. C. — with his bust as Serapis, *Deo Serapi*, RR. 10*s.**

Flavia Julia Helena Aug. wife of Julian II. 3 B. with her name, or *Isis Faria*, R. 2*s.*†

Fl. JOVIANUS Aug.: (A. C. 363.) G. RRR. 3*l.* — some 4*l.* — S. R. 2*s.* — *Victoria Aug.* 10*s.* — B. medallions, RR. 1*l.* — 2 B. R. 2*s.* — 3 B. C.

Fl. VALENTINIANUS Aug.: (Valentinian I. A. C. 364.) G. C. 15*s.* — some 1*l.* — G. medallions, RRR. 10*l.* — G. *quinarij*, RR. 1*l.* — S. C. — some 10*s.* — S. medallions, RR. 30*s.* — B. medallions, R. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. C.

Fl. VALENS Maximus Aug.: (A. C. 364.) G. C. 15*s.* — some 30*s.* — G. medallions, RRR. 10*l.* — G. *quinarij*, RR. 1*l.* — S. C. — some 5*s.* — S. medallions, RR. 10*s.* to 20*s.* — B. medallions, R. 7*s.* to 14*s.* — 2 and 3 B. C.

* There is a small brass coin apparently struck in this reign, with a Muse on one side, *Apolloni Sancto* A. SMA. and the Genius of Antioch on the other, *Genio Antiocheni*, i. e. posuere. It is very rare and curious.

† Banduri gives coins with FLA. MAX. to her.

Procopius Aug.: (in Constantinople) G. RRRR. 10*l.* — S. RRR. 2*l.* — 3 B. RRR. 1*l.*

Fl. GRATIANUS Aug.: (A. C. 367.) G. C. 15*s.* — some 1*l.* — G. medallions, RRRR. 8*l.* — S. C. — some 10*s.* — S. medallions, RRR. 2*l.* — S. *quinarij*, RR. 10*s.* — B. medallions, RR. 10*s.* — 2 B. C. 1*s.* — 3 B. C. — *Gloria novi Sæculi*, R. 2*s.*

Fl. VALENTINIANUS Junior Aug.: (VALENTINIAN II. A. C. 375.) G. C. 15*s.* — G. medallions, RRRR. 10*l.* — S. C. — some 10*s.* — S. medallions, RRRR. 4*l.* — B. medallions, RRR. 30*s.* — 2 and 3 B. C.

Fl. THEODOSIUS Aug.: (Theodosius I. or Great, A. C. 379.) G. C. 15*s.* — some 1*l.* — S. C. — some 7*s.* — S. medallions, RR. 10*s.* — B. medallions, RRR. 5*l.* — 2 and 3 B. C.

Aelia Flaccilla Aug.: first wife of Theodosius, G. RRR. 3*l.* — S. RRR. 2*l.* — 2 and 3 B. R. 2*s.*

Magnus *Maximus* Aug.: (in Britain and Gaul) G. R. 1*l.* — some 2*l.* — S. R. 5*s.* — some 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. C.

Fl. *Victor* Aug. son of Maximus: (in Gaul) G. RRR. 2*l.* — S. R. 5*s.* — 3 B. R. 2*s.*

Eugenius Aug.: (in Gaul) G. RR. 2*l.* — S. R. 6*s.* — 3 B. RRR. 1*l.*

Fl. ARCADIUS Aug.: (A. C. 383.) G. C. 15*s.* — some 20*s.* — G. medallions, RRR. 10*l.* — S. C. — some 7*s.* — B. medallions, RR. 1*l.* — 2 and 3 B. C.

Aelia Eudocia Aug. wife of Arcadius: G. RRR. 3*l.* — S. RRR. 2*l.* — 3 B. R. 2*s.*

HONORIUS Aug.: (A. C. 393.) G. C. 15*s.* — G. medallions, RRR. 10*l.* — S. C. — S. medallions, RR. 1*l.* — B. medallions, RR. 10*s.* — 2 and 3 B. C.

CONSTANTIUS Aug.: (III. A. C. 400.) G. RRRR. 20*l.*

Galla Placidia Aug. sister of Arcadius and Honorius: G. RRR. 5*l.* — S. RRR. 2*l.* — S. *quinarij*, RR. 1*l.* — B. medallions, RRR. 6*l.*

Fl. Cl. *Constantinus* Aug.: (in Britain and Gaul) G. RR. *2l.* — S. R. *5s.*

Constans Aug. son of former: S. RRR. *2l.*

Jovinus Aug.: (in Gaul) G. RRR. *3l.* — S. R. *5s.*

Sebastianus Aug. brother of Jovinus: S. RRR. *2l.*

Priscus Attalus Aug.: (in Gaul) G. RRR. *3l.* — S. RRR. *2l.* — 3 B. RRR. *10s.*

THEODOSIUS Aug.: (II. or The Younger, A. C. 403.) G. C. *15s.* — some rev. *1l.* — 2 and 3 B. C.*

Aelia Eudoxia Aug. wife of Theodosius II.: (formerly Athenais) G. RRR. *3l.* — S. RRR. *2l.* — 3 B. R. *2s.*

Johannes Aug.: (in Italy) G. RR. *3l.* — G. *minimi,* RR. *2l.* — S. RRR. *2l.* — 3 B. RRR. *2l.*

Fl. Placidius VALENTINIANUS Aug.: (III. A. C. 424.) G. C. *15s.* — G. medallions, RRR. *5l.* — G. *minimi,* R. *10s.* — S. RR. *10s.* — B. medallions, *10s.*

Licinia Eudoxia Aug. wife of Valentinian III. G. RRR. *4l.*

Justa Grata Honoria, daughter of Constantius III. G. RRRR. *8l.*

Ateula, or *Atila,* king of the Huns: G. *minimi,* C. *5s.* — S. C. — B. RR. *7s. 6d.* — some doubt if the coins inscribed *Ateula* belong to *Atila.*

Petronius Maximus Aug.: (in Rome) G. RRR. *2l.* — S. RRR. *2l.* — 3 B. RRRR. *2l.*

MARCIANUS Aug.: (A. C. 450.) G. RR. *1l.* — small G. medallions, RRR. *2l.* — 3 B. RRR. *10s.*

Aelia Pulcheria Aug. wife of Marcian: G. RRR. *2l.* — G. *minimi,* RRR. *2l.* — S. RRR. *2l.*

* Du Cange gives the side-faced coins to Theodosius I., full-faced to Theodosius II. The first reigned only 16 years; so Vot. XXX. belong to the second.

Marcus Mæcilius Avitus Aug.: (A. C. 455.) G. RRR. 2*l.* — S. RRR. 2*l.* — 3 B. RRR. 10*s.*

Leo Aug.: (I. A. C. 457.) G. C. 15*s.* — *Virtus Aug.* 1*l.*

Aelia Verina Aug. wife of Leo I. G. RRR. 5*l.*

Julius Majorianus Aug.: (A. C. 457.) G. R. 1*l.* — *Votis multis*, 30*s.* — S. RR. 30*s.* — S. *quinarij*, RR. 1*l.* — 3 B. RR. 10*s.*

Libius Severus Aug.: (A. C. 461.) G. C. 15*s.* — G. *minimi*, C. 5*s.* — S. RR. 10*s.*

Procopius Anthemius Aug.: (A. C. 467.) G. R. 1*l.* — S. RRRR. 5*l.*

Anicius Olybrius Aug.: (A. C. 472.) G. RRR. 5*l.*

Glycerius Aug.: (A. C. 472.) G. RRR. 3*l.* — G. *minimi* RR. 1*l.*

Fl. Leo Aug.: (Leo II. A. C. 473.) G. RRR. 2*l.*

Zeno Aug.: (A. C. 474.) G. C. 15*s.* — S. RR. 5*s.* — 2 B. RR. 5*s.* — 3 B. R. 2*s.*

Fl. Jul. Nepos Aug.: (A. C. 474.) G. RRR. 1*l.* — G. *minimi*, RR. 10*s.* — S. RRR. 2*l.*

Fl. Romulus, or Momulus Aug.: (A. C. 475.) G. RRR. 2*l.* — G. *minimi*, RRR. 1*l.*

With the taking of Romulus in Ravenna by Odoacer, the Roman empire ended in the West; and the coins of the Byzantine emperors are so utterly barbarous, that they are bought merely to complete the series in a large cabinet.

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No. VI.

The scarcest Legends and Reverses of Roman Imperial Coins.

EXTRACTED FROM VAILLANT, BALDINI, AND BANDURI.

§ 1. IN GOLD.*

Julius. M. Agrippa Cos. desig. (*in area*) — *Rev. of Augustus, or Antony.* — A. Voconius Vitulus — M. Mettius — *Restored by Trajan.* L. Buca.

Lepidus. L. Mussidius F. F. Longus IIII vir. A. P. F. — (*Mars*) — Regulus IIII vir. L. Mussidius Longus (*Cornucopia.*)

Antony. P. Clodius M. F. IIII vir. — (*caput solis radiatum*) — III vir. R. P. C. — (*caput solis in templo*) — L. Mussidius F. F. Longus IIII vir. A. P. F. — L. Regulus IIII vir. A. P. F.

Augustus. Hispania — L. Aquilius Florus III vir. — L. Mussidius F. F. Longus IIII vir. A. P. F. (*Mars*) — (*Cithara*) — Ti. Sempronius Graccus IIII vir. Q. D. (*Fortuna*) — M. Vinicius L. F. III vir. (*cippus cum inscriptione* S. P. Q. R. Imp. Cæs. quod V. M. S. ex ea P. Q. I. ad A. de.) — S. P. Q. R. (*templum rotundum*) — Vota publica. Pro. Valetud. Cæsaris. *Aeneas Anchisen in humero portans.* Signis

* No reverses are here included but such as are RRR. or RRRR.

Receptis — D. Julius (L. Voconius Vitulus a Vespasiano rest.) — Sphinx. Divos Julius.

TIBERIUS. A Vespas. et d. Tito restitut — Victoria globo insidens.

CALIGULA. Agrippina et Julia Germanicus. (*Victoria globo insidens.*)

CLAUDIUS. Britannia.

NERO. (*figura arma calcans*)—Concordia Augusta—Libertas (*caput Lib.*)

OTHO. (*Annona cum spicis et cornucop.*)

VITELLIUS. L. Vitellius Cos. III. Censor — Liberi Imp. — Germ. Aug.

GALBA. Bon. Even.—Victoria — Concordia Provinciarum Pax Aug. — Sal. Gen. Humani.

VESPASIAN. Eternitas — Consens. Exercit. — Divus Augustus Vespasianus ex S. C. (*thensa*) — Mars Ultor — Triump. Aug. — Vesta — Victoria Augusti (*quadrigæ sine epigraphe — Capita Titi et Domitiani*) — Fort. Red. Imp. (*Currus triumphalis*) — Titus et Domitianus Prin. Jur. (*insella curuli.*)

TITUS. Venus Victrix — Vesta — Titus Julia — Divus Vespasian (*ex adverso*) — Domitilla — Julia Titi (*Pavo.*)

DOMITIAN. Cos. II. or III. (*eques*) — Imp. T. Cæs. (*super clypeum*) — Domitia — Lud. Sæc. Fec. (*Ara — Vesta — Victoria in cista stans — Fulmen in Lecto.*)

JULIA TITI. Venus Augusta (*Pavo.*)

TRAJAN. Alim. Ital. — Basilica Ulpii — Forum Trajani — Imp. VII. (3 *fig.*) — Profectio Aug. — Regna Adsignata — Rex Parthus (*Imp. sedens alia fig. supplex*) — Virtuti et Felicitati — Vota suscepta, *&c.* (2 *fig.*) (*Templum octo columnarum sine epig.*) — Nerva et Plotina — Divus Patet Trajanus — Plotina (*Templum Octostylon*) Parthico, *&c.* (*Caput*

Orientis — Mulier clypæis Germanicis insidens — Hercules — Imp. a victoria coron. — Captiva supra scutum sedens — Columna Trajani.)

Hadrian. Adventui Aug. Africæ: *and* Italiæ — Ægyptos — Anno DCCCLXIIII. nat. urb. P. cir. con. — Cos. III. (2 *fig.*) — Disciplina Aug. — Fortuna. Spes — Herc. Gadit. — Hispania — P. M. Tr. P. Cos. III. (*Hispania stans*) — Restitutori Italiæ — Roma eterna — Sæc. Aur. *&c.* — Tellus stabil. — Veneri Genetrici — Vota Publica — Vota suscepta. (*Imp. inter signa militaria.*) — Genio. P. R. — Justitia. Securitas Aug. (*Imp. Eques.*)

Sabina. Junoni Reginæ — Vesta — Ceres.

Aelius. Felicitas Aug. Pietas. (*Mulia sedens d. Pateram s. cornucop.*)

Pius. (*Rev. of Aurelius*) — Britan. — Consecratio. (*rogus*) — Cos. III. (*currus triumphalis*) — Fortuna obsequens — Jovi Statori — Italia — Temporum felicitas — Trib. pot. Cos. III. (*Mars descendens ad Rheam.*) (*Mulier ad aram stans*)—Primi Decennales (*Victoria Bigam urgens—Roma sedens d. Palladium. s. hastam, ad pedes Clypeus*) — Templum Divi Aug. rest.

Faustina Pii. Eternitas (*bigæ elephantum*) — Consecratio (*quadrigæ*) — Ex Senatus Consulto (*bigæ elephantum*) — Puellæ Faustinianæ — Vota Publica — Ceres.

Marcus. Consecratio (*rogus*) — Cos. II. (*in quadrigis*) — De Sarm. *&c.* — Honos — Imp. VI. Cos. III. (*eques*) (*Apollo*) (*Victoria stans scribens* Vict. Par.) — Vota Publica — Imp. a Victoria coronat. (*Imp. eques*) — Liberal. Aug. VI. — Pietas Aug. — Vic. Aug. — Saluti Augustorum (*Mars Gradiens.*)

Didius Julianus. Concord. Militum.

Manlia Scantilla. Juno Regina.

Marciana. Pietas Aug.

DIDIA CLARA. Hilaritas Temporum.

FAUSTINA MARCI. Fortunæ Muliebri — Matri Magnæ — Veneri felici (*avis*).

VERUS. Cong. Aug. IIII. — Herc. Pac. — Lib. Augustor— Profectio Aug. — Rex Armen. dat. — Vict. Par.

LUCILLA. Fecunditas.

COMMODUS. De Germanis — De Sarmatis — Fel. Aug. *&c.* — Herc. Com. *&c.* — Herculi Romano Aug. — Herc. Rom. Cond. — Liberalitas Aug.—Nobilit. Aug.—Providentiæ Aug. — Tr. P. II. *&c.* (*fig. stans cum equo*) — Tr. P. VIII. *&c.* (*Mars*) — Victoria August. — Crispina Aug. — Vict. æter. Aug. — Commodus Conc. Mil. — Paci Aeter. — Pietati Senat.

CRISPINA. Venus — Venus Victrix — Pudicitia.

PERTINAX. Provid. Deor.

ALBINUS. Provid. Aug. Cos. — Albinus Apollini Aug. — Fortunæ Reduci.

SEVERUS. Fortuna redux — Indulgentia Augg. in Carth.— Jovi Præ. Orbis — Jovi Victori. (*caput Jovis Ammonis, directa fronte*) — Lætitia temporum — Leg. I. Min. Tr. P. Cos. — Liberalitas VI. — Ludos sæcul. fecit (*caput Palladis galeatum*) (*portus cum duabus turribus*) — Victoria Parthica Maxima — Virtus Augustorum (3 *fig.*) — Severus Caracalla. Fortuna. (*Caput Medusæ*) — Restitutor Urbis — Concordia Perpetua — Imperi Felicitas.

JULIA DOMNA. Lætitia—Luna Lucifera—Mat. Augg. Mat. Sen. Mat. Pat. — Vesta Mater — Pietati — Vesta (*sex figuræ, prae templo sacrificantes*) — Aeternitas Imperi.

CARACALLA. Adventus Aug. — Concordia felix (3 *fig.*) — Cos. Lud. sæcul. fec. — Di Patrii — Invicta Virtus — Lib. Aug. II. (*and other liberalities*) — Pontif. Tr. P. XI. *&c.* (*sacrificium*) (*Imp. eques jaculo petit captivum*) (*Imp. stans dat mulieri coronam muralem*) (*Imp. stans, pedem*

crocodilo imponens) (*Leo capite radiato*) — Vict. Part.— Pacator Orbis (*caput orientis*) (*Sol in Quadriga equa.*) — Propago Imperi (*Imp. a Victoria coronat*) — Victoria Parthica Maxima.

Plautilla. Augusti infra Cos. — Carac. (*cum patre sedens in substructione adstant 2 fig.*) — Liberalitas Aug. vi. et v. — Concordiæ Aug.

Geta. Castor—Lib. Augg. vi. — Princ. Juvent. (*3 equites.*) (*Minerva Galeata*) — (*Imp. hostem calcans*) — Lib. Aug. vi. et v.

Macrinus. (*quadrigæ triumphales*) — Vict. Part. *&c.*

Diadumenianus. Princ. Juventutis.

Elagabalus. Fides Exercitus — Imp. in curru quadrajugo — Annia Faustina Aug.

Aquilia Severa. Lib. Aug.

Julia Paula. Concordia — Concordia Aeterna.

Julia Maesa. Sæculi Felicit.

Alexander. (*title of Cæsar*) — Indulgentia Aug. — Thermæ Alexandrinæ (*Imp. in quadrigis*). — Mars (*Mulier sacrificans ad tripodem*)—Virtus Aug — Votis Vicennalibus — Felic. Temporum — Mamæa Liberal. Aug.

Orteina. Concordia Augustorum.

Mamaea. Felicitas Publica — Venus Victrix — Veneri Felici — Juno conservatrix — Vesta.

Maximinus. Salus Augusti — Æquitas Aug. — Liber Aug.

Maximus. Pietas Aug.

Gordianus Afr. *sen.* Romae Aeternae.

Balbinus. Votis Decennalibus.

Pupiemus. (*Figura Muliebris d. caduceum s. hastam.*) — Patres Senatus.

Gordianus Pius. Victoria Aug. — Concord Milit.

Tranquillina. Concordia Aug.

PHILIP. Fides Militum — Liberalitas Aug. — Virtus Augg. (2 *equites*) — Annona Aug. — Liberalitas Aug. II.

OTACILIA. Securit. Orbis — Seculares Augg.

PHILIPPUS, *Jun.* Princ. Juventutis — Principi Juvent. — Pietas Aug.

TREBON. GALLUS. Annona Aug. — Concordia Aug.

VOLUSIAN. Apoll. Salutari. — Moneta Augg.

ÆMILIANUS. Ercul. Victori. — Apollo Conservat. — Dianæ Victrici.

VALERIANUS. Æternitus Augg.—Annona Augg.—Victoriæ Augg. — Liberalitas Aug.

GALLIENUS. Adventus Aug. — Deo Augusto — Fidei Præt. — ob Libert. rec. — Securit. Orbis — Ubique Pax — Victoria Gall. — Virtus Aug. (*Hercules*) — Vota x. et xx.—Æternitus Aug. — Felicitas Seculi — Fortuna Redux — Jovis Stator (*Imp. stans inter duos fluvios*) — Providentia Augg. Securit. Perpet. — Soli Invicto. — Victoria Augg. — Virtus Gallieni Aug. (*Hercules*) Leo Gradiens.

SALONINA. Juno Regina—Vesta—Venus Genetrix.

VALERIANUS II. Jovi Crescenti — Pietas Augg.

SALONINUS. Principi Juventutis.

POSTUMUS. Herculi Cretensi — Herculi Lybico — Herculi Pacifero — Salus Provinciarum. — Comite Aug. — Claritas Aug. — Conservatores Aug. — Postumus Aug.—Vic. Germ.—Virtuti Aug. (*Capita Postumorum.*)

LÆLIANUS. Temporum Felicitas.

VICTORINUS. Victoria Aug.

VICTORINUS. Adjutrix Aug. — Comes Aug. — Leg. IIII. Flavia P. F. — Leg. xxx. Ulpia Pia F. (*sacrificium*) — Sæculi felicitas — Vota Augusti.

MARIUS. Concordia Militum.

CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS. Spes Publica — Æquitas Aug.

AURELIAN. Adventus Aug. — Genius Illyr. (*Sol Stans.*) —

Concord. Legi. — Fides Mili. — Oriens Aug. (*Leo, Mars, stans.*)

Severina. Concordia Militum.

Tetricus, *sen.* Adventus Aug. — Victoria Aug. — Aeternitas Aug. (*Imp. d. ramum S. sceptrum.*)

Tetricus, *jun.* Spes Publica — Spes Aug.

Tacitus. Pax Publica — Securit. Public. — Conservator Aug. (*Castor.*)

Florianus. Concord. Milit. — Jovi Vict. — Romæ Æternæ.

Probus. Adlocutio Aug. — Herculi Romano Aug. — Mars Victor — Oriens Aug. — Pax eterna — Victoria Aug. (2 *fig.*) — Victoria Gothic. (*Imp. in quadrigis*) — Vot. xxx. Multis xxxx. — Virtus Augusti — Virtus Probi Aug. — Vot. Soli Invicto Comiti — Victoria Germ.

Carus. Adventus Cari Aug. — Victoria Aug. — Virtus Aug. — Cari invicti Aug. — Karinus Nobil. Caes.

Numerian. Veneri Victrici — Victoria Augg. — Virtus Augg. — Principi Juvent. — Salus Augg. — Spes Augg.

Carinus. Abundantia Augg. — P. M. Tri. P. Cos. P. P. (*quadrigæ*) — Victoria Augustorum — Virtus Aug. — Fides Militum.

Magnia Urbica. Concordia Aug. — Venus Genetrix. — Pudicitia.

M. Aur. Julianus. Libertas Publica.

Diocletian. Concordiæ Augg. nn. — Cos. iiii. P. P. Procos. — Fatis Victricibus — Fel. Advent. — Augg. nn. — Jovi conservatori orbis — Jovi fulgeratori — Primi xx. Jovi Augusti — Providentia Augg. — Victoria Augg. (*castra*) — Vota xx. sic. xxx. — Comitatus Aug. (*Imp. eques*) — Virtus Militum. — Imp. Diocletiano et Maximiano Augg. (*ex adverso currus triumphalis*) — Jovio et Herculio.

Maximian. Concordia Augg. — Concord. Milit. Felic.

Roman. — Cos II. (*eques*) — Fatis Victricibus — Gaudete Romani — Gaudium Romanorum — Herculi Conser. Augg. et Cæss. NN. — Providentia Augg. (*ædes*) — Virtus Illyrici — Vota XX. — P. P. P R C O S (*sic*) — Felix Ingressus sen. Aug. — Herculi Comiti Augg. et Cæs. NN. — Virtus Augg. (*Hercules et Jupiter dextras jung.*) — Herculi debellatori.

CONSTANTIUS I. Comitatus Augg. — Concordia Aug. et Cæss. — Felicitas Augg. nostror. — Principi Juventutis — Providentia Augg. (*ædes*) — Vict. Constant. Aug. — Herculi Conservatori — Principi Juventutis — Virtus Aug.

GALERIUS MAXIMIANUS. Consul. Cæss. — Felicitas sæculi Augg. NN. — Jovi Conservatori. — Oriens Aug. — Principi Juventut. — Vota x. Cæss.

CARAUSIUS. Concord. Milit. — Virtus Carausi.

ALLECTUS. Salus Aug.

SEVERUS II. Concordia Cæs. nostr. — Herculi Conser. Augg. et Cæss.

GALER. MAXIMINUS. Felicitas sæculi Cæss. NN. — Gaudium Romanorum — Principi Juventut. — Soli Invicto Comiti — Victoria Constantini Aug.

MAXENTIUS. Temporum Felicitas Aug. N. — Felix Carthago — Felix Processus Consulat. Aug. N. — Herculi Comiti — Pax Aeterna — Victoria Aeterna.

LICINIUS, *sen.* Consul P.P.—Proconsul—Securitas Augg.—Jovi Cons. Licinii Aug. — Perpetua Virtus Aug. — Profectio Aug. Sic x. Sic xx. — Ubique Victores.

LICINIUS, *jun.* Felicia Tempora — Licinius nob. Cæs. — Jovi Conservatori Cæs.

CONSTANTIN I. Consul DD. NN. — Crispus Cæsar (*Victoria*) — Debellatori Gent. Barbar. — Felicia Tempora — Felix Processus — Gaudium Reipublicæ — Gloria exercitus Gall. — Salus et Spes Reipub. — Salus Reip. Danubius — Soli Comiti Aug. N. — Victor omnium gentium — Victore

Aug. N. votis — Victoria Augustorum — Victoria Constantini Aug. — Virtus Constantini Aug. — Virtus exercitus Gall. — Vota Publica — Votis V. mult. X. — Concordia Augg. NN. — Gloria Romanorum — Jovi Conservatori Augg. — Marti Patri, N. C. — Principi Juventutis — Restitutori Libertatis — Sic X. sic XX. — Victoribus Augg. NN. Votis. — Crispus et Constantinus Jun.

FAUSTA. Pietas Augustae.

CRISPUS. Concordia Augg. NN. — Gaudium Romanorum Alamannia — Victoria Crispi Cæs. — Principi Juventutis.

DELMATIUS. Principi Juventut.

CONSTANTIN II. Gaudium Romanorum Alamannia — Gloria Romanorum — Principi Juventutis — Ubique Victores — Virtus Constantini Aug. — Felix Processus Cos II. Aug. — Victoria Constantini Cæs. (*Victoria gradiens.*)

CONSTANS. Felicia Decennalia — Principi Juventutis. — Securitas Reipublicæ — Spes Republicæ — Triumfator gentium barbararum — Victoria constantis Aug. — Victoria DD. NN. Aug. — Virtus exercitus Gall. — Felicitas Perpetua — Gaudium Populi Romani — Victoria DDD. NNN. Aug.

CONSTANTIUS II. (*Christi monogramma*) — Securitas Reipublicæ — Victor omnium gentium — Victoria Aug. nostri — Victoria Constanti Cæs. — Victoria DDD. NNN. Aug. — Victoria Sarmatica — Felix adventus Aug. — N. Felicitas Romanorum — Victoria DD. NN. Augg. — Gloria Romanorum.

VETRANIO. Salvator Republicæ.

MAGNENTIUS. Felicitas perpetua — Liberator Reipublicæ — Vict. Aug. Lib. Rom. Orb. — Restitutor Libertatis — Gloria et Reparatio temporum.

FL. CL. CONSTANTIUS. Gloria Reipublicæ.

DECENTIUS. Victoria D. N. Cæs. — Vict. Cæs. Lib. Rom. Orb.

HELENA. *Sydus in Laurea.*

JOVIAN. Victoria Augustorum.

GALLUS. Felicitas Romanorum.

JULIAN II. Fel. temp. reparatio. (2 *fig. sedentes*) — Victoria Augustorum — Virtus exercitus Romani.

VALENTINIAN. (*crux in corona*) — Felix adventus Aug. N. — Restitutori Reipublicæ — Victoria Auggg. — Vota publica — Pax Perpetua — Triumfator Gent. Barb.

VALENS. Felix adventus Aug. N. — Gloria Romanorum — Spes Rp. — Salus Reip. — Victoria Augustorum — Vot. x. mult. XX. — Virtus Romanorum.

PROCOPICUS. Securitas Republicæ.

GRATIAN. Concordia Augggggg. — Restitutor Reipublicæ — Victoria Augustorum — Virtus Romanorum.

VALENTINIAN II. Gloria Romanorum — Salus Republicæ — Victoria Augustorum (*Victoria gradiens.*)

THEODOSIUS I. Glor. orvis terrar. — Victoria Augustorum (*laurea in qua crux*) — Concordia Aug.

AEL. FLACCILLA. Salus Reipub.

MAGNUS MAXIMUS. Restitutor Reipublicæ — Victoria Augustorum.

ARCADIUS. (*All* Vota) — Gloria Romanorum — Nova spes Reipublicæ — Victoria Augggg.

EUDOCIA. Votis XX. multis XXX.

HONORIUS. Gloria Romanorum (*All* Vota.)

FLAVIOUS CLAUDIUS CONSTANTIUS. Victoria Augg.

PRISCUS ATTALUS. Restitutio Reip. — Nova Roma.

THEODOSIUS, *jun.* (*Omnes Votorum typi*) — Gloria Orbis terræ — Salus Reipub. Tr. P. XXXVII. Cos. XVII. P. P.

EUDOXIA. Imp. XXXXIJ. Cos. XVI. P. P.

VALENTINIAN III. Gloria Romanorum — Imp. XXXXII. Cos. XVII. P. P. — Vot. x. mult. XX. — Gloria Romanor. Votis x. multis XX. — Salus Reipublicæ — Victoria Aug.

LIC. EUDOXIA. Salus Reipublicæ.

Honoria. Votis xx. multis xxx.

Marcianus. Gloria orvis terrar. — Gloria orbis terræ — Feliciter Nubliis (*sic.*)

Pulcheria. Victoria Auggg.

Leo. Victoria Auggg. — Virtus Augusti. — Victoria Auggg.

Aelia Verina. Vict. Auggg.

Majorianus. Votis Multis.

Leo, *jun.* Victoria Auggg.

Julius Nepos. (*Monogramma Christi intra coronam.*)

§ 2. IN SILVER*.

JULIUS. *Title of* Imp.—M. Agrippa Cos. des.—P. Clodius M. F.—Mussidius Longus Cloacin.—Q. Voconius Vitulus—Divo Julio (*ex adverso*)—C. L. Cæsares Princ. Juven.—Cossus Cn. F. Lentulus (*a Trajano restit.*)—Cossus Lentulus, M. Agrippa Cos. tert. (*a Trajano restit.*)—M. Dinmius (*Taurus a victoria coron. per aera volitante*)—C. Marius Trogus III vir. (*Capita Caii et Lucii, Julia intermedia*)—P. Stolo III vir.

LEPIDUS. L. Mussidius Longus.

ANTONY. Sosius Imp.—P. Venti. Pont.—Leg. I. Leg. XXVI. Leg. XXX.

AUGUSTUS. (*Caput Agrippæ*)—C. Antistius Triumvir—Fœdus (2 *fig.*)—Actio Apollini—L. Aquilius Florus III vir. Sicil.—L. Caninius Gallus III vir. (*cippus in quo* Act. Aug.)—L. Caninius Gallus (*prætorium cum hasta*) (*Persona, baccula, pugio*)—P. Clodius M. F. (*Mars*)—Lentulus Spint. (*lituus et præfericulum*) (*caput Dianæ*)—P. Petron. Turpilian. (*Provincia sedens moesta*)—C. Vibius Valens. (*Minerva*)—Apollini (*templum*)—Concordia Aug. (*mulier sedens*) (*Carpentum cum 4 equis*)—Junoni Martiali. (*Statis a Equestris.*)

TIBERIUS. (*Reverse of Augustus.*) Capita Augusti et Octaviæ Sororis—Drusus Dun.

CLAUDIUS. De Britannis—De Germanis—Sacerdos Divi Aug.—Ex S. C. Ob Cives Servatos—P. M. Augur. c. III. (*Quadriga*)—Diana Ephesia.

* No reverses are here included but those that are RRR. and RRRR.

Nero. Armenia C. — Augustus Augusta — Sacerd. Coop. — Vesta — Ad Col. Con. Augustus Germanicus.

Clodius Macer. Leg. I.

Galba. Boni eventus — Gallia. Hispania. — Rest. Num. — Træs Galliæ — Concordia Provinciarum (*Imp. Paludatus eques.*)

Otho. Pont. Max. (*Imp. eques discurrens*) — Victoria Othonis.

Vitellius. Clementia Imp. Germ. — Concordia Prætorianorum — Consensus Exercituum — J. O. M. Capitolinus — Jupiter Victor — L. Vitellius (*fig. sedens*) — Prætorianorum (2 *dextræ*) — Vesta P. R. Quiritium — Fides Exercituum (*ex adverso*) — Fides Prætorianorum — Lib. Imp. Germ. Aug.

Vespasian. Consen. Exerc. — De Judeis — Pacis event. (*columna rostrata*) — Victoria Imp. — Ceres Aug. (*thensa*) (*templum*) Vestæ.

Titus. (*Imp. in quadrigis*) — Pont. Max. (*Imp. eques — All without legends*) — Augustae Paci — Bonus eventus Aug. (*Quadrigæ — Fabrica Pulcherrima — thensa.*)

Julia Titi. (*Pavo. Thensa.*)

Domitian. Concordia Aug. — Divus Cæsar Imp. Domitiani F. — Germanicus Cos. xv. (*quadrigæ*) — Imp. Cæs. (*templum*) (*Ara in qua duo fig. insculptæ sunt*) — Germanicus Cos. xiv. — Paci orbis Terr. Aug. (*Infans globo insidens.*)

Domitia. (*Templum Pulcherrimum*) — Venus Aug.

Nerva. (*Diana Venatrix*) — S. P. Q. R. Opt. Princ. (*fig. stans cum cornucopia*) — Imp. II. Cos. IIII. P. P. Pax Augusti (*Imp. d. jungens cum viro militari.*)

Trajan. (*caput radiatum Orientis*) — Provid. (2 *fig.*) — Rest. Ital. — Salus Generis Humani (*Imp. stans. Altera fig. globum humeris fert genuflexa*) — Hercules.

PLOTINA. Ara Pudic — Domitia.

MARCIANA. Matidia — Consēcratio.

HADRIAN. Adoptio (2 *fig.*) — Alexandria R. — Asia R. — Consecratio (*apex et pontificalia*) — Germania — Italia — Marti — Optimo Principi — Patientia Aug. (*Fluvius decumbens*) — Restitutori Achaiæ — Romulo Conditori — Sæc. Aur. (*Genius stans*) — Tellus stabil. (*decumbens*) — Tribunic. Potestas (2 *Imp.*) (*Hercules insidens spoliis*) — Diana Ephesia — Divo Trajano patri Aug. — Liberalitas Aug. III.

SABINA. Pietati Aug. (*ara*) — Consecratio — Indulgentia Aug. — Tellus stabil. (*Anepigraphis.*)

AELIUS. Felicitas Aug.

PIUS. Divo Pio (*columna*) — Fortuna obsequens — Genio Senatus (*caduceus inter 2 cornucopiæ*) — Italia — Roma (*specus cum lupa*) — Cong. Aug. VIII. Cos. IIII. — Diva Faustina — Genius Pop. Romani — Trang. Tr. Pot. XIII. — Cos. IIII.

FAUSTINA PII. Aed. Divæ Faustinæ — Concordiæ (2 *fig.*) — Dedicatio ædis — Ex S. C. (*thensa*) — Pietas Aug. (*templum*) — Ceres (*sine epigraphe.*)

MARCUS. Honos — Imperii felicitas (*Victoria stans imponens coronam Imp.*) — Commodus — Relig. Aug. (*Mercurius*) — Securit. Pub. (*Victoria insidens globo, d. coronam — s. vexillum legionare.*)

FAUSTINA MARCI. (*Caput velatum*) (*Rogus*) — Matr. Castrorum — Matri Magnæ — Veneri Augustae.

VERUS. Fecunditas — Vota Publica (*legend, not inscription, which is common*) — Divus Antoninus.

LUCILLA. Junoni Lucinae — Pudicitia — Venus Victrix.

COMMODUS. Adventus Aug. — Apol. Monet. — Apol. Palatino — Auct. Piet. — De Germ. — Felicitas Perpetua Aug. — Fortunæ Manenti — Herculi Aug. — J. O. M. Sponsor Sec. Aug. — Jovi defensori salutis Aug. — Jovi Exup. — Optime Maxime — Pater Senat. — Pietati Senatus (*modius*

cum spicis et papavere) — Provident. Aug. — Sal. gen. hum. — Serapidi Conser. Aug. (*Fig. cum equo*) — Ann. P. M. Gen. — Aug. Felic. Cos. — S. Junoni Sispitae — Magnificentiae — Marti Ultori (*Mars gradiens Victoria stans d. sertum S. ramum*) Lib. v. Lib. vi.

Pertinax. Dis Custodibus — Liberatis Civibus — Menti laudandæ — Consecratio.

Didius Julianus. Concordia Militum — Rector Orbis.

Pescennius Niger. Fortunae reduci Marti Augusto — Miner Victrix (*sic*) — Apollini Sancto — Jovi Prae Orbis — Victor Justæ.

Albinus. Fortitudo Aug. Invicta — Gen. Lug. Cos. ii.

Severus. Adventus Aug. (*Imp. eques*) — Equitas Aug. (2 *fig.*) — Africa — Apollini Aug. — Consecratio — Felicit. temp. (2 *cornucopiæ*) — Indulgentia Augg. in Italiam — Invicto Imp. (*tropæa*) — Jovi Conserv. — Lætitia temp. — Legio i. Adj. (*aquila legionis, and other legions*) — Libero Patri — Mars Pacator — Pacator Orbis (*caput radiatum*) (*Imp. eques*) — Providentia (*caput Medusæ*) — Romæ eternæ (*templum*) (*captivus humi sedens*) — Vict. Aug. — Vict. Brit. — Vota suscepta — Votis decennalibus — Aeterni Imperi (*Caracalla et Geta*) — Arab. Adiab. Cos. ii. — P. P. Liberal. Aug. — Marti Ultori — Miner. Sanct. — Pietat. Aug. (*Imp. stans ad aram*) (*Tropaeum inter duos captivos*) — Vener. Vict. — Victoria Brit. — Vota suscepta xx. (3 *fig.*) (*Severus in substructione sedens inter filios — Arcus triumphalis.*)

Julia Domna. Etern. Augg. — Cereri Reduci — Consecratio — Fecunditas — Fort. Redux — Luna Lucifera — Mat. Augg. Mat. Sen. Mat. Pat. — Mater Deum — Matri Castrorum — Moneta Aug. — Vesta Mater — Vestæ sanctæ — Vict. etern. — Aequitas Augg. — Concordia Felix. — Fundator Pacis — Mater Deum (*Cybele stans*) — Romæ Aeternæ —

Saeculi felicitas (*Luna inter triones*) — Vota suscepta xx. — Aeternit. Imperi.

CARACALLA. Adventus Aug. — Equitas Aug. (2 *fig.*) — Arcus Augg. — Concordia felix (2 *fig.*) — Consecratio — Cos. ludos sæc. fel. (2 *fig.*) — Destinato Imp. — Felicia tempora — Felicitas temporum — Indulgentia Augg. in Italiam — Invicta virtus (*eques*) — Jovi Conservatori — Jovi Sospitatori — Juventor Imperii — Lætitia temp. — Pacator Orbis (*caput solis*) (*Figura sedens cum Victoriola in manu*) — Sal. gen. human. — Victoria Aug. — Parth. *&c.* — Virtus Aug. — Vot. Solut. Dec. Cos. III. — Fidei Militum (*Imp. in Quadrigis.*) — Vot. Susc. dec. — Pon. tr. P. v. Cos. (*Vir ad tripodem sacrificans*) — Vota suscepta xx. (*Imp. sacrificans ad tripodem adstanti tibicine et victimario*) — Liberalit. Augg. VI. et v. — Sacrificium — Rector Orbis — Plautilla.

PLAUTILLA. Concordia felix — Propago Imp.

GETA. Adventus Aug. — Castor (*quadrigæ*) — Felicia tempora — Fid. Exerc. — Jovi Sospitatori — Liberalitas Aug. — Minerv. Sanct. — Marti Vict. (*caput Palladis*) — Romæ eternæ — Tempor. Felic. — Vota publica (*plures fig.*) — Aeternit. Imperi — Minerva Victrici — Securit. Imperi (*Mulier stans d. columnæ imponit s. hastam*) (*Imp. in sella curuli d. globum s. sceptrum.*)

MACRINUS. Liberalitas (*quadrigæ*) — Victoria Parthica — Vot. pub. (*Jupiter stans.*)

DIADUMENIANUS. Fides Militum.

ELAGABALUS. (*currus quadrijugus*) — Felicitas (*navis*) — Fides militum (3 *fig.*) — Jovi victori — Sancto Deo soli Elagab. — Spei perpet. — Vota publica — Libert. Aug. — Julia Maesa — Soemias.

JULIA PAULA. Concordia — Venus genetrix. — Fortun. Felic.

AQUILIA SEVERA. Concordia — Vesta.

Annia Faustina. Pietas Aug.

Julia Maesa. Pietas Aug. — Venus Victrix.

Alexander. Eternitatibus — Indulgentia Aug. — Perpetuitati Aug. — Pietas Aug. (*vasa, &c.*) — Pietas militum — (*leo*) (*quadrigæ*) — Victoria Aug. — Annona Aug. — Jovi Statori — Julia Mamaea — Liberalitas Augg. (*sic*) V. — Mars ultor — Liberalit. Aug. (*Amphitheatrum — Thermæ Alexandrin.*)

Orbiana. Pudicitia Aug.

Mamaea. Abundantia Aug. — Annona Aug. — Pudicitia — Securitas Augg.

Maximin I. (*quadrigæ*) — Victoria Germanica — Votis decennalibus.

Balbinus. Caritas Mutua Augg.

Pupienus. (*ex adverso Balbinus Aug. et Gordianus Cæsar*) — Felicitas Augg. — Pietas Mutua Augg.

Gordian III. Diana lucifera — Pietas Aug. (*vasa, &c.*) (*quadrigæ*) — Pudicitia Aug. — Venus Victrix — Victoria Aug. (*eques* — Victoria Gordiani Aug.

Philip. Eternitas (*elephas*) — Eternitas (*Sol stans*) — Pax fundata cum Persis — Seculum novum (*templum*) — Spes felicitatis orbis — Victoria Carpica — Tres Monetæ — Capita Otacilia et Philip Junioris — Caput Otaciliæ.

Otacilia. Pietas Aug.

Philip the son. Principi Juvent. (2 *fig.*) — Victoria Augg.

Pacatianus. Fortuna Radux.

Trajanus Decius. Dacia felix — Pannoniæ — Victoria Germanica (*eques*) — Principi Juventut. — Concordia Augg.

Etruscilla. Fecunditas Aug. (2 *fig.*) — Juno Regina — Seculum novum (*templum*) — Uberitas Aug.

Herennius. Votis decennalibus.

Messius. Concordiæ (2 *dextræ*) — Mars prop. — Pietas

Aug. — Principi Juventutis — Securitas Augg. — Victoria Germanica.

HOSTILIAN. Adventus Aug. — Concordia Augg. (2 *dextræ*) — Marti propugna — Pietas Aug. — Pudicit. Aug. — Securitas Aug. — Spes Publica — Uberitas Aug. — Victoria Germ. — Aequitas Aug.

GALLUS. Adventus Aug. — Concordia Aug. — Providentia Aug. — Romæ eternæ — Votis decennalibus — Liberalitas Augg.

VOLUSIAN. Adventus Aug. — Liberalitas Aug. — Marti pacifero — Pax Aug. (*Any with titles on reverse.*) — Pudicitia Aug. — Votis decen. — Martem Propugnatorem.

AEMELIAN. Concordia Augg. — Jovi Conser.

VALERIAN I. Bonæ fortunæ — Concordia Augg. (2 *fig.*) — Deo Volkano — Diana Lucifera — Gallienus cum exercitu suo — Jovi pacatori orbis — Liberalitas Aug. — Pietas Aug. (2 *fig.* — *duæ fig. clypeis sedentes*) — Religio Aug. — Restit. Gen. Hum. — Restitutor orbis — Restitut. orientis (*Victoria in bigis*) — Victoria Parthica — Vota orbis — Votis decennalibus — Conservat. Augg. (*Apollo et Diana*) — Jovi Statori — Germanicus Max. ter.

GALLIENUS. Abundantia Aug. (*Nilus*) — Eternitas Aug. (*lupa, vel dextræ junctæ*) — Bonæ fortunæ — Conservat. Pietat. (*quadrigæ*) — Deo Marti — Dona Aug. — Fidei Præt. — Herculi cons. Aug. (*aper*) — Invictus (*Sol stans*) — Jo. Cantab. (*capra*) — Jovi crescenti — Juventut. Aug. — Neptuno Aug. — Oriens Aug. — Pax fundata — Perpetuitati Aug. — Pietas Augg. — Providentia Aug. — Restit. Galliarum — Restit. Generis Hum. — Restit. orientis — Salus Aug. — Siscia Aug. (*taurus*) — Victoria Aug. (2 *fig.*) — Victor. Germanic. — Victoria Gall. *&c.* — Victoria Nept. — Vict. Part. — Virtus Valeri — Vota x. *&c.* (*Omnes liberalitatis typi.*) — Ob

Reddit. — Libert. Pacatori Orbis — Pietas Faleri — Ubique Pax (*Victoria in bigis — Omnes legionum typi.*)

Salonina. Equitas Aug. — Annona Aug. — Aug. in pace — Concordia Aug. (2 *fig.*) — Deæ Segetiæ — Junoni Cons. Aug. (*cerva*) — Venus Victrix — Vesta eterna — Vesta felix — Venerem Genetricem — Supera Vesta.

Valerian II. Consecratio — Deo Marti — Dii Nutritores —Spes Publica — Victoria Germ. — Victoria Parth. — Liberalitas Aug.

Valerian III. Consecratio (*this bears* Valerianus, *not* Valeriano *as former*) — Jovi Cresc. — Oriens — Pietas Augg. (2 *fig.*) — Virtus Augg.

Macrianus. Soli Invicto — Victor. Augg.

Quietus. Apollini Conserva. — Fort. Redux — Spes Publica.

Postumus. Castor — Concordia equitum — Felicitas temp. *or* Lætitia (*navis*) — Fortuna Redux — Herc. Deusoniensi — Herculi Erymantino — Herculi immortali — Herculi Invictò — Herculi Macusano — Herculi pacifero — Herculi Romano Aug. — Mercurio felici — Miner. faut. — Pacator Orbis (*caput Solis*) — *with* Tr. p. x. — Restit. Galliarum — Rest. Orbis — Salus provinc. — Vict. Germ. — Providentia Aug. (*Capita Martis et Victoriæ jugata*) — Herculi Lybico.

Lælianus. Victoria Aug.

Victorinus, *sen.* Consecratio — Seculi Felicitas — Victor. Aug.

Victorinus, *jun.* Aequitas Aug.

Marius. Felicitas Aug.

Regalianus. Liber. Aug. — Oriens Aug.

Claudius Gothicus. Adventus Aug. — Consecratio — Conser. Aug. (*Serapis*) — Diana Lucif. — Juventus Aug. — Mars Ultor — Neptun. Aug. — Requies optimor. merit. — Salus Aug. (*Isis.*)

FLORIANUS. Securitas Aug.

PROBUS. Gloria Orbis. (*currus triumphalis.*)

JULIANUS. Libertas Publica.

DIOCLETIAN.* (*figura muliebris sedens cum globo et victoriola*) — Fel. Advent. Aug. (*Africa*) — Providentia Aug. (4 *fig.*) — Victoria Aug. (*ædificium*) — Vict. Sarmat. (4 *fig.*) Concordiæ Augg. — Victoria Aug. (*Castra Praetoria.*)

MAXIMIAN. Adventus Augg. (2 *equites*) — *The reverse of four soldiers is rare in Italy.* — Vict. Sarmat. — Virtus Aug.

CONSTANTIUS. I. Felix Adventus Aug. — Providentia Aug. — Victoria Sarmat. — Vot. x. sic xx.

CARAUSIUS. Expectate veni — Fidem militum N. N. — Romano Renova.

ALLECTUS. Providentia Aug.

SEVERUS. Felicitas Cæs. Nostri.

MAXIMIAN II. Claritas Aug. — Fel. Advent. — Victoria Sarmat. — Virtus Militum (*prætoria.*)

MAXENTIUS. Marti propug. Imp. Aug. N. — Virtus militum — Felix Processus Consulat. Aug. N.

MAXIMIN II. Herculi victori.

LICINIUS. Jovi Cons. Aug. — Providentiæ Aug. (*ædes*) — Vot. xx. *&c.*

LICINIUS, *jun.* Virtus Exerc.

CONSTANTIN I. Beata Tranquillitas — Constantinus Cæsar (*tres spicæ, obv. sine epigraphe*) — Sarmatia devicta — Victoria Augg. N. N. — Constantiniana Dafne.

CRISPUS. Romæ eternæ.

CONSTANTIN II. Alamannia devicta — Gaudium Romanorum — Sarmatia — Soli invicto comiti — Victoria AAAAUGGGG — Virtus Exerc. (*tropæum*) — Delmatius Nob. Caesar —

* After this some are marked which are only RR.

Gloria Exercitus Gall. — Liberator Orbis — Crispus et Constantinus c. c. gloria sæculi — Virtus Cæsaris — Victoria Augg. N. N. — Victoria DD. NN. Aug.

FAUSTA. Salus Reipublicæ.

CONSTANS. Constans Aug. *on rev.* (3 *palmæ*) — Claritas Reipub. — Felicitas perpetua (3 *fig.*) — Fel. temp. reparatio — Ob. victoriam triumphalem — Triumphator Gentium Barbararum — Victoria Augg. (*sedens*) — Victoria Auggg. — Victoriæ Augustorum. — Victoria DD. NN. Augg. — Virtus DD. NN. Augg. — Virtus Exercitum (*sic*) (*quatuor signa militaria cum monogramate Christi.*)

CONSTANTIUS. Constantius Augustus *on rev.* — Felicitas perpetua — Felicitas Romanorum (4 *fig. sub arcu*) — Fel. temp. reparatio — Gaudium Romanorum (3 *fig.*) — Hoc signo victor eris — Triumphator Gentium Barbararum — Victor omnium gentium — Victoria Aug. NN. (*sedens*) — Victoria Augusti N. *or* Augustorum — Victoria Dominorum — Victoria Romanorum — Virtus DD. NN. Aug. — Gloria Romanorum — Spes Republicæ.

GALLA PLACIDIA. (*Crux intra lauream — sine epigraphe — monogramma Christi in laurea.*

MAGNENTIUS. Virtus Romanorum — Victoriæ DD. NN. Augg. — Vot. v. mult. x. — Felicitas Perpetua — Vict. Aug. — Lib. Romanor.

DECENTIUS. Virtus exerciti.

JULIANUS. D. N. Julianus Nob. C. *on rev.* — Isis Faria — Ob victoriam triumphalem — Victoria DD. NN. Aug. — Virtus exercituum (*fig. militaris stans*) — Votis xxx. mult. xxxx. (*imberbis*) — Spes Reipublica — Victoria Romanorum.

JOVIAN. Victoria Aug.

VALENTINIAN. Reparatio Reip. (3 *fig.*) — Victoria Aug. (2 *Imp. sedentes*) — Spes Reipublicæ — Victoria Augg. — Vot. v. mult. x. — Gloria Romanorum — Restitutori Republicæ.

GRATIAN. Gloria Romanorum — Principium Juventutis— Victoria Augg. — Vot. v. mult. x. — Virtus exercitus — Vota publica (*Hercules nudus.*)

VALENTINIAN II. Perpetuitas (*phœnix*) — Virtus exerc. Vot. v. mult. x.

FL. VICTOR. Spes Romanorum (*castra prætoria.*)

THEODOSIUS I. Gloria orbis terrarum — Salus Reipub. — Victoria Augg. — Gloria Romanorum.

MAGNUS MAXIMUS. Concordia Auggg. — Restitutor Reipub.

ARCADIUS. Gloria Romanorum (2 *Imp. stantes*) — Urbs Roma Virtus Exercitus. — Vot. v. mult. x. in Corona.

HONORIUS. Triumfator Gent. Barb. — Victoria Auggg. — Vot. v. mult. x. (*Omnes votorum typi.*)

FLAV. CLAUDIUS CONSTANTINUS. Victoria AAAVGGGG. (*sic.*)

PRISCUS ATTALUS. Victoria Romanorum.

JOVINUS. Victoria Augg. — Vot. v. mult. x.

THEODOSIUS II. Vot. x. mult. xx. (*in corona*) — Cens. — Vot. xx. mult. xxx. — Eudoxia (*Christi monogramma in laurea.*)

VALENTINIAN III. Victoria Auggg. (*Crux in laurea — sine epigraphe.*)

PETRONIUS MAXIMUS. Victoria Romanorum — Victoria Auggg.

AVITUS. Victoria Auggg.

ANTHEMIUS. (*Monogramma Christi — in laurea.*)

JUSTINIANUS I. (*Crux in laurea supra globum.*)

ALEXIUS COMNENUS. Deiparæ Protome.

§ 3. IN BRASS.

A few of the rarest in First and Second Brass are mentioned, down to Postumus, when the First Brass ceases.

The Second and Third Brass, but chiefly the latter, commence with Valerian, before whose reign the Third Brass is generally scarce *.

First and Second Brass.

JULIUS. (*Prora navis.*)

AUGUSTUS. (*Agrippa*) — Augusta mater Patriæ — Jovi Deo (*templum Apollinis Palatini — 4 equi currum trahentes — templum Martis.*)

TIBERIUS. Ceres — Clementiæ, 1 B. — Moderationi, 1 B. — Rom. et Aug. 1 B. — Civitatibus Asiæ restitutis (*templum Pulcherrimum*) — Drusus, *jun.*

CALIGULA. (*tres sorores.*)

CLAUDIUS. Spes Augusta — Spes Augusta (4 *fig.* — *Figura Palladis — sine epigraphe.*)

NERO. Adlocut. coh. — Annona Augusti Ceres, 2 B. — Congiar. dat. pop. — Mac. Aug. 1 B. — Port. Augusti, 2 B. (*Arcus.*)

GALBA. Adlocutio — Hispania Clunia Sulp. — Libertas restituta — Libertas, XL. R. — Quadragens. Remissæ — Roma restit. — Senatus pietati Augusti — Augusta — Honos et Virtus — Roma Renascens.

* No size is mentioned when they occur only in one, or are equally rare in both. When one size is common, and the other rare, the last is specified.

VITELLIUS. Annona Aug. — Fides exercituum, 1 B. — L. Vitellius Censor II. — Pax Ger. Roma — Tutela Augusti — Urbem restitutam — Consensus exercituum — Urbis restitutor.

VESPASIAN. Concordia exercituum — Judæa devicta — Pax orbis terrarum (*victoria taurum percutiens*) — Roma — Roma resurgens — S. P. Q. R. Adsertori libertatis publicæ — Roma (*figura muliebris — septem Romæ collibus insidens — Hercules columnæ insistens — Imp. stans s. hastam d. victoriolam cum captivis ad palmam—capita Titi et Domitiani,* 2 B. *— Titus et Domitianus in substructionibus sedentes*) — Spes Augusta (4 *figuræ — Imp. eques*) — Pax Aug. (*figura spolia comburens.*)

TITUS. Congiar. primum P. R. dat. — Divo Aug. Vesp. S. P. Q. R. — Italia — Judæa (*Imp. eques — amphitheatrum — porticus templi pacis — quadrigæ elephant.*) — Divo Aug. Vesp. S. P. Q. R. (*quadrigæ triumphales cum captivo humi sedent. et Icuncula astante.*)

DOMITIAN. Cong. II. Cos. II. — Cos. VIII. des. VIIII. P. P. S. C. — Cos. XIIII. lud. sæc. fec. — Fides exercit. (*amphitheatrum — Imp. sacrificans — templa*) — Suf. P. dat. (*palma arbor cum dactylis*) — 2 B. Ind. Cap. Princ. Juvat. (*figura equestris sine epigraphe — quadrigæ triumphales — navis sine epigraphe — arcus.*)

NERVA. Adlocutio — Plebei urbano frumento constituto — Providentia senatus.

TRAJAN. Basilica Ulpia — Congiar. Pr. Cos. II. P. P. — Divus pater Trajanus — Portum Trajani — Profectio Aug. — Regna Adsignata — Rex Parthus — S. C. Senatus populusque Romanus — Germ. (*circus Maximus — arcus Trajani*) — Forum Trajani — Aqua Trajana — Conservatori — Patris Patriæ — Italia Rest. — Rest. Ital. 1 B. (*columna cum noctua — columna Trajana — quadrigæ triumphal. — porticus in cujus peristylio*) I. O. M. Dac. cap. Germ. (*quatuor aquilæ rostris*

signium militare gestantes — Trajanus a Nerva globum recipiens — duæ figuræ equestres praecunte milite — Imperator insidens trophaeo) — Via Trajana — Templa, 1 B.

MARCIANA. (*thensa.*)

HADRIAN. (*Provinces* in 1 B. *in* 2 *common*) Exerc. Britannicus — Exercitus Cappadocius (*and other* Exercitus — *aquila inter noctuam et pavonem*) — Expeditio, 2 B. — Liberalitas Aug. IIII. — Locupletatori orbis terrarum — S. P. Q. R. An. F. F. Hadriano Aug. P. P. — Advent. Aug. Alexandriæ — Arabiæ — Asiæ — Britanniæ — Ciliciae — Moesiae — Macedoniæ, 2 B. — Restitutor Asiæ — Mauretaniae — Nicomediæ — Adlocutiones — Ann. D.CCC.LXXIIII. nat. urbis P. Cir. Con. (*Imp. eques aprum hasta transfodiens — columna Trajani — 3 figuræ — sex figuræ sacrif. coram templo*) — Disciplina — Divus Trajanus Parth. Pater (*navis cum velo*) Jovi Custodi — Jovi Tonanti — Liberal. Aug. v. — Reliqua Vetera H. S. novies Mill. abolita (*cum* 2 *aut* 3 *figuris*) — Sabina (*quatuor pueruli — tres figuræ sedentes, Jupiter in medio templi*) — Tellus Stabil. Vot. Pub.

SABINA. (*thensa*) — Consecratio.

ÆLIUS. Hilaritas P. R.

PIUS. Alexandria — Britannia, 1 B. (*and other provinces, but only* RR. *in* 2 B.) — Congiarium — Consecratio (*rogus*) 2 B. (*puer capræ insidens*) 2 B. — Disciplina (*Imp. in quadrigis*) — Liberalitas Tr. Pot. II. — Marti Ultori — Rex Quadis datus — (*raptus Sabinarum*) — Congiaria — Concordia — Consecratio, 2 B. — Divus Pius (*Imp. in quadrigis*) — Faustina — Hadrianus Aug. (*omnes liberalitatis typi — Hercules supra spolia Leonis sedens — Aeneas humeris patrem Anchisem ferens*) Janus — Jupiter (*statua Imp. a quatuor elephantis tracta — Imp. eques.*)

FAUSTINA PII. Concordiæ — Consecratio (*rogus*) — Matri Deum Salutari (*currus a duobus leonibus tractus.*)

MARCUS. Provident. Aug. — Virtus Aug. Imp. VI. Cos. III. — Adlocutio — Cong. Aug. — Diva Faustina — Divus Verus (*Imp. per pontem trajiciens — in imo* Virtus Aug.) — Profectio Propugnatori (*sphinx*) — Adventus Aug.

FAUSTINA MARCI. (*currus elephantum*) — Consecratio (*rogus*) — Matri Castrorum — Sideribus recepta (*carpentum — templum cum luna et stellis.*)

VERUS. Adlocutio — Profectio Aug., 1 B. — Rex Armenis datus, 2 B. (*Hercules*) Liberalitas Aug. — Divus Verus (*caput Veri nudum, ex adverso caput Veri laureatum*)—Victoria Aug. (*victoria in bigis.*)

LUCILLA. Hilaritas — Junoni Reginæ — Matri Magnæ.

COMMODUS. Britannia — Felicia tempora — Felicitati Cæs. (*triremis*) — Herc. Rom. Condit. 1 B. — Jovi Exsuper. 1 B. — Jovi Defensor. Salutis Aug. — J. O. M. Spons. Securit. Aug. — Mauretania — Optime Maxime — Profectio Aug. — Provid. Aug. (*navis*) — Temporum felicitas (*quadrigæ trimphales*) — Virtus Aug. — Vota Pub. — Vota suscepta decenn. — Vota sol. pro sal. P. R. — Annius Verus — Faustina Junior — Fortunæ Manenti — Matri Deum Conservat.—Sal. Gen. Hum. (*figura equum capestro tenens—Imp. eques leonem confodiens—Imp. eques captivum supplantans.*)

PERTINAX. Consecratio — Dis Custodibus — Dis Genitoribus — Lib. Aug. — Opi divin. — Vot. decen.

JULIAN. Concord. milit. 2 B. — P. M. Tr. P. Cos. 2 B.

SEVERUS. Annona Augusti Ceres — Apollini Augusto, 1 B. — Augusti — Consecratio (*rogus*) — Dii Patrii — Felicitas Sæculi — Lud. sæc. fec. — Ob Alim. — Profectio — Restitutor Orbis — Sæcularia sacra — Sæculo frugifero, 1 B. — Victoria Augusti — Vota Publica — Vota suscepta decennalia — Africa — Augusti — Fidei Leg. — Indulgentia Augg. in Carth. 1 B. — Julia, Leg. XIIII. (*Omnes liberalitatis typi*) — Lud. sæc. fec. Munificenci (*elephas*) — Parta Arab. — Parta

Adiab. (*navis — templum duarum columnar.*) — Adlocutiones (*Imp. cum 4 militib. pro pedibus captivos — Imp. sacrific.*) — Victoriæ Britannicae.

Julia. Æquitas Publica — Mater Castrorum — Pietati Augustæ (*3 fig.*) (*carpentum*) — Vesta Mater, 1 B. — Vestæ Sanctæ — Vota publica — Consecratio — Luna Lucifera, 1 B. — Mater Augg.

Albinus. (*Æsculapius*) 1 B. — Providentia Aug. — Sæculo frugifero. — Sæculo Fecundo.

Caracalla. Adventui Aug. — Ann. Aug. sæculi felicissimi — Arcus Aug. — Augusti Cos. — Consecratio (*rogus*) — Indulgentia Augg. in Carth. 1 B. — Jovis Custos — Cos. ludos sæcul. fec. 1 B. (*navis*) — Trajectus, 1 B. (*circus — leo radiatus*) — Sæcularia sacra — Vota publica — Aequitati Publicae — Augustus Cos. — Jovi Sospitatori — Liberalit. III. et VIII. (*Imp. eques cum 2 militibus — 2 Imp. cum 3 milit. et captivo — quadrigæ triump.*) — Adlocutio — Consecratio (*Imp. spolis insidens — Imp. eques*) — Rector Orbis — Vict. Brit.

Plautilla. Propago Imperi — Venus Victrix.

Geta. Adventus Aug. — Castor, 1 B. — Concordia Augustorum — Dii Patrii — Jovi Sospitatori — Liberalitas Augustorum — Princ. Juvent. Cos. (*3 vel 5 fig.*) — Sæcularia sacra — Victoriæ Augg. — Vict. Brit. — Concordiæ Æternæ — Nobilitas (*Minerva et Victoria ad aram — Duæ Figuræ a Victoria coron. — Imp. cum 4 militib. pro pedibus captivus*) — Adlocutio (*Caracalla et Geta ab Hercule et a Victoria coron.*) — Victoriae Aeternae Augg. (*Victoria in bigis*) — Victoriae Britannicae — Vict. Brit. — Vota publica — Securitas Imperi.

Macrinus. Annona Aug. — Liberalitas Aug. (*quadrigæ triumphales*) — Victoria Parth. 1 B. — Vota publica — Æquitas Aug. — Adlocutio.

Diadumenian. Spes.

ELAGABALUS. Adventus Augusti, 1 B. — Æquitas Publica — Invictus Sacerdos Aug. — Liberal. Aug. II. — Munificentia Aug. (*elephas*) — Pax Augusti — Sacerd. Dei Solis Elag. (*quadrigæ triumphales — omnes liberalitatis typi.*)

JULIA PAULA. (*tres monetae*) — Concordia Aeterna, 1 B.

AQUILIA SEVERA. (*tres monetae*) — Lætitia.

SOEMIAS. Mater Deum.

MÆSA. Consecratio.

ALEXANDER. Concordia Augustorum — Felicitas Temporum — Fides militum — Indulgentia Aug. — Jovi Ultori — Moneta restituta — Perpetuitati Aug. (*thermæ Alexandrinæ*) — Restitut. Mon. — Romæ eternæ — Spes Augusta — Victoria Augusti — Adlocutio — Liberal. Aug. IIII. et V. — Lib. Aug. (*5 figuræ — amphitheatrum*) — Moneta Restituta — Mamaea.

MAMÆA. Felicitas perpetua — Matri Castrorum — Temporum Felicitas.

MAXIMIN. Indulgentia Aug. (*quadrigæ triumphales*) — Victoria Augustorum — Votis decennalibus — Liberalitas Augusti (*Mulier d. tesseram s. cornucopiæ*) — Liberalitas Aug. (*Imp. in substructione*) — Marti pacifero.

PAULINA. Consecratio (*currus.*)

MAXIMUS. Victoria Augustorum.

GORDIANUS I. (*figura togata stans d. ramum.*)

GORDIANUS II. Securitas Augg. — Virtus Augg.

BALBINUS. Fides Public. — Jovi Conservatori, 2 B. — Liberalitas Augustorum — Votis decennalibus.

PUPIENUS. Concordia Augg. — Liberalitas Augustorum — Votis decennalibus.

GORDIAN III. Æquitas Aug. (3 *fig.*) — Æternitas Augusti — Fides militum — Mart. Victor. (*templ. in peristylio legitur* ΘΕΟΥ ΟΠΛΟΦΟΡΟΥ — *Imp. in quadrigis*) — Trajectus Aug. — Victoria Aug. — Virtus Aug. — Adlocutio Augusti — Feli-

citatem Po. R. — Liberalitas Augusti III. — Liberalitas Aug. IIII. — Pietas Aug. Roma, 2 B. (*4 fig. — Imp. eques — Imp. in quadrigis*) — Votis decennalibus.

TRANQUILLINA. Concordia Augustorum — Pudicitia Aug.

PHILIP. Adlocutio — Liberalitas Augg. — Milliarium sæculum — Votis decennalibus — Nobilitas Augg.

OTACILIA. Pudicitia Aug. — Sæculares Augg. — Milliarium sæculum, 1 B. (*Capra Africana.*)

PHILIP, *jun.* Pietas Aug. — Sæculares Augg. — Votis decenn.

DECIUS. Cæs. Decennalia fel. — Dacia felix — Victoria Augg. — Adventus Aug. — Liberal. Aug.

HERENNIUS. Paci — Pietas Augustorum — Principi Juventutis. (*Pudicitia inter Salutem et Felicitatem sedens.*)

HOSTILIAN. Pietas Aug. — Principi Juventutis, 2 B. — Romæ eternæ — Salus — Securitas Augg. — Victoria Augustorum — Votis Decennalibus.

GALLUS. Adventus Aug. — Marti Pacifero — Pax Aug. — Liberalitas Augg. — Principi Juventutus.

VOLUSIAN. (*Sphinx*) — Votis decennalibus, 2 B. — Liberalitas Augg. (*Sphinx, sine epigraphe*) — Principi Juventutis.

AEMILIANUS. Apollo Conserva — Fides Exercit. — Jovi Cons. — Paci Aug. (*Imp. ad aram stans*) — Victoria Aug. — Virtus Aug.

VALERIAN. Adlocutio Augustor. — Apollini Propug. — Concordiæ Augg. — Felicit. Augustorum — Felicitas sæculi — Marti Pacif. — Restitutor Orbis — Salus Augg. — Venus Victrix, 2 B. — Victoria Germanica (*Omnes liberalitatis typi.*)

MARINIANA. Consecratio (*Augusta a pavone in cœlum delata.*)

GALLIENUS. Adventus Augg. — Alacritati — Annona Augg. — Cohort. Præf. Principi suo — Diana felix — Marti

Pacif. — Ob conservationem salutis — Ob libertatem receptam — Restitutor Orbis — Vesta (*Omnes Liberalitatis typi.*) — Restitutor Galliarum — Salonina Aug. S. P. Q. R. — Optimo Principi (*in laurea*) — Serapidi comiti.

SALONINA. Æquitas Publica — Fecunditas Aug. — Pudicitia.

POSTUMUS. Adventus Aug. — Exercitus Aug. — Exercitus Ysc. — Exercitus Vac. (*Hispaniæ — arcus*) — Felicitas Publica — Fides exerc. — Herculi Deusoniens, 2 B. — Herculi Invicto — Herculi Magusano — J. O. M. Sponsori Sæculi Aug. — Minerv. Fautr. — Neptuno Reduci — Pax Aug. — Providentia Deor. — Restitutor Galliarum, 1 B. — Sæculi felicitas — Spei perpetuæ — Vict. Comes Aug. — Victoria Germanica — Virtus Postumi Aug. (*Hercules domans leonem.*)

VALERIANUS II. Consecratio. — Principi Juventutis.

Second and Third Brass.

VALERIAN. Æquitas Augg. — Annona Augg. — Bonus event. Aug.—Conservat. Augg. — Deo Volkano — Jovi Conservat. — Liberalitas Aug. III. — Pacatori orbis — Pietati Aug. — Religio Augg. — Restitut. gener. humani — Victoria Gm. — Vota orbis. (*Titles on obv.*)

MARINIANA. Consecratio (*fig. pavoni insidens.*)

GALLIENUS. Æternitas Aug. (*Pluto*) — Æternitati Aug. — Apollini Cons. Aug. (*centaurus*) — Apollini Cons. Aug. (*gryphus*) — Apollini Cons. Aug. (*pegasus*) — Bonæ Fortunæ — Conservat. Pietat. — Deo Marti — Fecunditas Aug. — Felicitas Augg. (*Diana Lucifera*) — Fides Aug. — Fides Præt. — Genio Aug. — Herculi Cons. Aug. — Jovi Propugnat. — Jubentus Aug. — Libero P. Cons. Aug. — Nep-

tuno Cons. Aug. — Oriens Aug. (2 *fig.*) — Pacator orbis — Pax Fundata — Perpetuitati Aug. — Pietas Augg. — P. M. Tr. P. XV. P. P. VII. C. — Providentia Aug. (*Mercurius*) — Pudicitia — Restitutor orbis — Sæculi fel. — Soli Comti — Venus Felix — Vener. Victrici — Vesta felix — Victoria Gm. — Virtus Augg. (2 *fig.*) — Virtuti Aug. — Annona Aug. — Bon. Event. Aug. — Concord. Aug. — Luna Lucif. — Restitut. Orientis — Securit. Tempo — Votis Decennalibus.

SALONINA. Abundantia Aug. — Æquitas Aug. — Annona Aug. — Aug. in pace — Diana Lucifera — Dianæ Cons. Aug. — Felicitas Augg. — Fides militum — Pax Aug. — Provid. Aug. — Venus Victrix.

SALONINUS. Spes Publica — Deo Vulkano — Dii Nutritores.

MACRIANUS, *jun.* Indulgentiæ Aug. — Romæ Æternae — Soli Invicto.

QUIETUS. Fortun. Redux — Jovi Conservatori — Romæ Æternæ.

POSTUMUS. Concord. Equit.—Cos. IIII.—Dianæ Luciferæ — Felicitas Aug. — Jovi Conservatori — Neptuno Reduci — Pax equitum — P. M. Tr. P. X. Cos. V. P. P. — Spei perpetuæ — Tr. P. X. Cos. V. P. P. — Virtus equitum — Virtuti Augusti — Mercurio Felici — Miner. Fautr. — Salus Exercit. — Salus Postrenis Aug. — Salus Provinciarum — Serapidi Comiti Aug.

POSTUMUS, *jun.* Salus Provinciarum.

LÆLIANUS. Victoria Aug.

VICTORINUS. Comes Aug. — Consecratio — Fort Redux — Invictus — Leg. XXII. Primigenia — P. M. Tr. Pot. Cos. II. — Sæculi felicitas — Salus Aug. (*caput cum spiculo et clypeo — Victoria ad aram*) — Pax Aug. — P. M. T. Pot. II. Cos. P. P. — Virtus Aug.

MARIUS. Pacator orbis (*caput solis*) — Felicitas Aug. — Virtus Aug.

AUREOLUS. L. 1. Min. restituta.

CLAUDIUS. Adventus Aug. — Æter. Aug. (2 *fig.*) — Concord. Exerc. — *with* Gothicus *on obv.* — Conservat. Pietat. — Deo Cabiro — Diana Lucif. — Fides Aug. (*Mercurius*) — Fortuna Redux — Hilaritas — Jovi Victori — Juno Reg. — Juventas Aug. — Libero Cons. Aug. (*pantherus*) — Mars Victor — Neptuno Aug. — Pax Exerc. — Pietas Aug. (*Mercurius*) — Sol. Aug. — Spes publica — Venus Aug. — Victoria German. — Victoria Gothic. — Votas Orbis — Vict. Aug. — Consecratio (*Rogus*) — Diana Victi. — Fides Militum — Marti Pacifero — Regi Artis (*Vulcan*) — Requies Optimor Merit. — Restitut. Pietatis — Temporum felic. — Uberitas Aug. — Victoriae Gothicae.

QUINTILLUS. Apollini Aug. (*ad aram*) — Genius Aug. — Mars Ultor — P. M. Tr. Pot. Cos. P. P. — Diana Lucif. — Fortunæ Red. — Ubentas Aug. — Victoria Aug. — Virtus Aug. — Consecratio (*aquila.*)

AURELIAN. Adventus Aug. — Apol. Cons. Aug. — Mars Invictus — P. M. Tr. Pot. Cos. (*Neptunus*) — Provident. Aug. — Restit. Sæculi — Sæculi Felicitas — Vict. Germ. — Restitut. Orbis — Conco. Exer. — Conservat. Aug. (*Sol*) — Dacia Felix — Genius Exerciti — Jovi Victori — Mars Invictus — Marti Invicto — Pacator Orbis — Pacator Orientis — Pannoniae — Pietas Aug. — P. M. Tr. P. Cos. (*Neptunus*) — Restitutor Exerciti — Restitutor Orientis — Romae Aeternae — Securit. Aug. — Virtus Militum — Fides Exerciti — Severina.

SEVERINA. Provident. Dearum — Venus felix.

VABALATHUS. Aequitas Aug. — Victoria Aug. — Virtus Aug.

TETRICUS PATER. Abundantia Aug. — Comes Aug. — Hilaritas — *rev. of* Claudius Gothic. — Invictus — Moneta

Aug. — Neptuno Cons. — Vota publica (*ara*) — Aequitas Aug. — Comes Aug. — N. Felicitas Aug. — P. M. Tr. P. Cos. III. P. P. vota — Princ. Juvent. — Prov. Aug.

Tetricus Filius. Abundant. Aug. (*vas*) — Com. Imp. Aug. — Invictus — Lætitia — Salus — Sæculum (*ara*) — Soli Conserv. (*centaurus*) — Nobilitas Augg. — Princ. Juvent. — Provid. Augg. (*vasa Pontific.*) — Salus Aug. — Seculum (*Ara*) — Uberitas Paci.

Tacitus. Jovi Statori — Spes Aug. — Victoria Aug. — Votis x. et xx. — Annona Aug. — Conservat. Milit. — Restitutor Orbis — Ubortus Aug. — Victoria Gothi. — Profectio Aug.

Florianus. Jovi Conservat. — Marti Pacifero — Pax Eterna — Pax Aug. — Pepetuit. Aug. — Principi Juvent. — Aequitas Aug. — Jovi Statori — Pacator Orbis — Provid. Deorum — Securitas Aug. — Virtus Augusti — Concordia Exerci. — Felicitas Sæculi — Jovi Conservat. — Providen. Deorum — Salus Publi.

Probus. Eternitas Aug. — Felicia tempora — Felicitas Sæculi (*mulier cum caduceo*) — Lætitia fund. — Mars Victor *or* Ultor — Militum fides (*aquila legionaria*) — Origini Aug. — Providentia Aug. — Restitutor orbis, *with* Perpetuo Imp. *on obv.* — Siscia Probi Aug. — Votis x. (*in laurea*) — Conservat. Aug. — Victoria Germ. — Adlocutio Aug. — Conservat. Aug. (*templum*) — Felicit. Temp. — Jovi Statori — Marti Victori Aug. — Oriens Aug. (2 *captivi*) — Origini Aug. — Perpetuit Aug. — Cos. II. Cos. III. — Restitutor Exerciti — Restitutori Sæc. — Restitut. S. Aug. — Salus publica — Securit. Orbis (*ob. capitio epigraphen*) — Securitas Sæculi — Victoria Aug. — Aeternit. Imperi — Triumphus Aethiopum de Blemiis — Virtus Probi Invicti Aug. (*fig. Imp. decurrentis*) — Votis x. Probi Aug. et xx. (*in laurea.*)

Carus. Perpetuitati Aug. — Salus Aug. — Securitas pub-

lica — Deo et Domino Caro *on obv.* — Felicitati publicae — Abundantia Aug. — Aequitas Augg. — Aeternit. Imperii — Annona Augg. — Clementia temporum — Felicitas Reipublicae — Fides Militum — Restitutor Orbis (*Carus et Carinus on obv.*) — Spes publica (*Carinus et Numerianus equites*) — Victoria Augg. (*cum unico captivo.*)

NUMERIAN. Veneri Victr. — Virtus Augg. (*Hercules*) — Virtus Auggg. — Vota publica — Mars Victor. — Clementia Imp. — Felicitas Augg. — Fides exercit. Augg. — Securit. Aug. — Providentia Aug. — Undique Victores.

CARINUS. Adventus Aug. — Fortuna Aug. — Jovi Conserv. — Provident. Aug. — Virtus Aug. — Saeculi Felicitas — Aeternitas—Clementia Temp. (*Jupiter*) — Fortuna Redux — Jovi Victori — Laetitia Fund. — Pax Augg. — Pax Augustorum — Victoria Aug. — Virtuti Augg. (*Hercules*) — Vota Publica — Veneri Victrici.

MAGNIA URBICA. Venus celest. — Venus Victrix. — Venus Genetrix.

M. AUR. JULIANUS. Felicitas Temporum — Victoria Aug.

DIOCLETIAN. Abundantia Aug. — Eternitas Aug. (*elephas*) — Auspice Fel. — Etern. Aug. *on obv.* — Jovi fulgeratori — Virtus Aug. — Vota publica (*navis*) — Utilitas pub. — Vot. x. mult. xx. — Fortunae Reduci Augg. N. N. — Salvis Augg. et Caes. — Aucta Kart. — Aequitas Augg. — Felicitas Aug. — Fides Milit. — Herculi Invicto Augg. — Jovi Tutatori Aug. — Jovi Victori — Mars Victor. — Marti Pacif. — Maximianus Aug. *on obv.* — Oriens Aug. — Pax Aetern. — P. M. TR. P. VII. Cos. IIII. P. P. (*leo*) — Provident. Deorum — Quies Augg. — Romae Aetern. — Salus Aug. — Securit. Perp. — Victoria Augg. — Virtus Augg. (*Hercules globum tradens Imp.*) — Virtuti Augg. (*Hercules leonem suffocans*) — Vota xx. — Claritas Aug. — Deo Serapidi — Jovi Invicto Aug. —

Primis x. Multis xx. (*Jupiter*) — Quietatori Augg. — Constantius Nob. Caes. *on obv.*

Maximian. Abundantia Augg. — Adventus Augg. — Auspic. Fel. — Claritas Aug. — Clement. temp. — Concord. Aug. — Concordia Aug. — Concordia felix — Conservatori Aug. — Conserv. Kart. suæ — Conserv. urb. suæ — Sen. Aug. *on obv.* — Fortuna red. — Herculi victori — Jovi cons. Aug. — Jovi tutatori Aug. — Jovi et Herc. cons. Augg. — Moneta Aug. (3 *fig.*) — Pax Auggg. — Pietas Aug. — P. Max. Primis x. multis xx. — Requies optimor merit. — Roma etern. — Tempor. felicit. — Victoria Augg. — Virtus Augg. — Vota pub. — Utilitas publica — Fides Augg. et Caes n. n. — Herculi Conservat. — Mars Victor. — Romae Æternæ — Salvis Augg. et Caes. — Aucta Kart. — Felicit. publ. — Fides Militum (*Capita Herculis et Maximiani jugata*) — Oriens Augg. — Pax Aeter. — P. M. Tr. Pot. viii. Cos. iii. P. P. — Provid. Augg. — Patri Optimo *on obv.* — Securit. perp. — Votis x. m. xx. — Genio Caesaris — Requies Opt. Max. — Requies Optimo principi — Tr. Pot. ii. Cos. ii. P. P.

Constantius I. Imp. Maxentius Divo Constantio Adfini; *rev.* Eterna Memoria (*templum*) — Nob. C. — Consecratio (*aquila super aram*) — Fortunæ red. — Genio Aug. — Virtus Constanti *on obv.* — Herculi Vict. — Pax Augg. — Temp. Fel. — Votis v. (*Capita jugata Constantis et Gal. Maximinani, on obv.*) — Jovi Conservatori — Salvis Augg. et Caess. — Aucta Kart. — Concordia Augg. — Concordia F. Augg — Jovi Augg. — Jovi et Herculi Cons. Caes. — Memoria divi Constanti — Memoria felix — Memoriæ Aeternæ (*leo*) — Pietas Augg. — Romæ Æternæ — Saeculi Fel. — Tempor. Felicit. — Virtus Augg. (*leo cum bacillo*) — Virtus Augg. (*Hercules poma decerpens*) — Undique Victores —

Vot. V. (*in Corona*) — Conserv. Urb. suæ — Providentiae Caes. (*aedificium*) — Providentiæ Caes. (*arcus*) — Victoria Beatis simorum Caes.

HELENA. Provid. Deor. (*castra prætoria*) — Pax Publica.

THEODORA. Pietas Romana (*mulier lactans 2 infantes, cum 1 communis.*)

CARAUSIUS. Adventus Aug. — Comes Aug. — Leg VII. (*taurus*) — Provid Auggg. — Tutela Aug. — Victoria P. R.

SEVERUS. Concordia Imp. — Concordia Milit. — Herculi Victori — Perpetuitas Augg. — Vot. XX. — Utilitas publica— Genio Augg. et Caessarum N. N.

GAL. MAXIMIAN. Forti Fortunæ — Jun. Aug. — Jovi Cons. Aug. — Lætitiæ Augg. — Jovi et Herculi — Oriens Aug. — Pax Augg. — Providentia Aug. — Vot. X.—Aeternae Memoriæ Gal. Maximiani — Concordia felix D. D. N. N.— Genio Augusti (*monogramma*) — Jovi Cons. Caes. — Salvis Augg. et Caess. — Aucta Kart. — Securit. Aug. — Securit. Perpet. D. D. N. N. — Concordia Aug. — Concordia Augg. — Vot. X. m. XX. — Virtus Augg. P.

GAL. VALERIA. Veneri Victrici (*monogramma.*)

MAXENTIUS. Adlocutio Maxentii — Eterna felicitas Aug. (*lupa*) — Eternitas Aug. (*Castor et Pollux*) — Conser. urbis suæ — Felix process. Consul. Aug. N. — Jovi Conser. — Marti Comiti — Sæculo felici Aug. N. — Victor omnium gentium — Victoriæ Aug. (*cum aquila*) — Adlocutio Aug. — Conservator Africæ suae — Conservatores Kart. suae — Fides Militum Aug. N. — Fides Militum Augg. NN. — Herculi Comiti Aug. N. — Victoria Æterna Augg.—Votis G. G. mult. XX. — Aeterna Felicitas — Conser. Arb. Act. — Salvis Augg. et Caess. — Fel. Kart.

ROMULUS. Concordia P. R.

ALEXANDER. Invicta Roma — Felix Karthago.

GAL. VAL. MAXIMINUS. Bono genio Imp. — Comiti

Aauugg. — *obv.* Filius Augustorum — Marti Conservatori — Sacra mon. urb. Augg. et Caess. NN. — Soli Invictæ (*sic*) — Nob. Cæs. — Virtuti Exercit. — Vot. x. — Bono genio pii Imp. — Genio Augusti (*luna in area.*) — Genio Caesaris N. — Genio Exercitas Sacra — Moneta Augg. et Caess. N. N. — Genio Augusti (*Genius stans d. caput humanum s. cornucop.*) — Herculi Victori S. P. Q. R. — Optimo Principi.

Licinius. Sapientia Principis — Victoria Aug. — Virt. Exerc. — Vota publica — Vota xx. mult. xxx. — I. O. M. et Vict. conser. D. D. N. N. — Aug et Caes. (*gladium manu*) — Jovi et Virtuti D. D. N. N. — Aug. et Caes. — Jovi et Vict. Conser. D. D. N. N. — Aug. et Caes. — Victoria Augg. N. N. — Domini N. — Licini Aug. *on obv.* — Apollini Invicto — Claritas Republicæ — Jovi Victori — I. O. M. et Fort. — Conser. D. D. N. N. — Aug. et Caes.

Licinius, *jun.* Fundator pacis — Vot. xv. fel. xx. — Jovi et Vict. Conser. D. D. N. N. — Aug. et Caes. — Memoriæ Aeternae — Virtus Aug. (*Castra Prætoria.*)

Martinianus. Jovi Conservatori.

Constantine I. Adventus Aug. — Claritas Reip. — Concordia felix — Felicitas Aug. — Gloria perpet. — Liberator orbis — Marti patr. semp. victori — Plura natal. fel. — Principi Juventutis B. R. P. nat. — Providentiæ Aug. — Romæ Rest. — Sacra mon. urb. *&c.* — Sæculi felicitas (*clypeus cippo impositus*) — Sarmatis devictis — Spes Reipub. — Temporum felicitas (*mulier cum caduceo*) — Ubertas Sæculi — Virtus Constantini Cæs. — Virt. Exerc. — Virt. perp. Constantini Aug. — Vota publica (*Isis*) — Vota Cæs. x. — Utilitas publica — Concordia perpet. D. D. N. N. — Constantino R. P. — Genio Augg. et Caesarum N. N. — Genio Imperatoris — Sae. Mon. Urb. Augg. et Caess. N. N. — Virtus perp. Aug. — Vict. perp. — Constantini Aug. — Aeterna Pietas — Aeternitas Aug. — Libertas publica (*triremis*) — Paci perpet. —

Sapientia Principis — Victoriæ Laetae Dom. Nostri — Virtus Caes. (*castrorum porta*) — Virtus Exercit. Gall. — Bono Genio Pii Imperatoris — Conservator Africae suae — Felicia tempora — Gaudium Republicae — Moneta Urbis Vestrae — P. M. Tr. P. P. Cos. IIII. Procos. — Restitutori Libertatis — Spes publica — Ubique Victor. — Victoria Gothica — Votis v. mult. x.

FAUSTA. Securitas Republicae.

CRISPUS. *Obv.* Crispus N. C. Cos. II. — Princeps Juventutis (*fig. militaris stans*) — Principi Juventutis (*Mercurius*) — Principia Juventutis — Romæ eternæ, *in clypeo* Vot. xv.— Sarmatia devicta — Victoria Cæss. N. N. — Virtus Aug. (*castrorum porta*) — Vota publica (*Isis, triremis, vel Mercurius*) — Alemannia devicta — Alemannia Capta — Moneta Caessarum — Ubique Victores — Victoria Crispi Caes. — Vot. x. et xv.

DELMATIUS. Delmatius Cæs. *on rev.* — *with* Fl. Jul. *on obv.* — Principi Juventutis.

HANNIBALIANUS. Securitas Reipub. (*fluvius.*)

CONSTANTINE II. Constantinus Nob. C. *on obv.* Concordia exercit. — Felicitas Romanorum (3 *fig. sub arcu*) — Jovi Conservatori Cæss. — Victoria Cæss. *or* Beatissimorum Cæss. — Victoriæ Cæss. Augg. q. nn. — Virtus Augg. (*castrorum porta*) — Virt. exerc. (*vallum*) — Virtus exercit. (*trophæum inter 2 captivos*) — Dominorum nostrorum Cæss. (Vot. x. *in corona*) — Vot. v. mult. x. Cæss. — Vota Vicennal. or.*

CONSTANS. Fl. Constantis Bea. C. *on obv.* — Constans Max. Aug. — Securitas Reipub. — Victoria Auggg. — Victoria DD. Augg. q. n. — Virtus Aug. nn. — Virtus Augg. nn.

CONSTANTIUS. Fel. temp. reparatio (*eques insequens 2 captivos*) — Gloria Romanorum (*eques hostem confodens*) — Vic-

* Those preceding are chiefly 3 B. after this only 3 B.

toria Augg. — Virtus Aug. — Virtus exerc. (*vallum*) — Vota publica (Anubis) — Virtus Caes. (*figura vallum conscend.*) — Sapientiæ nostri principis — Moneta Urbis — Vota public.

NEPOTIANUS. Urbis Roma Felix.

VETRANIO. Virtus exercitus — Fel. temp. Reparatio.

MAGNENTIUS. Fel. temp. reparatio (*Imp. cum labaro, in quo monogramma Christi*) — Salus DD. NN. Augg. et Cæss. (*Christi monogramma cum* A *et* Ω) — Victoria Aug. et Cæs. — Victoria Aug. — Lib. Romanorum — Urbs Roma — Renobatio urbis Romæ — Vota X. DD. Augg. et Cæss. — Victoria Aug. et Caes. — Salus DD. NN. Aug. et Caes. (*Christi monogramma*) — Beatitudo publica — Gloria exercitus — Reparatio Reipub. — Victoria Romanorum.

DECENTIUS. Salus DD. NN. Augg. et Cæss. (*Christi monogramma*) — Virtus exerc. — Felicitas temporum — Victoria Augg.

GALLUS. Hoc signo victor eris.

JULIAN. Virt. exerc. Romanorum — Fel. temp. reparatio (*eques hostem confodens*) — Isis Faria — IIII. *&c. in circulo* — Spes Reipublicæ — Vota publica (*duæ syrenes, &c.*) — Deo sancto Nilo — Deo Serapidi — Fides exercituum (*aquila inter duo signa milit.*) — Reparatio Reip. — Securitati et Sp. Aug. — Spes Reipub. — Stefan. (*currus*) — T. Constantia — Victoria Romanorum.

JOVIAN. Vota publica (*Isis in thensa cum Anube.*)

VALENTINIAN I. Moneta Aug. (3 *fig.*) — Salus Reip. — Vota XX. mult. XXX. — Vota pub. (*castra*) — Vota publica (*Isis*) — Gloria Romanorum (*triremis*) — Moneta Auggg. — Reparatio temporum — Vota publica (*Isis et Orus*) — Virtus Auggg. — Felix adventus Aug. N. — Securitas Republicae (*fig. equest.*) — Triumphator Gent. Barb.

VALENS. Gloria Romanorum — Restitutor Reipub. — Spes Reip. — Victoriæ Auggg. — Vota publica — Victoriae DDD. Auggg. NNN.

GRATIAN. Gloria Romanorum (3 *fig. vel triremis; vel castra*) — Reparatio temporum (*with* Aug. g. Aug. *or* P. P. *on obv.*) — Vot. xv. mult. xx. — Salus (*Christi monogramma*) — Vot. xx. mult. xxx.

VALENTINIAN II. Concordia Aug. — Vot. v. mult. x. — Victoria Romanorum (*navis*) — Vot. xv. mult. xxx.

THEODOSIUS I. Gloria Romanorum (*Imp. cum equo, vel in triremi — tres Imppp. stantes*) — Spes Reipublicæ (*sic*) — Virtus Romanorum — Vot. xv. mult. xx. — Urbs Roma — Virtus Auggg. (*triremis, &c.*) — Vot. xv. mult. xxx. — Salus militum.

MAGNUS MAXIMUS. Victoria Augg. — Spes Romanorum — Votis v. *&c.* — mult. x. — Felicitas publica.

FLAV. VICTOR. Virtus Princip.

EUGENIUS. Salus publica — Salus Reipublicæ — Sapientia Principis.

ARCADIUS. Victoria Augg. — Concordia Augg. (*crux*) — Gloria exercitus (*Imp. stans cum Victoria*) — Victoria Auggg. — Urbs Roma — Concordia exerc. (2 *fig.*) — Gloria exercitus.

HONORIUS. D. N. Honorius — R. L. Aug. *on obv.* — Gloria Romanorum — Salus Reipub. — Urbs Roma felix — Concordia Auggg. — Exagium Solidi — Virtus exercitus — Triumphator Gent. Barbar.

A. CONSTANTINUS. Victoria Auggg.

PRISCUS ATTALUS. Invicta Roma Aeterna — Gloria Romanorum.

THEODOSIUS II. Gloria Romanorum (*Imp. in triremi, vel 3 fig. stantes.*)

PLAC. VALENTINIAN. (*Quadriga cervorum Placci s. Petr*

AVITUS. Victoria Augg.

LEO. Salus Reipublicae.

MAJORIANUS. Virtus Augg.

ZENO. Invicta Roma.
ANASTATIUS. An. XI.
THEODORICUS. Invicta Roma.
JUSTINUS. Florens semper — Anno I. II. X.
JUSTINIANUS. (*Monogramma* IOVSTINIANOC.)
BADUELA. Felix Ticinus.
JUSTINUS, *jun.* (*Fig. muliebris cum puero in gremio.*)
FOCAS. Ravenna.

PART III.

RELATING TO BRITANNIC COINS.

No. I.

A Valuation of English Coins preceding the Conquest.

TWO kingdoms of the seven have no coins; namely, that of the South Saxons, united in 725 to the West Saxons; and that of the East Saxons, a petty kingdom which lasted till 819.

I. KENT.

Ethelbert I. A. D. 560—616, a *skeatta**, RRR. 3*l.*

Egbert, A. D. 664, *skeattas;* that with his name, RRR. 3*l.* with a dragon, RR. 30*s.*

Edbert II. A. D. 794, RRRR. 10*l.*

* Those not marked as being skeattas, or stycas, are all silver pennies.

Cuthred, A. D. 798, RR. 2*l.*

Baldred, A. D. 806, RRR. 5*l.*

The coin of Ethelbert II. is a forged cast; that ascribed to Athelstan, natural son of Ethelwulf, A. D. 841, belongs to Athelstan, chief monarch of England.

II. EAST ANGLES.

Beorna, A. D. 749, *skeattas*, RRR. 8*l.*; only two are known, both in Dr. Hunter's cabinet.

Eadmund, or Edmund (the Saint), A. D. 857, C. 5*s.*

Ethelstan (Guthrun, so called on his baptism), A. D. 878, R. 1*l.*

The coin ADVLFVS PRISIN, REV. VICTVRIA ADVLFO, published by Hickes and Clarke, as of Adulf, king of the East Angles, A. D. 664, is imaginary. That with ERIC REX, imputed to Eoric, king of the E. A. belongs to Eric of Northumbria.

III. MERCIA.

Eadwald, A. D. 719, RRR. 10*l.* Only two known: one in Dr. Hunter's cabinet, the other in the rev. Mr. Southgate's.

Offa, A. D. 757, RR. 2*l.*

Cuindreth, queen of Offa, CVINDRED REGINA, RRR. 8*l.*

Egcbert, son of Offa, associated in the kingdom, A. D. 786, RRR. 10*l.* Only two known: both in Dr. H.'s cabinet.

Coenwulf, A. D. 794, RR. 1*l.* 10*s.*

Ciolwulf I. A. D. 819, RRR. 3*l.*

Biornwulf, A. D. 820, RRR. 8*l.*

Ludica, A. D. 823, RRR. 8*l.*

Berhtulf, A. D. 840, RRR. 3*l.*

Bughred, A. D. 853, C. 5*s.*

Ciolwulf II. A. D. 874, RRR. 3*l.*

Of Wiglaff, A. D. 825, only one coin is known, and that a cast.

IV. WEST SAXONS.

Ethelweard, A. D. 726, RRR. 3*l.*

Cuthred, A. D. 741, RRR. 5*l.* perhaps of Kent.

Beorhtric, A. D. 784, unique in Dr. Hunter's cabinet, 10*l.*

EGBERT, A. D. 801. (*See* Chief Monarchs.)

V. NORTHUMBRIA.

Eanred, A. D. 810, *styca,* C. 1*s.* A penny of Eanred has been lately found.

Ethelred, A. D. 836, *styca,* C. 1*s.*

Redulf, A. D. 840, *styca,* RR. 5*s.*

Osbrecht, A. D. 845, *styca,* RR. 5*s.*

Ella, A. D. 857, *styca,* RR. 5*s.*

Eardwulf, A. D. 910, *styca*, C. 1*s*.

Sihtric, A. D. 915, RRR. 8*l*. The Irish Sihtric with DIFF. is a later, cotemporary with Canute. For the Northumbrian Sihtric, see Lord Pembroke's plates.

Regnald, A. D. 918, RRRR. 10*l*.

Anlaf, A. D. 927, RR. 2*l*.

Eric the last king, A. D. 946—950, RRR. 2*l*.

ECCLESIASTIC.

Jaenbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, reverse of King Offa of Mercia, RRR. 10*l*.

Aethileard, or Aedilheard, Archbishop of Cant. reverse of Offa, and of Coenwulf, RRR. 8*l*.

Wulfred, Archbishop of Cant. A. D. 804, RRR. 5*l*.

Ceolnoth, Archbishop of Cant. A. D. 830, RRR. 5*l*.

Plegmund, Archbishop of Cant. A. D. 889, RRRR. 10*l*.

These pennies bear DOROVERNIA, the ancient name of Canterbury. There are beside pennies of St. Martin, struck at Lincoln; St. Peter's pennies at York; St. Edmund's at Bury; all before the Conquest, and some of the two former perhaps in the heptarchic times. The pennies with St. Paul are clearly of the time of Henry III. or later, having a cross and pellets on the reverse. (Some are struck at Munster.)

CHIEF MONARCHS.

Egbert, A. D. 832, RRR. 6*l.*

Ethelwulf, A. D. 838, RRR. 5*l.*

Ethelbald, A. D. 857, *none.*

Ethelbert, A. D. 860, RRR. 5*l.*

Ethelred I. A. D. 866, RR. 3*l.*

Alfred, A. D. 872, with head, RR. 2*l.*; without, RRR. 7*l.*

Edward I. the Elder, A. D. 900, without the head, R. 1*l.*; with, RRR. 5*l.* An unique halfpenny of this king has lately been discovered in the Bodleian collection, weight 7¾ grains*.

Athelstan, A. D. 925, C. 5*s.* with REX TO. BRIT. OR TOT. BRIT. (*Totius Britanniæ*) R. 10*s.* Names of towns begin to be commonly added to those of moneyers; but some occur upon coins of Alfred and Edward I.

Edmund I. A. D. 941, C. 5*s.*

Edred, A. D. 948, C. 5*s.*

Edwi, A. D. 955, RR. 1*l.*—with head unique in Dr. Hunter's cab. 10*l.*

KINGS OF ALL ENGLAND.

In 950, the kingdom of Northumbria, including all north of Humber, terminated; and England became one kingdom:

* Another has since been discovered, now in the British Museum. (1808.)

but was again divided under Edwi, so that Edgar may more justly be regarded as commencing the series of kings of all England.

Edgar, A. D. 959, R. 10*s.*

Edward II. the *Martyr*, A. D. 975, R. 10*s.*

Ethelred II. A. D. 979, C. 5*s.* with helmet, R. 1*l.*

Edmund II. Ironside, A. D. 1016, *none.*

Canute, A. D. 1017, C. 5*s.* with helmet, R. 1*l.*

Harold I. A. D. 1036, RR. 2*l.*

Hardaknute, A. D. 1039, RRR. 8*l.*

Edward the Confessor, A. D. 1041, C. 5*s.* — with PAX, RRR. 2*l.* This word occurs first as a reverse under Canute.

Harold II. the Usurper, A. D. 1065, C. 5*s.*

No. II.

Valuation of English Coins since the Conquest.

SILVER.

William I. The side-face the most common, worth about *5s.* The canopy type, *2l. 2s.*

William II. c. *5s.*

Henry I. RR. from *2l. 2s.* to *8l. 8s.*

Stephen, RR. from *1l. 1s.* to *6l. 6s.*

Henry II. c. *5s.*

Richard I. No English coins. The Poitou and Aquitain pennies of the first rarity. No certain price.

John (Irish), c. The farthing extremely rare; the halfpenny with DOM. IOHAN. *2l. 2s.*

Henry III. very common: except those with TERCI, and REX ANG. worth *10s. 6d.*

Edward I. Penny, halfpenny, and farthing common, except the pennies of Reading, RRR. of Chester, Exeter, Hadley, Kingston, R. *5s.*

Edward II. The pennies common. The proof groat, which is supposed with great probability to belong to him, RRR. *6l. 6s.*

Edward III. c. The groat, half-groat, and penny of Calais, RRR.

Richard II. The London penny, R. *1l. 1s.*; the halfpenny, c.; the groat, half-groat, farthing, RR.

Henry IV. No certain coins, except Anglo-Gallic, which are very rare.

The same may be said of the coins of Henry V.

Henry VI. c. except the light groat struck at York, R. The Bristol groat, RRR. 3*l.* 3*s.*

Edward VI. c. His groats of Coventry and Norwich, R. 1*l.* 1*s.* His half-groat of Bristol and Norwich, RRR. His Bristol penny unique, 5*l.* 5*s.*

Richard III. Groat, R. 15*s.*; half-groat and penny, RRR. 6*l.* 6*s.*

Henry VII. The full-faced penny, extremely rare, 8*l.* 8*s.* The shilling very rare, 20*l.* The rest of his coins common.

Henry VIII. His side or good money common. The full-faced penny fine, RRRR. 6*l.* 6*s.* The Tournay groat with the head, RR. 2*l.* 2*s.*; without the head extremely rare, 10*l.* 10*s.* The base shillings, 1*l.* 1*s.* Shillings of the country mints, RRR. 3*l.* 3*s.*

Edward VI. The testoon of his first year, RRRR. His base money rare, particularly his groat, half-groat, penny, halfpenny, and farthing. His fine money common, except the sovereign penny, which is extremely rare, 8*l.* 8*s.*

Mary I. The groat common, the half-groat and penny extremely rare, 5*l.* 5*s.* The base penny with the rose, improperly called the halfpenny, very rare, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Philip and Mary. The half-crown — only two known. The other coins nearly of the same rarity with those of Mary before her marriage.

Elizabeth. Her hammered money in general common. The exceptions are — the three-farthing piece, worth 10*s.* 6*d.* and the half-crown of her last year, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Her milled money is also common, with the exception of some particular dates. The three-farthing piece of this coinage is also very rare; and the half-crown unique, 15*l.*

James I. All common, save the half-crown—Exurgat, &c. RR. 6*l.* 6*s.*

Charles I. Coins with the mint-mark of a blackamoor's head, castle, anchor, heart, rose, and crown; the halfpenny; Briot's pattern pieces; *Ebor.* half-crown; Aberistwith half-crown and halfpenny; the Oxford pieces with marks of the donors; the twenty-shilling piece, with the compartment; the two-pence, 1644; all RR. 10*s.* to 2*l.* Oxford crown, with the city under the horse, RRR. 16*l.* and penny, RRR. 10*l.* All country mints, and siege pieces, save Newark, RR. 1*l.* to 20*l.*

Commonwealth. All c. save the coins of 1657, 8, and 9, 1660, RRR.; and the pattern pieces of Blondeau and Ramage, RRR. None of 1650 in silver.

Oliver. Crown, RR. 3*l.* before the flaw, RRR. 5*l.* half-crown, R. 1*l.*; shilling, R. from 3*s.* to 10*s.* according to preservation; half-shilling, RRRR. 10*l.*

Charles II. His hammered money, with mint-marks, numerals, and inner circle, is common, but scarce without these notes.

From this reign downwards, all pieces with any particular mark are scarcer than others.

GOLD.

Henry III. was the first who struck gold. There are only three gold pennies of this king that are known, one was in the possession of Mr. Hodsol—another of Mr. Solly, RRRR. 30*l.*

Edward III. in the eighteenth year of his reign struck the

quarter-florin. The only one known at present is in Dr. Hunter's cab.* The nobles, half and quarter, both of the first and second coinage, are extremely rare, 10*l.* particularly the half-noble. The noble, with its parts of the third coinage, are common, 1*l.* 5*s.* The later are much smaller than the first, being 45 to the pound-weight of gold; whereas the first, preceding his 27th year, are but 39: the last coined have likewise AQV. added to his titles; the first wants AVTEM on the reverse. The noble of the prior coinages should, if perfect, weigh about 146 grains, the half 73, and the quarter about 36½: but that after the 27th year, only about 126 grains, half 63, quarter 31½. But at the rate of about 10 grains are lost upon the noble by time and circulation.

Richard II. The noble and quarter-noble of this king are not so scarce as the half-noble. Noble, RR. 2*l.* half, RRR. 3*l.* quarter, 1*l.*

The first coinage of Henry IV. consisting of the noble, with its half and quarter, is extremely rare, 10*l.* each. The others, which may belong either to Henry IV. V. or VI. are very common.

The angel of Henry VI. is more common than formerly; the half-angel extremely rare; angel, 3*l.* half, 10*l.*

The noble of Edward IV. with its parts, is very common; as is also the angel. The half-angel is rare, 5*l.*

The angel of Richard III. is scarce, 10*l.* the half-angel very rare, 20*l.*

Henry VII. The sovereign of this king is rare, 5*l.*; the double sovereign very rare, 10*l.*; the ryal extremely rare, 10*l.*; the angel and half-angel are both common.

Henry VIII. The golden coins of this king are common,

* A half-florin has since been discovered.

except the George noble, which is very rare, 10*l.*; the ryal is unique.

Edward VI. The half-sovereign of his first coinage, formerly rare, is now common; the half-crown continues to be very rare. The sovereign of his second coinage is common; the half-sovereign and its parts, with the bare head, are scarce—with the head crowned are common. All his coins with the dragon's head, M. M. from the quadruple sovereign to the half-angel, are extremely rare.

Mary. The sovereign is common; the angel is scarce; the half-angel is extremely rare; as is also the ryal.

Elizabeth. Her gold coins in general are common except the ryal, which is not so rare as formerly *.

James I. His gold coins are likewise common, except the half-angel.

Charles I. The only rare piece is Briot's angel.

Oliver. His fifty-shilling piece is extremely rare; his twenty-shilling piece is common; his ten-shilling piece, when edged, is very rare.

The milled money after Oliver is common. The pattern guinea of Queen Anne with A. R. in the centre, and the proof guinea with the rose in the centre, bear a high price, but especially the first. The pattern guinea sold at Mr. Bartlet's sale for 18*l.* 18*s.*—the proof for 4*l.* 15*s.*

* On their ryals Mary and Elizabeth appear in a ship, and commonly the initial letter of their name on the flag.

COPPER.

A very few remarks on this coinage will suffice. The farthing tokens of James I. and Charles I. are common. The town and tradesmen's pieces are ill executed, save that of London, which is fine, but not rare. The pattern tokens of Elizabeth are rare, as are those of the Commonwealth: the first may be worth 10*s.* the latter 1*l.* Pattern farthings of Oliver, 5*l.* The QVATVOR MARIA VINDICO of Charles II. RR. 10*s.*; silver patterns of the halfpenny, 1*l.*; of the farthing, 5*s.* The current farthing of Anne, 1714, when in fine preservation, 15*s.*; with the broad rim, 1*l.*; the common patterns, 1713, 1714, 1*l.* The two patterns, with Britannia under a canopy, and Peace in a car, RRR. 2*l.* 2*s.* each. The pattern halfpence, 1*l.* to 2*l.*

*** Anglo-gallic coins are all very scarce, save the gold salute, and the blank (or *white* piece in billon) of Henry VI. The gold coin of Edward the Black Prince, called the *chaise*, from his appearing on it seated in a chair of state, was sold, in 1766, to Mr. Hollis for 25*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* See it, Plate II. n. 5. There are still larger gold coins of this prince: but the largest portrait is on his billon coins, in which he has an aquiline nose, a feature very different in his monument at Canterbury.—See Vertue's plates.

No. III.

The Proclamation of Edward III. for coining Gold.

RYMER'S FOEDERA, v. 403.

DE Proclamatione super auro cudendo. A. D. 1344. LE ROI as Viscounts de Londres, Salutz.

Come par nous prelatz, et autres grantz de nostre roiaume d'Engleterre, pur comune profit de nous, et de nostre poeple du dit roiaulme, soit accorde, et assentie, que trois monnoies d'or soient faites en nostre Tour de Londres: c'est assavoir.

Une monoie ad deux Leoperts; courante la piece pur Siz Soldz, que serra du pois de deux petits florins de Florence de bone pois.

Et une autre monoie d'or ad une Leopert; poisante la moiete de l'autre susdite monoie, currante la piece pur Trois Soldz.

Et une autre monoie d'or ad un Heaume; poisante la quarte partie de la susdite primere monoie, currante la piece pur dis et oct deners.

Les queles monoies d'or deivent avoir cours entre tutes maneres des gentz, deinz le dit roialme d'Engleterre.

Vous mandams qu'en la dite citée, et es lieus ou vous verrez que soit affaire deinz vostre baillie, facez crier, et publier, les choses susdites: et que chescun homme, de

quelle condition qu'il soit, Prive ou Estraunge, les dites monoies d'or receive en chescune manere du paiement; et que mesme les monoies ne soint refusez de nully, sur peril q'appert.

Et ceo ne lessez en null manere.

Don. at Westm. le xxvii. jour de Janever.

*** On the 9th of July this was altered for the noble with its *maile* or half, and *ferlyng* or quarter. *Ib.* p. 416.

No. IV.

Brief Notices from the Scotish Acts of Parliament with regard to the Coins of that Kingdom; and an Account of the Rarity of Scotish Coins.

*** ANDERSON's *Numismata Scotiæ* is a most defective work, from the want of names, and descriptions, of the coins engraved. Mr. Ruddiman's preface, though learned and ingenious, could not be expected to be particular. Snelling wanted learning and information. It is to be hoped the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland will undertake the much wanted task of properly publishing the ancient coins of their country.

The first Scotish statute, in which there is the smallest mention of money, is

David II. 1347. c. 35. Ordaining English money to be received in Scotland as its value in England.

1365. c. 38. Ordering a new coinage, equal to the English in weight and fineness; with a *notable sign* upon it, to distinguish it from all other money.

c. 46. Scarcity of silver. The pound to be coined into 29*s.* 4*d.* being 10 pennyweight less than before; but after deduction of seven pennies to the king, 1*d.* to the wardane of the mint, and 11*d.* to the *master of the money*, to bear only 27*s.* 9*d.* the pound weight. It is to equal that of England in weight and fineness.

James I. 1st Parl. 1424. c. 23. Ordering the money to be of the same weight and fineness with that of England.

1425. c. 49. No money to be taken out of the kingdom but upon paying 40 pennies in the pound to the king. This law is often repeated in succeeding reigns.

James II. 1449. c. 29. Against false coiners. No money to be struck save by those who "have command of the king under his great seal."

1451. c. 33. A long and curious act, ordering, I. A new coinage, 8 groats in the ounce of *burnt silver**, half-groats, penny, halfpenny, farthing. II. The groat to pass for 8 pennies; the half-groat for four pennies; the penny for two pennies; the halfpenny for one penny; and the farthing for an halfpenny†. III. That the English groats, "of the "quhilkis 8 groats haldis an ounce," with the half-groats, should have proportional value; but the English penny to be taken for two pennies, or not as the receiver chooses. IV. That the former 'new groat' at a set day should, in consequence of this coinage, fall from 6 pennies, its then rate, to 4 pennies; the ½ gr. to 2. V. That of the demy [that is *demi*, half the English noble], the groat, and ½ gr. run till the new money be proclaimed. VI. That there be struck "a new penny of gold called a *lion*," with the figure of a lion on one side, and St. Andrew on the other, of the weight of half an English noble [of consequence to come in place of the demy], and 6*s.* 8*d.* in value; with the half, 3*s.* 4*d.*; and that after this coin is proclaimed, the demy then going for 9*s.* should fall to 6*s.* 8*d.* [3*s.* 4*d.* English; money being now in Scotland at half the value of the

* Evidently *silver refined by the furnace, fine silver*, synonymous with the Spanish *argento acendrado*. The antiquaries make Henry VIth's groats 112½ to the pound; this contemporary act proves them mistaken

† *Penny* is indiscriminately used in the Scotish acts for *piece of money*; *halfpenny* for its *half*; and *farthing* for its *fourth*.

English] and the *halfpenny* for 3*s.* 4*d.* VII. The royal of France to pass for 6*s.* 8*d.* Crown of France and dolphin crown, 6*s.* 8*d.* each. Ryder of Flanders, 6*s.* 8*d.* The English noble called the *pace*, 13*s.* 4*d.*; the half-noble, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the farthing, 3*s.* 4*d.* The Flemish noble, 12*s.* 8*d.* VIII. The former pennies to be taken 12 in a *pound*. Names of the king's coiners, who are all of Scotland. IX. The former pennies not to have coinage after the new groats appear [these former pieces called pennies were surely groats]. X. A most confused item, of which the sense seems to be, that the new groats are to pass for 12 of the former pennies, and so on in proportion. XI. That till the old coin is called in, the lyon shall pass for 10*s.* the half for 5*s.*

From the whole tenor of the act, it appears that Scotish money was then to English about as 1 to 2½. The act means to bring it as 1 to 2. It mentions forgeries as frequent: the Scotish copper or black money may partly consist of such.

1456. c. 58. Raising the value of money—the English noble of Henry [V.] to 22*s.* Scotish. The demy, to the intent it it may "remain in the realm!" to 10*s.* and the new lyon the same. The new groat to 12*d.*; the 6-penny groat to remain as it was. "And that there be coined, of each "pound" of silver, "of small pennies a shilling." How must this be understood?

Thus the good intention of James II. fell to the ground in five years, and instead of raising the Scotish money he debased it.

James III. 1466. c. 9. Authorising a coinage of black farthings for the ease of the subject, and alms to the poor, 4 to the penny; to have on one side the cross of St. Andrew, with the name of Edinburgh [Villa Edinburgi], and the

crown with R. and James [Jacobus R.] on the other. To pass in great merchandice at 12*d.* a pound.

This coinage, though in the title called *black farthings,* is in the act called *copper money;* but combats not my idea, for it is also expressed that silver should be mingled with that metal. The words are, after describing the devices and legends—"And that their be cuinzied three hundreth pounds, "*containand silver.* And that they passe in payment for "bread and aile, and other merchandice, and in greate "merchandice to be taken XII*d.* in a pound."

1467. c. 18. Raising the value of money, because having lower course than in other realms, and thence strangers being incited to carry it out of the kingdom! the rose noble of Edward [III.] to pass for 32*s* Scotish; that of Henry [V.] for 27*s.* 6*d.*; the salute for 13*s.* 4*d.*; French crown, 12*s.* 6*d.*; the lew [Louis], 15*s.* 6*d.*; ryder, 24*s.*; demy, 12*s.*; lyon, 12*s.*; old English groat 16 pennies. *Borage* groat as the new groat. Old groat of Edward [III.], 12*d.* Spurred groat, 16*d.* English penny, 3*d.* Groat with the crown Scotish [J. II.], 14*d.*; ½ groat, 7*d.* Groat with the fleur-de-luce [J. I.], 8*d.* The *white* Scotish penny, and halfpenny, as before; and the striking of black-pennies to cease upon pain of death. But this was instantly repealed.

1467. another Parl. c. 23. Repealing the former act, and putting Scotish coins on the footing of 1456. c. 58. with alterations as to that of other kingdoms. The English penny still to go for 3*d.* Scotish farthing, 2*s.* in the pound. The last is black-money.

1469. c. 60. No *denièrs* of France, *cortes, mailes,* nor *mites,* nor other *counterfeits of black-money,* to be taken in payment, "but our Sovereign Lord's own black-money "struck by his coiners," under pain of death.

These French pieces were all black-money likewise; that is, copper with a small part silver; but interfering with the profits of the king's *own black-money*, they were prohibited under this high penalty.

1471. c. 46. Confessing the coinage to require an innovation, and "crying down the allayed groat" from 7*d.* to 6*d.*

1475. c. 67. Raising the money. The rose noble to 35*s.* The Henry noble to 31*s.* The angel to 23*s.* The French crown, 13*s.* 4*d.* The demy, 13*s.* 4*d.* Scotish crown, 13*s.* The salute, 15*s.* 6*d.* The lew, 17*s.* 6*d.* The ryder, 15*s.* 6*d.* But no alteration on the silver.

1483. c. 93. Ordering a fine penny of gold, of the weight and fineness of the rose noble; and a penny of silver equal in fineness to the old English groat, 10 to be in an ounce, and to pass for 14*d.* Scotish; together with an half-groat of the same [the silver *penny*, a term formerly used for any piece of money, being the groat]. The penny of gold to pass for 30 of these groats; with another penny of gold to pass for 20; and a third for 10 of these groats.

c. 97. Calling in the "new placks;" 2*d.* to be given for each. The reason arises from the many counterfeits.

James IV. 1488. c. 2. A new penny of gold, equal in weight and fineness to the rose noble; and a penny of silver, equal to the English groat, 10 to the ounce, and to go for 14*d.* Scotish. The gold penny to go for 30 of the other, with another of 20, and another of 10, as 1483. c. 93.

Different acts are now found, enforcing the reception of gold if fine, though it had a crack or flaw in the coin.

James V. 1540. c. 124. Against the numerous counterfeits.

Mary, 1555. c. 56. Goldsmiths' work to be all 22 carats fine.

Many acts now appear against carrying the coin out of the kingdom.

James VI. 1581. c. 106. Ten-shilling pieces of silver, 4 in the ounce of 11 penny fine, to be struck with the bust on one side, and titles: the other the arms, HONOR REGIS IVDICIVM DILIGIT. Acheson is mentioned as coiner. The 30*s.* 20*s.* and 10*s.* pieces, "and testones," to be broken into this new coin: they were the silver coinage of 1565.

1584. c. 9. For a new coinage of gold, is not printed.

1597. c. 253. Raising the value of the coin. The 10*s.* pieces of 1581 to go at 50*s.* the ounce, that is, 12*s.* 6*d.* each, then being 4 in the ounce as above. The old 30*s.* pieces at 50*s.* the ounce, that is, 37*s.* each. The new 30*s.* pieces at 37*s.* 6*d.* The ounce of gold at 22 carats fine, "being his highness's own coin," to be 30*l.* the ounce; as struck in 5*l.* and 2*l.* 10*s.* pieces. The gold to be 22 carats, the silver 11 pennies fine. Scotish money was now to the English about as 1 to 10.

From these acts, and other authorities, the progressive increase of the value of the real Scotish coin, and diminution of the ideal, may be thus stated in respect to the English.

Till 1355, David II. the coins of the kingdoms were equal.			
About 1390, Robert III. Scotish was to English as	1	to	2
1451, James II. about	1	to	2⅔
1456, Same prince, as	1	to	3
1467, James III. about	1	to	3⅓
1475, Same prince, gold coin as	1	to	4
1544, Mary, the whole coin, as	1	to	4
1560, Same princess	1	to	5
1565, Same	1	to	6

1579, James VI. . . . . 1 to 8
1597, Same . . . . . 1 to 10
1601, Same . . . . . 1 to 12

Though the silver coin of Scotland was, till the reign of Mary, upon the scale of that of England; the gold and copper coinages of Scotland have no connexion with the English. The St. Andrew, supposed of Robert II., weighs but 38 grains: the English noble of that period, 107 grains; so that the first forms no division of the latter. That thought to be of Robert III. weighs 60 grains, and that of James I. 53 or 54; which last being half the English noble, got the title of *demy*, as in the foregoing acts: the St. Andrew or lion of James II. is of equal weight. The St. Andrew on one side, and arms of Scotland on the other, continue the sole bearings of the Scotish gold coin, till James III., when the unicorn appears holding the shield. That prince's largest coin weighs 60 grains; and the bonnet-piece of James V. 90 grains, with a smaller of 60 grains. The lion of Mary, with her cypher, weighs 78 grains; the golden ryal, 1555, with her bust, 115 grains, being the very weight of the ryals of Elizabeth, which are so extremely rare, and which went for 15*s*.

It may be necessary to give some remarks on the method of distinguishing Scotish coins. David I. and Alex. I. and II. have the names of moneyers on the reverse. Alex. III. and David II. have REX SCOTORUM. Robert I. appears side face, and with hard features, as on his seal. The groats of the three first Jameses are thus known. Those of J. I. are small, being reduced to the value of four-pence Scotish, or half the English, and have fleurs-de-luce on reverse: they are of the same weight as R. III. and have always TRACIA for CRACIA. Of J. II. they are large as the English, being only eight to the ounce by the acts, and worth twelve pennies Scotish of the time; and have crowns on reverse. The first

coinage of James III. has mullets; the second, bushy hair flowing round the head. James III. reigned till 1488; and these pieces are in imitation of the improved coinage of Henry VII. of England, who came to the throne in 1485. But they are poorly done, the artists having in vain attempted to catch the free manner of advanced art: so that under J. IV. they were forced to recur to the old stiff form. That these with bushy hair belong to J. III. is clear from the reverse, which is the same as those of the former coinage, with the same motto, DNS PROTECTOR, &c.; while J. IV. first assumes on silver, SALVVM FAC, &c. Of J. IV. the groats are far better done than any former, and have QT. or IIII.; so are easily known; as are those of J. V. marked 5.

The gold of R. II. is small, with XRS REGNAT, &c. Of R. III. and J. I. it is larger*. J. II. has SALVVM FAC, &c. Of J. III. the coins are neat, with the unicorn, EXVRGAT DS, &c. J. IV. has QT. or IIII.

The billon begins with J. III., of whom there are only black farthings, by Act 1466, c. 9: they bear the head on obverse, and a cross with pellets in reverse. Of J. IV. there are black pennies, halfpennies, and farthings†. Of J. V. only halfpennies and farthings: the former is the bawbee, a name which began in this reign. Under J. V. and Mary, the penny was struck in a finer billon of very small size. The farthing of J. V. and Mary has a cross on rev. with the fleur-de-luce, and crown, alternate.

* The first Scotish gold is evidently on the model of the *ecu a la couronne* of France, afterwards called *couronne d'or*; which has the arms of France crowned on one side, and an ornament on the other; as the Scotish has the arms of Scotland crowned, reverse St. Andrew on his cross. These French crowns were the chief or only coin of many reigns; and have the motto XPC REGNAT, &c. as has most of the early French gold.

† The farthings have an annulet on each side of the head.

Rarity of Scotish Coins.

Alexander I. 1107, silver penny, RRRR. 10*l.*

David I. 1124, silver penny, RRRR. 10*l.*

Malcolm IV. 1153, *none.*

William, 1165, silver penny, RR. 5*s.*

Alexander II. 1214, silver penny, R. 2*s.*

Alexander III. 1249, silver penny, C. 1*s.* — halfpenny, RR. 10*s.*

John Baliol, 1293, silver penny, RR. 5*s.* — halfpenny, RRR. 1*l.*

Robert I. 1306, silver penny, C. 2*s.* — halfpenny, R. 5*s.* — farthing, RR. 10*s.*

David II. 1330, silver penny, C. 1*s.* — halfpenny, R. 5*s.* — farthing, RR. 10*s.* — groat, C. 2*s.* — half-groat, RR. 10*s.*

Edward Baliol, none. (He only reigned three months, Sept. — Dec. 1332.)

Robert II. 1371, gold penny, or St. Andrew, RRR. 5*l.* — silver penny, C. 1*s.* — groat and half-groat, C. 2*s.*

Robert III. 1390, gold lion and half, RR. 2*l.* each — silver penny, groat and half-groat, C. — halfpenny, RR. 10*s.*

James I. 1424, gold lion and half, RR. 2*l.* each — silver groat, C. — half-groat, RR. 10*s.* — penny, RRR. 2*l.*

James II. 1437, gold lion, RR. 2*l.* — half, RRR. 3*l.* — silver groat and half-groat, C. — penny, RRR. 2*l.*

James III. 1460, gold unicorn and half, RR. 30*s.* each — silver groat and half-groat, R. 2*s.* — penny, RRR. 2*l.* — Billon farthings, RRR. 10*s.*

James IV. 1488, gold, RR. 2*l.* — silver groat and half, RRR. 10*s.* — Billon penny, halfpenny, and farthing, R. 5*s.*

James V. 1513, gold bonnet-piece, RR. 2*l.* — half, RR. 2*l.* — quarter, RRR. 3*l.* — silver groat, C. 1*s.* — half-groat, RR. 5*s.* — billon penny, RR. 5*s.* — halfpenny and farthing, R. 2*s.*

Mary, 1542, gold lion, with her cypher, 1553, R. 1*l.* — ryal, with her head, 1555, RR. 5*l.* — half, RRR. 10*l.* — silver testoons, mostly 1553 or 1562, with her bust, RR. 30*s.* — half, RRR. 3*l.* — shilling or half, with her cypher, or from 1558 to 1560, with F. M. when queen of Francis of France, C. 2*s.*; if countermarked, R. 3*s.* — silver crown with her cypher, rev. a palm-tree, R. 10*s.* — half, RR. 1*l.* — fine billon penny with full face, RRR. 2*l.* — bad billon penny with full face, R. 10*s.* — other billon, groats or placks, half, &c. with her cypher or inscriptions, C. 6*d.*

James VI. and his successors, all common, or of no esteem.

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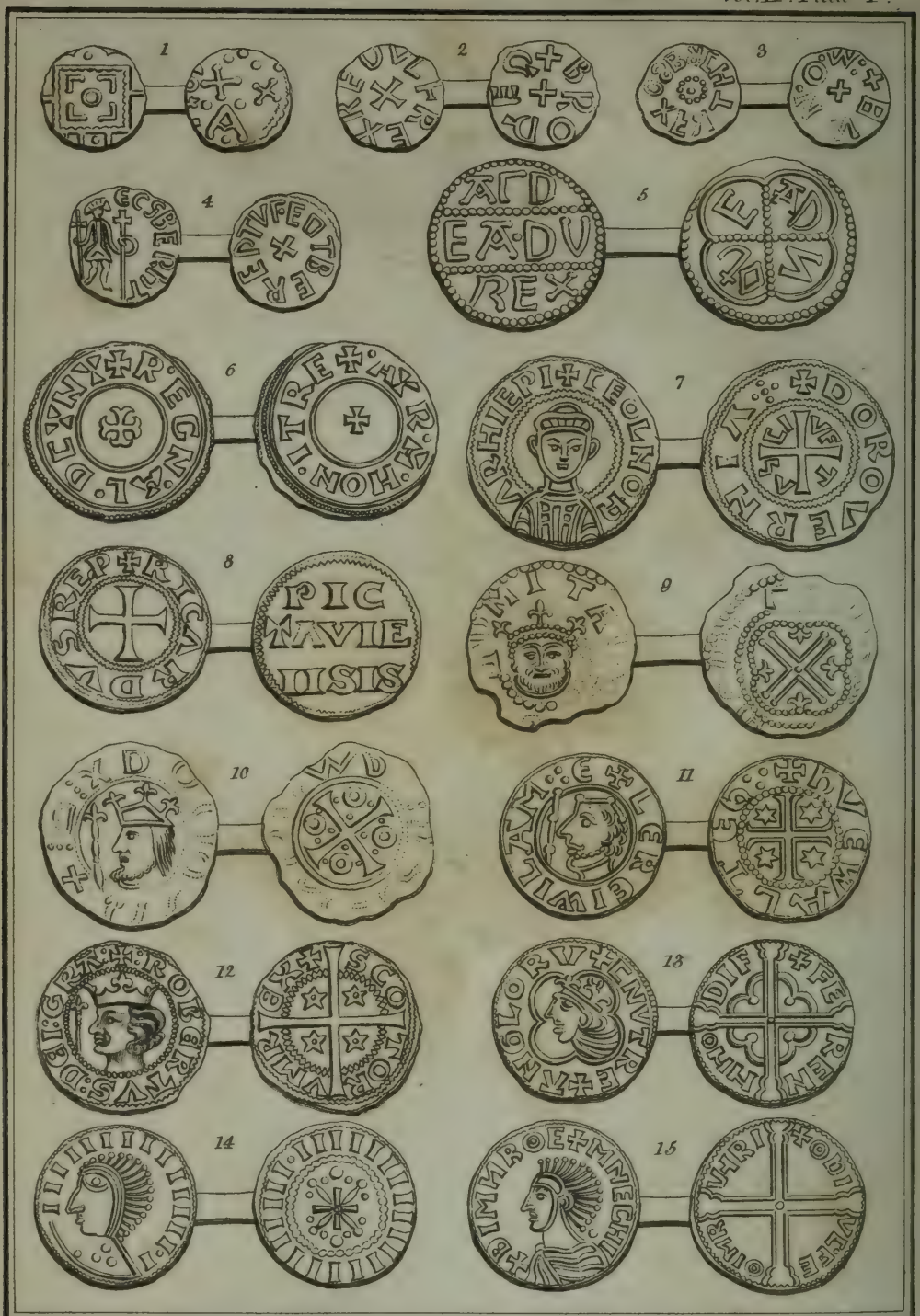

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EXPLANATION

OF THE

PLATES

IN THE

SECOND VOLUME.

The Vignette to this volume is a reverse of Maximian I. in third brass, from the first edition of Morel's Specimen Rei Nummariæ. *The same reverse occurs of Diocletian, Severus Cæsar, Constantine I.*

PLATE I.

Silver of Britain and Ireland, except Nos. 2, 3, *which are Copper.*

N° 1. *A skeatta,* from Dr. Hunter's cabinet.

2, 3. *Stycas.* No. 2 *is of Redwulf king of Northumbria,* REDVLF REX; reverse, the moneyer's name BROTHER. No. 3. *is of Osbrecht, king of Northumbria,* some of the letters being reversed, as not unusual in Saxon coins, OSBREHT REX: reverse, the moneyer's name MONNE. From Mr. Jackson's collection.

4. *A skeatta of Egbert, king of Kent,* ECGBERHT: reverse, the moneyer's name. From Dr. Hunter's cabinet.

N° 5. *A penny of Eadwald, king of Mercia.* The legend begins in the middle EADV, and proceeds to the top AFD (the L being reversed) an order of reading not only occurring on Saxon, but on Greek coins: at bottom REX. Reverse, the moneyer's name, EADNOTH. From the cabinet of the rev. Mr. Southgate.

6. *A penny of Regnald, king of Northumbria,* REGNALD CYNY. *Cynyng* being Saxon and Danish for *king.* Reverse, moneyer's name. From Dr. Hunter's cabinet.

7. *A penny of Ceolnoth, archbishop of Canterbury,* CEOLNOTH ARHIEPI. Reverse, DOROVERNIA, the ancient name of Canterbury; and in the inner circle the moneyer's name. From the rev. Mr. Southgate's cabinet.

8. *The Poitou penny of Richard I. of England,* RICHARDVS REX: reverse, PICTAVIENSIS, understand *Moneta.* From the same.

9, 10. *Pennies published by Snelling,* in his account of the coins of the Isle of Man, and which are suspected to be Scotish. The types resemble the coins of Stephen of England.

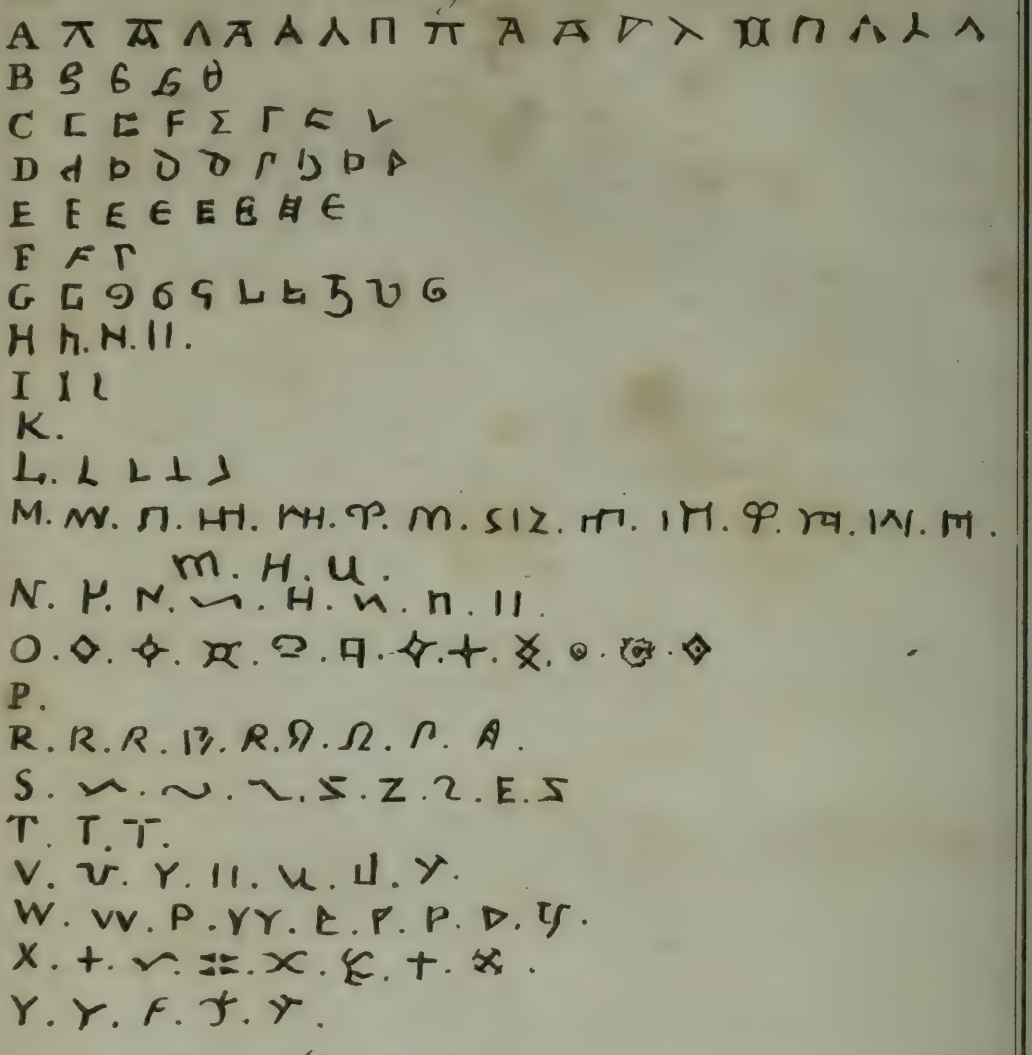
11. *A fine penny of William of Scotland*: LE REI WILAME; reverse, HVE WALTER.

12. *A fine penny of Robert I. or Great, king of Scotland.*

13. *An unpublished penny of Canute, king of England and Denmark, struck in Dublin,* CNVT REX ANGLORV. Reverse, FERENN MO. DIF. or Ferenn, moneyer at Dublin; *Diflin,* or *Dyflin,* being the common ancient name of that place in Saxon and Icelandic writers, coins of other English kings, &c. From Mr. Southgate's cabinet.

14. *A rude Irish penny.*

Letters on Anglo-Saxon coins.



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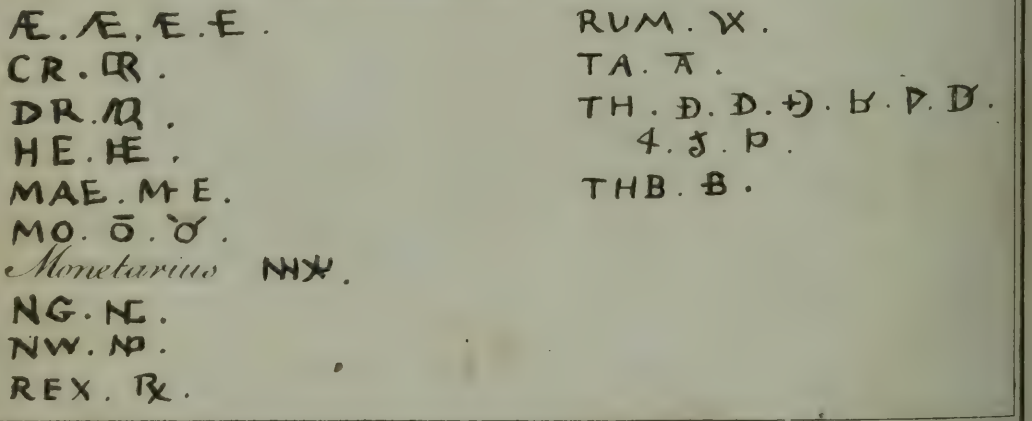
V.
W.
X.
Y.

Abbreviations.

Æ. Æ. Æ. Æ.
CR.
DR.
HE.
MAE. ME.
MO. Ō. Ȯ.
Monetarius NNW.
NG.
NW.
REX.
RUM.
TA.
TH.
THB.



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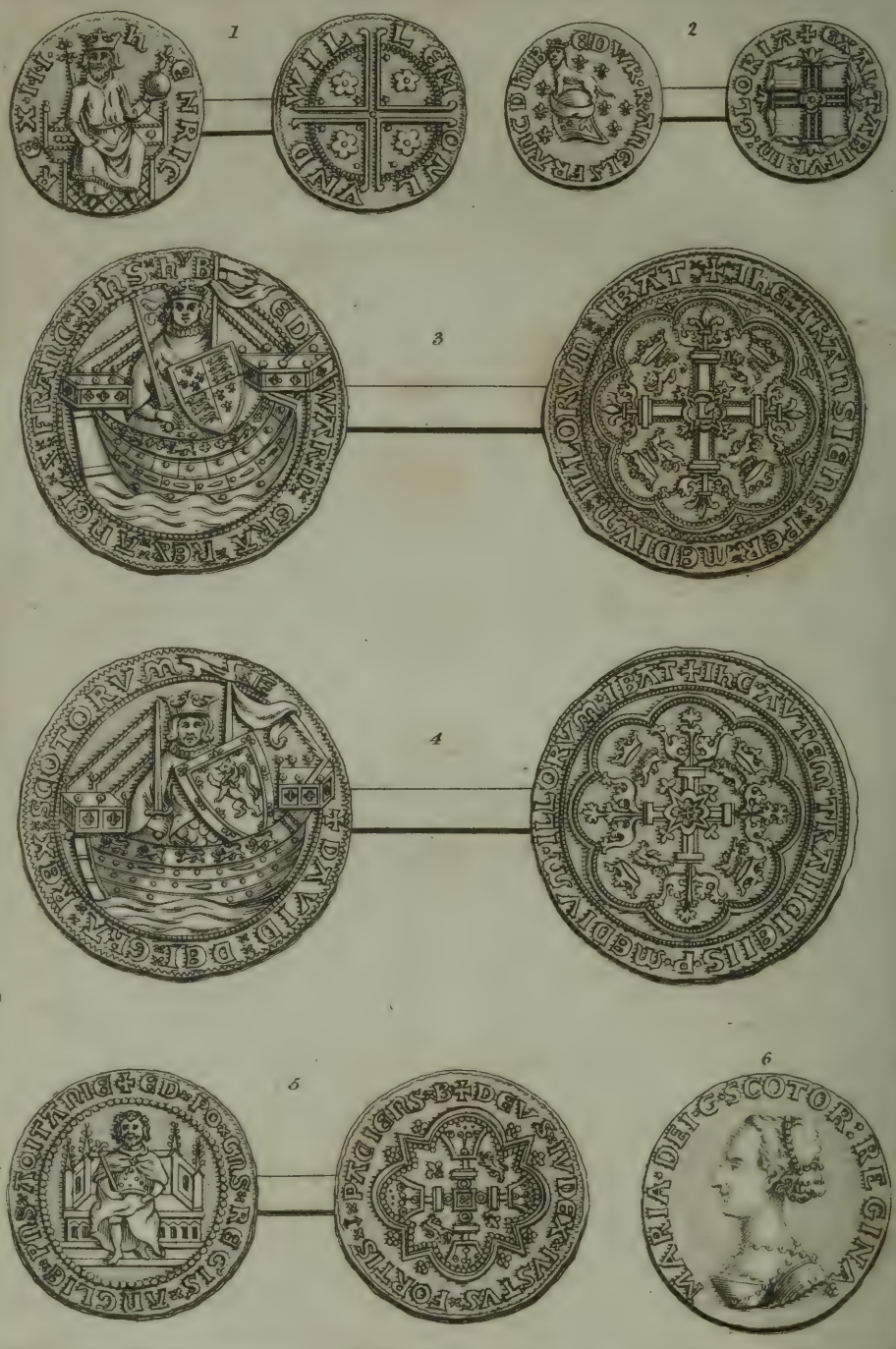

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N° 15. *One more improved, but unintelligible.* The letters seem DIMNROE, MNEGHI. or MNEGHI, DIMNROE: reverse, ODIVLFE OIMRVHRI. The Hibernian mint, after the time of that Sihtric who was contemporary with Canute, never issued a legible coin till the English conquest.

PLATE II.

Gold.

N° 1. *The gold penny of Henry III.*

2. *The quarter-florin of Edward III.*

3. *The large noble of the first coinage of Edward III.* From Mr. Hodsul's cabinet.

4. *Gold medal of David II. of Scotland,* now first published. From Dr. Hunter's cabinet.

5. *The chaise of Edward the Black Prince,* ED. POGNS REGIS ANGLIÆ, &c. that is, *primogenitus,* first-born, or eldest son of the king of England.

6. *The ryal of Mary of Scotland.* The reverse has her arms, 1555. From Dr. Hunter's cabinet.

PLATE III.

The letters and abbreviations occurring on Anglo-Saxon coins, from Hickes's Thesaurus.

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